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Vols 9 & 10

1881.

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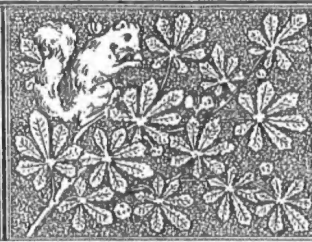
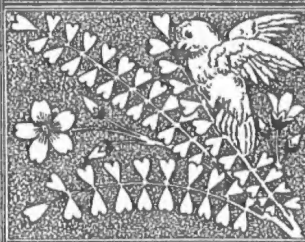
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AMERICAN

ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS



JANUARY-JUNE

1881

JAMES ROSGOOD & CO. PUBLISHERS.
211 TREMONT ST. BOSTON.

WE notice in the accounts of the great fire at Pensacola, which took place a few days ago, that the county records were conveyed to a place of safety by the bravery of the clerk, who had saved them in a similar way not less than *four times* previously. Our admiration for the energy of this official is fully

ANOTHER electric-light accident is reported from Manchester, England, a workman employed in handling, one of the ordinary lamps having in some way directed the current through his own body with fatal result. This is simply a repetition of the case which occurred on board the new steamer-yacht *Livadia*, just built for the Czar of Russia. On her trial trip, which took place a few weeks ago, one of the stokers was helping to swing a lamp between the decks, and while holding the lamp in one hand accidentally brought the other in contact with the return wire, thus completing the circuit; and the whole current being thus directed through his body, he fell instantly dead, decomposition, according to the *Builder's* account, beginning immediately, as in the case of persons struck by lightning. Such occurrences, in connection with the well authenticated case to which we referred some weeks ago, of a telephone instrument hanging in an office which was burnt up and destroyed by the accidental contact, remote from the instrument, of the wire which operated it with another wire used for conveying the current of an electric light, should suggest greater care than has hitherto been the rule in arranging the lines by which these tremendous forces are conveyed. The mere possibility of an accident like the one on board the *Livadia*, occurring to a person while using a telephone would very much restrict their use, while an actual fatality might almost lead to their total abandonment as a public convenience. Some means of isolating such wires will soon become necessary, and we are glad to see that a private corporation has been organized for the purpose of laying underground in the streets of cities, lines of terra-cotta blocks, perforated with numerous holes which will, when the blocks are in position, form so many continuous tubes, from one and a half to two and a half inches in diameter, which can be rented to telegraph companies and private individuals for running their wires. Such a system seems practicable, and the expense to each company using it would be small in comparison with that of separate tubes,—perhaps so small that they will be disposed to take advantage of it without legislative compulsion.

It will be of advantage, in addition to the usual practice of such improved methods as the reader, that under the compulsion to use them at least in the best ordinary practice are particularly mentioned. Mechanics are glad of any work, even at some extra cost, grateful for any help towards which both they and the

For the discomfite of

THE strange and hitherto totally unexplained connection of a moist atmosphere with the spread of infection has been illustrated in New York by an increased violence of diphtheria, scarlatina, and membranous croup, — which appears to have taken its place, at least provisionally, among the zymotic diseases, — following the heavy snow of the past weeks. As usual, an excessive proportion of fatal cases were reported from tenement-houses, where defective plumbing added its malignant influence to the other circumstances of crowding, cold and discomfort in encouraging infection. The Board of Health has shown a most praiseworthy activity in bringing about a reform in these places. Its hands are somewhat tied by the statute under which it acts, but it succeeds in laying them vigorously, and somewhat heavily, upon a great number of offenders. Already, more than three thousand complaints have been acted upon, and measures taken to enforce compliance with the law. At present, according to the *New York Herald*, about ninety suits against landlords are pending, but it is found that the determined action of the Board in arresting and even imprisoning contumacious owners has had a salutary effect, and its orders are obeyed much more readily now than heretofore. We hope that nothing will occur to interrupt the work which this most efficient body of officials is doing, and we commend their example to all similar ones.

THE South Side Street Railway Company of Chicago has decided upon adopting a means for propelling its cars which will be a novelty east of the Mississippi river, though it is said to be used in California. Instead of horses or engines attached to the cars, the motive power is to be furnished by stationary engines, driving a number of drums sunk in trenches midway between the tracks. Over these drums run endless cables, and the cars are fitted with means of gripping these cables and losing their hold at pleasure; so that a uniform and reliable power is always ready for use. The difficulties which will arise from snow and ice in winter can, it is thought, be overcome, and appliances already in use will be sufficient to afford means of turning corners easily. The system is costly; fifty thousand dollars per mile being the estimate for applying it to the Chicago tracks; but the saving in operating expenses will be great enough to pay interest on the outlay required. It will occur at once to all who know anything of the management of elevated railways that if this device is successful for surface lines, it must be infinitely better adapted for those raised in the air, where cables and drums can move at any desired speed without fear of obstruction, and where the advantage gained by abolishing the smoke and noise of locomotives would be so great.

THE Panama Canal scheme pursues its uneven course, amid the extravagant depreciation of its enemies, and the hardly less extravagant praises of its friends. The former assert that by a recent change in the by-laws of the association the first forty million francs raised are to be distributed among the projectors of the enterprise, and they predict that as soon as this part of the work is completed, the remainder will be indefinitely postponed. On the contrary, the new President of the Canal Company expresses his conviction that the undertaking will be carried out, and will prove financially successful. In fact, it would not surprise him to see two canals built, and he thinks there will be business enough for both, if this is done. Meanwhile, Captain Eads has been busy in obtaining a "concession" from the Mexican government for his Tehuantepec ship-railway. The concession grants right of way, and a small subsidy, in return for the privilege, which would be of great value to Mexico, of having its ships and munitions of war transported free of charge; and in ninety-nine years the whole may be taken by the Mexican government on payment of two-thirds the cost. The most conspicuous feature of the concession in the eyes of ship-owners will be the permission granted to Captain Eads and his company to charge a toll on every vessel conveyed not exceeding five dollars per cubic metre of displacement, besides fifteen dollars each for passengers, and one per cent on the value of bullion or precious stones. This enormous toll, amounting to nearly seven dollars per ton, would, we should say, if actually imposed, practically prevent the use of the road, especially for steamers, which would have to pay it on their coal as well as their cargo. However, as the railway is estimated to cost only about half as much as the Panama Canal, and, as the charge for passage through the latter, which is limited by the terms of its concession to about two dollars per ton, is expected to pay a profit,

it is likely that moderate tolls will be found in practice the most remunerative to the railroad company.

THE elevated railway excitement in Boston seems to have subsided, and indeed, there does not appear to have been at any time cause for serious alarm. The companies, or one of them, disappointed in their application to the Railroad Commissioners for authority to run their tracks through the streets, indulged in what looks like an exhibition of childish resentment, by calling the attention of the Commissioners a second time to a route which they professed to have planned along the sides of Washington and Tremont Streets; the principal thoroughfares of the city, cutting directly through the very valuable estates fronting on them. To say nothing of the enormous value of the land which such a road would occupy, amounting to at least a million of dollars a mile, it would be necessary to destroy hundreds of costly mercantile buildings, paying not only their value, but the expense of their demolition. As the total paid subscriptions to the capital stock of the company which appeared to have this preposterous scheme in view amounted, we believe, to little more than forty thousand dollars, the Railroad Commissioners very properly disposed of the application without much formality. It is to be hoped that the next enterprise of the kind will be undertaken more seriously, if at all. It seems likely that the projected improvement of the Cambridge flats will, if carried out, lead to a renewed agitation in favor of rapid transit for that portion of the city and suburbs. Both the "Back Bay" district of Boston and the large suburban city of Cambridge are particularly in need of better communication with the business part of the city. At present, such communication as they have follows routes widely separated; but if the southeastern part of Cambridge should become densely populated and connected by a bridge with the Back Bay streets, a few hundred feet distant across the river, the main thoroughfare between the two cities would probably take this direction, and Cambridge and the West End of Boston would combine to secure a line of transportation which would serve them both.

CAPTAIN GALTON, in discussing the superiority of certain American buildings, in regard to heating and ventilation, over any to be found in England, expressed his belief that this result was due, not to the greater skill of the American architects, but to the greater scope given them to do what was needed, without stint of money. That our architects exercise a more complete control over the details of the building operations carried on under their charge than their European brethren, may perhaps be true, though our own impression is very much the reverse of this; but on reading the remainder of the discussion we are disposed to think that some, at least, of those who took part in it would find the Americans dangerous rivals in theory as well as practice. One gentleman did not quite credit the stories of the results which the architects in the States were "said to achieve." The admission of fresh air over hot pipes, for instance, which was spoken of, would on a frosty day have the effect of chilling one side of the pipe while the other side remained hot, and "under such conditions iron pipes were only too likely to go to pieces." But this novel contribution to the science of heating was less startling than a remark made, according to the *Builder's* report, by another gentleman who had travelled in America, and found the rooms warmed by stoves very uncomfortable, not only on account of their being very hot, but "because the heated wrought-iron allowed carbonic acid gas to pass easily through it." Of course, the foundation of this astonishing assertion is to be discovered in Deville and Troost's famous experiment, by which, after burning coal for a long time in a cast-iron vessel heated to a bright redness, a faint trace of carbonic oxide was found in the air outside of it. This, they thought, had passed through the pores of the iron, but we believe that the experiment has never been successfully repeated, and it is now more than suspected that the gas was formed on the exterior of the vessel, from the carbon always present in cast-iron. To deduce from this experiment the inference that carbonic acid, a very dense gas, passes "easily" through the pores of compact wrought-iron is therefore unwarranted, to say the least. We wonder that some of the speaker's audience did not remind him that steam, a far more subtle gas than carbonic acid, finds no escape through wrought-iron boiler-plates under a pressure of hundreds of pounds to the square inch, and that such plates, even of extreme thinness, are found capable of keeping even hydrogen safely imprisoned.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR BUILDING

THE subject upon which I propose to discuss, has been so often discussed, that I need not say much new, but the necessity for some suggestions is so great, that we, who are looked to as being fully persuaded in our own minds, should have a clear idea of such acts.

I hold that those who erect buildings should be so that they shall serve the life or property of others; that they shall be of small, public or society meet reasonable precautions to protect those who may assemble therein should be compelled to build the risk, to the minimum, of causing the building or other accident, the extent, the responsibility and the cost of such acts.

Let us consider what manner of acts should be made to be not as is now almost universally.

1. The act should be a State law, brought in the State courts, and special local legislation may be required, little or no opportunity for the exercise of such law, for in the exercise of such law, may be wholly defeated, and violated to satisfy the demands of the law.

2. The act should be made to be not as is now almost universally. This may at first seem unnecessary, but a small factory village may have its houses — be they in the large city; and that the of public assemblage therein may be made houses as in the city, and crammed with what may become the largest theatre in the largest of building acts should not be confined large factory, wherever located, safeguards as the extensive manufacturing, where the same conditions to apply, whether it be in the city.

3. The machinery for enforcing and effective, and power should be created, by the law, to prevent erecting in violation of the law, or neglect to comply with its provisions to a strict accountability, if the owner, contractor, or architect.

4. Power should be given to the law, to enforce an injunction, in terms to be applied to by the Inspector, the sufficient testimony of any person in emergency.

5. The penalties under the law should be cumulative and so general, as to be effectively covered by city from the law.

I think I have shown that a law, and, consequently, it would be a law, as effectively covered by city from the law.

The provisions of the State law, applicable and those relegated to be deemed necessary by each community, largely upon local conditions alone.

(a) All those matters pertaining to providing plank walks for passengers, building materials and rubbish, and other provisions to promote the safety of the streets.

(b) Permission to dig up the boiler-rooms under the sidewalk, and rules for their use, so that they shall be safe.

(c) Permission to connect with details connected therewith, including roofs by leaders, and the manner with the system of drainage, and of their discharge upon the surface.

(d) Permission to erect balconies, cornices, door and window caps, and the manner in which they are to be built.

Let me ask, in parenthesis, to press for the removal of the provisions with such structures, in those to be removed.

A paper read at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Architects, by Alfred Stross, F.R.S.A.

[Continued on next page.]

Pg. 13

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namented, and in different colors.

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for the interior or exterior of buildings, ornamental
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For required. Mr. Wm. G. Preston, of Boston,
architect.

Industrial.

BOSTON, R. I.—The National Rubber Company, em-
ploying 1100 persons, is about to build another large
mill.

MAINE, N. Y.—A cannery factory is to be built here.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kendrick Davis & Co. are to build
another large shop.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Portsmouth Hosiery Com-
pany is making arrangements to build a structure
100 long and 40 wide, with steam power, on Union
Street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Extensive alterations and ad-
ditions to the paper mills of P. H. Glatfelter are
being carried out on the slow-burning principle, at a
cost of \$120,000; J. A. Dempwolf, architect, York,
Pa.

SECOND COMPETITION IN INTERIOR DEC-
ORATION.

The publishers of the *American Architect and Build-
ing News* offer three prizes of fifty dollars (\$50) each,
for each of the three designs, submitted in accordance
with the following programme, which shall be ad-
judged of highest merit, the award being made by a
jury, the members of which are Henry Van Brunt,
Arthur Hetch, and Eugene Lefebvre, all architects of
Boston. The conditions governing the competition
are these:

1. Every competitor, by taking part in the competi-
tion, signifies his willingness that his design be
published in the *American Architect and Building
News*, if the editors desire to publish it.

2. Each competitor is to submit two sheets of drawings,
each measuring 14 inches by 22 within the inner
framing line, the drawings being executed in pen
and ink, on smooth white paper, in a manner suit-
able for reproduction in this journal.

3. The authors of the successful designs surrender to
the publishers all property right in their respec-
tive drawings and designs.

4. In awarding the prizes used will be taken of the
designs, which the programme has been fol-
lowed, and the execution of the drawing.

5. The drawings and designs will be taken of the
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

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THE Albany capitol is just now the subject of a great deal of newspaper talk, most of which is rather amusing than alarming; but it would appear that some slight movement continues in the great vaulted ceiling over the Assembly Chamber. The cracked stone in the southwest rib has been removed, and replaced by a sound one, but we do not learn whether Mr. Eidlitz's conjecture with regard to it, that the fracture was caused by a knot or flaw in the stone, was correct or not. Hardly had this voussoir been repaired when another, near the keystone was observed to be broken, owing, as the architect thinks, to a twisting of the rib by unequal pressure; and the ribs are now being loaded to restore the balance. A certain architect in New York, on being questioned by a reporter, expressed his opinion that the fall of the structure was "only a question of time," an opinion which we do not consider to be at all warranted by the facts so far made public; but the effect is said to be that the members of the Assembly refuse to enter the room provided for them. Meanwhile, the correspondent of the *New York World* has been making observations which lead him to the conclusion that "the whole building, with the hill it stands on, will probably sooner or later slide off into the Hudson River, carrying death and destruction to every person and thing in its course." This dreadful prospect he thinks to be the natural consequence of the circumstances under which the building was constructed. It seems that the steep hill on which the building stands is underlain by shaly rock, over which are beds of "quicksand," gravel, and "saponaceous clay." A substratum of quicksand lubricated with saponaceous clay seems indeed likely to be treacherous, and the correspondent assures us that the entire hill on which the capitol rests "is even now evidently in motion toward the river," while in other cases "whole rows of buildings have not unfrequently slid to utter ruin in this city" (Albany) owing to similar causes. If it were not for the fact that such predictions of disaster usually attend the completion of important buildings, more weight might be attached to all this testimony, but in spite of a few slight movements we are disposed to think that the Albany houses will be considerably thinned out by their "frequent slidings" before the capitol follows their example, and we have the authority of the capitol commissioners for the assurance that no immediate catastrophe is to be feared.

ALL accounts indicate a quiet but steady increase in building operations throughout the country. In New York more than a thousand houses are even now in process of construction in the comparatively small district east of the Fourth Avenue and north of Fifty-ninth Street, and many more in other parts of the city. In San Francisco, also, after a long period of inactivity, building operations have begun with much energy, and it is said that the present year will see more structures completed than the preceding five years. In Boston the past season has been unusually active, but the indications are that the next will be not less so; and Chicago also shows, with a great increase in general business, a corresponding movement in the trades connected with construction. This hopeful state of

affairs should suggest to those who are in a position to make their influence felt in such matters the importance of promoting those modifications in street lines, or improvements in construction, which a wise foresight may suggest as best adapted to give the highest and most permanent value to the buildings which the coming years will see erected.

We have to chronicle the death of two persons conspicuous in the architectural world. Henri-Martin Lefebvre, one of the best known of French architects, died January 3, at the age of seventy, full, alike, of years and honors. M. Lefebvre was born at Versailles, November 14, 1810, and studied architecture first under his father, and subsequently under Huvéyot, entering the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at the age of nineteen. He remained a member of the school for an unusually long period, obtaining the Grand Prize in 1839. On his return from Rome, he opened an atelier d'élèves, which has long been famous among students. As usual with architects of distinguished merit in France, much public work was entrusted to his care. At the death of Visconti, he was commissioned to continue the work of connecting the Louvre with the Tuileries, and received the appointments of architect-in-chief to the Louvre, and to the castles of Meudon and Fontainebleau. He also directed, as architect-in-chief, the construction of the Exposition buildings of 1855, besides many private structures. He was long a member of the Institute of France, and at one time its President, and a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and was some years ago chosen an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. The other loss which we have to deplore is that of an amateur, rather than an architect, but one distinguished almost as much for his personal kindness and good offices toward the profession as his attainments in his special field—the Reverend Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, parson of Chichester Cathedral, and an archaeologist of high reputation. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the early monastic buildings and history, and has contributed many interesting papers on these subjects to the professional papers. Not long before his death he published a small volume on conventual life in the Middle Ages, which is perhaps the best authority on the subject in English.

A TERRIBLE occurrence comes just in time to enforce the observations which several of the daily papers have been making upon the insecurity of tenement-houses and small manufacturing, as now constructed. Of the latter class, the Buffalo wall-paper factory will serve as an example not easily forgotten; while the condition of thousands of the former is no better than that of a building recently standing on Madison Street, New York, which was, like most of its kind, supplied with one wooden staircase only, although it possessed a so-called fire-escape extending from the upper stories to the yard. Fire was set at the foot of the stairs, by the overturning of a plumber's gasoline stove, and passage over them thus immediately cut off; and as soon as the windows were destroyed by the heat, the flames and smoke rushed out, encircling the iron escape-ladder, so as to render that useless; and fourteen occupants of a building fitted up in compliance with the requirements of a strict building law were burned to death. Sad as was their fate, it is only that which must sooner or later befall many others, even of those who fancy themselves the most secure. Hundreds of persons who are at this moment occupying their beautifully furnished rooms, at high rents, in the so-called "apartment houses," particularly of Boston, where buildings of this class are as a rule very badly planned in this respect, would be no better off than the poor lodgers in the Madison Street rookery, if a little flame should once be drawn into the elevator shaft around which their elegant staircases wind. It is of small use to call attention to single instances; a thorough and sweeping reform in the modes of constructing and arranging such buildings is necessary, and the indications are that such a reform is not far distant.

THE Boston Herald, in a recapitulation of its excellent series of articles on unsafe buildings in that city, discusses the means of promoting better construction. It speaks particularly of the dangerous manner in which steam-pipes and furnace-conduits are constantly put up in close proximity to wood-work, and thinks that the underwriters might with advantage adopt a system of inspection to enforce proper precaution in those particu-

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 2, 1880.

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 2, 1880.

It is the practice in my office to print this notice on all drawings made by me and given to contractors:

I claim that the contractors should pay for reproducing the drawings, or suffer the damage of a future claim for the drawings, to be returned as matter of record and instruments of service, etc., and that they should consider themselves lucky to get off with the actual cost of draughtsman's time for reproducing the drawings, which I offered to do, considering the circumstances of the case.

The building is under roof, and we have been compelled to board the front up on account of the inclement weather and the delay of the contractor to finish his work.

I am respectfully,

S. M. HOWARD.

over, remarks under "Legal Notes," page 20.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]

BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 60 DEVONSHIRE ST.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1880.

Action :—

HENRY VAN BRUNT, Secretary.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

King's Chapel in Boston, in 1702, and was qualified in 1703.

the Sub-Treasury building in that city.

instruction. _____

now to be done, will surpass in magnitude all previous endeavors.

French Administration. — *Parisian*, November 11.

THE HEALTH OF CITIES. — Statistics compiled by the National Board

during the year:

—

done.

— The Spectator. —

1 burning oil. = Duration (O.H.) x price.

BUILDING PATENTS.

of the 100 cents.)

The water-valve, G and air-valve, H, may be...



at the end of the hydraulic cylinder. Fro

III.—Should the experiments of a Frenchman in the manufacture of grape oil, prove successful it may be supplied in Canada. This fluid is a fruit, is sweeter than the nut oil, remains clear, and when burned in lamps gives a bright flame. An oil possessed of these virtues, if it takes the place of coal oil. Probably, when it is the product of an established industry, the refuse in itself, as well as that resulting from the making of good account by its transformation into kerosene.

independently from the car; but it is to connect them together and open and shut through one pipe, *E*. The operation is as follows: The car is supposed to be ascending and about half-way up, the piston, *E*, moving in the direction of the arrow. The air-valve, *A*, is to be set that the air from the reservoir, *B*, goes to the reservoir, *C*, through the pipe *b*, *c*, and the air-valve, *G*, is open, so that the water may be forced by the column of air, *G*, through the pipe, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, into the cylinder, *D*, as shown. The end of the cylinder, *D*, is open to the suction of the compressor, but is cut off from the reservoir, *C*. Thus in the ascent of the car the air is forced from the reservoir, *B*, into the reservoir, *C*, which, in turn, forces it into the reservoir, *B*, when the car has ascended far enough the water-valve, *A*, is closed through the medium of the rope, *a*, and when the car has descended far enough the piston, *E*, of the cylinder, *D*, and the reservoir, *C*, and stopping the piston, *E*, at the same time the air-valve, *A*, is closed, cutting off the communication between the reservoir, *C*, containing the water, and the reservoir, *B*, enough to allow open the water-valve, *A*, and the other part of the water-valve, so as to connect the air-space in *C*, with the pipe, *b*, *c*, and the air-valve, *G*, and the descending air thus forces the water from *D* into *C*, and the air from the latter passes through the pipe, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, and the air outlet *g* and pipe *g* to the air end of the cylinder, *D*, and the air is forced into the cylinder, *D*, under the pressure on the engine piston. Ordinarily the same pressure as the same water will be used over and over in the apparatus; but to provide against leakage of air the inlet, *b*, is provided with a valve, *b*, which is an automatic valve, *E*, arranged to admit air, should it be required to supply a deficiency. In this way air is forced into the cylinder, *D*, and the air is forced into the load lifted and forced into the reservoir, *B*; as the compressor will not usually be able to remove the air from the vessel, *C*, with sufficient rapidity to discharge the air, the air is forced into the vessel, *C*, and the displaced air (which would otherwise be compressed and act to retard the descent of the car) is forced out by a valve, *h*, at the top of the cylinder, *D*, and the air is forced into the pipe, *h*, and thence it

Mr. Geo. B. King, cor. Fairfield St. and Commonwealth Ave., costing about \$40,000.

[Continued on next page.]

BUILDING PERMITS.—*Brick*—*Recon St.*, rear of 347, for John H. Dix, estate, 15' x 20'.
Wood—*Virginia St.*, cor. *Davenport St.*, for J. H. Beasick, estate, 18' x 25'.
Y. A. C. *Wood*—*Recon St.*, rear of 347, for the Young Men's Christian Association of this city is again moving in the matter of securing a new building. The association has recently received a gift of \$25,000 from the late Mrs. J. H. Beasick for a building fund; and it is thought that the building now owned by the association, on which there is a mortgage of \$10,000, can be sold for \$100,000. Recently the corporation of the city has elected a number of friends of the association was held, at which pledges toward a building fund amounting to \$60,000 were secured.

HOUSES.—Messrs. G. L. & R. G. Shaw are the architects of a house for Walter Hunnewell, on Commonwealth Ave., between Fairfield and Gloucester Sts. It has a frontage of 36', and 72' deep. It is built of brick, and is a two-story house, with a basement, \$10,000; contractors, Vinial & Deane, and Masons, and Boon & Leavitt, carpenters.

MR. W. W. Lewis is the architect of a house for Mrs. M. King, on the corner of Concord St. and Commonwealth Sts., containing about \$40,000.

CLIPPINGS.

ment for Closing the Joints of Iron borings, 5 pounds; powdered; and water sufficient to moisten; but if time can be allowed, it must be used as soon as mixed,

ulminated sulphur, 1 ounce; cast in a mortar and keep the powder with 20 times its weight of clean whole in a mortar; then wet it to consistency, when it is to be becomes as hard and strong as

Wash the metal with hot solution of nutgalls (hot) and bring

has tried everything, says that he has found nothing to equal parts, soaked for ten hours being gradually to a boiling heat, becomes rosy, or appears like the surfaces to be joined, apply this

arts of finely powdered litharge one part of quicklime which has exposure to the air. This mixture without injuring. In using it, steel oil, or still better, in boiled thickly applied, as it soon hardens, rosin in a pan over the fire, and a little of pitch. While these are being a little on a cold stone you may be necessary to add a little piece of wood may be fastened to it, and when the work is finished, with the tool. Any traces of the by means of benzine.

recommended cement is made by parts of common pitch and one of until thoroughly incorporated, water. When cold, it is black, heat, and at 100 degrees Fah. is a paste, or in a liquid state, and being metal, glass, porcelain, ivory, and windows. — *Scientific*

iron was not in commercial use. Darby, an intelligent mechanic, in to establish a brass foundry at it iron might be substituted for need in effecting, being probably metal with which they were best named John Thomas had, some by Abraham Darby into his distant relative. While looking at workmen, he said to Abraham that he missed it. He begged Darby remained alone in the refractory metal and imperfect light appeared, but neither would owned they succeeded in casting an agreement with Abraham. He was enticed by the offer, but he continued faithful; and was were confidential and much Abraham Darby. For more than in which Thomas and his master a mould of fine sand contained in process was practised and kept keyholes and barred doors. —

the largest linen-drapery establishment, Champ de Mars, where land is which will serve as coachhouse and wagons belonging to the firm, stables; the spirit of novelty and in the erection of a gigantic in height it will measure 20 feet, for will the design resemble that of a heralric lion rampant, in initial; and the design of this the most able heraldic engravers

— A new use for photography been found in the discovery that ion or tampering in any way with the first proof of a well-known library, it was observed that there was a such blur was discernible lanes. But the magnifying glass a restorer had been at work. He a skill that reproduced the color, after, but he had not used the same selected by the subtle chemistry of

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

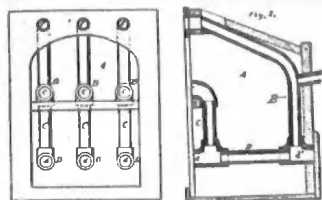
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

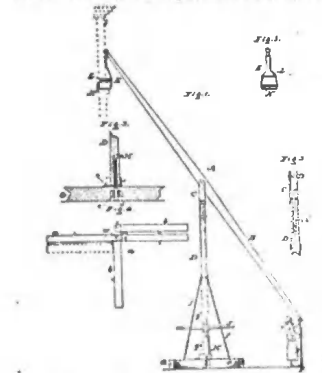
[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

236,370. FIREPLACE. — James G. Smith, Alliance, O. This invention relates to open stoves and fireplaces, and it consists in constructing the grate and hot-air flues of sectional tubes and couplings so that air entering them may be heated and discharged into the same or adjacent rooms, as may be desired. A designates the fireplace, and B B curved tubing rising from couplings d' at the rear of the hollow grate-bars D, and following the configuration of the back wall and top of the fireplace. These tubes have discharge-openings, f, at their upper ends, which may be controlled by dampers. E is a discharge-tube leading from each of the tubes, through the back wall, into an adjacent room. A coupling, d, is employed at the front end of each of the hollow grate-bars D, and



rising from it is a vertical hot-air flue, C, having at its upper end a curved flue or discharge, e. The coupling d is open at its outer end for the admission of cold air to the hollow grate-bar D. The tubes D and couplings d' and tubes C form the grate. The cold air enters at d, passes through the tubes D, B, and C, and is heated during its passage, and discharged into the same or the adjoining room. Dampers may be employed to control the discharge ends of the flues.

236,385. FIRE-ESCAPE. — Edward T. McKean, Philadelphia, Penn. Referring to the drawings, A represents a crane formed of an arm, B, which is pivoted to a vertical piece, C, having a stem, A', which is fitted in a socket at the upper end of the standard D, the arm B thus springing on the piece C, and the latter rotating on the standard. One end of the arm carries a swinging chair or basket, E, and the other end has connected to it a rope or chain, F, under the control of the fireman. G represents the base of the device, consisting of a piece, a, of tubular material, to the centre of whose sides are hinged pieces, b, which may be set out from a at a right angle, or folded parallel with it. In order to set up the crane the base G is



extended by opening out the pieces b. The standard D, in a horizontal position, has its foot placed at the centre of the base, the socket e serving as a guide and abutment. The standard is then raised, and when in an upright position the bolt H drops into the opening d and eyes e and prevents the folding of the base, after which guys f, extending from the standard, are fastened to the arms of the base. The crane may then be moved from place to place, the movement being facilitated by an arm J, which is passed horizontally through the standard. By proper manipulation of the chain F the chair E may be elevated and projected into any window. The person to be rescued can then reach the chair. The arm is operated so as to swing the chair from the window, and clear of the building, and the lowering of the chair is readily accomplished. On the seat of the chair is formed a stop, K, which projects downwards from its front, the object of which is that when the chair is rested on the sill of a window the stop abuts against the inner side of the sill and nose, as a safeguard for preventing outward

movement of the chair while endeavors are being made to occupy it. In order to increase the height of the standard D other standards or pieces may be fitted to it by splicing.

236,389. APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING HEAT FROM GAS. — Augustus L. Allen and Geo. W. Harris, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

236,376. SAW. — Charles H. Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

236,385. MINERAL PAINT. — Darwin E. Goodell, Germano, Ohio.

236,390. TOOL-HANDLE. — Isaac W. Heynsinger, Philadelphia, Penn.

236,391. HEATER FOR CHURCHES. — James J. Johnston, Columbiana, Ohio.

236,393. LATCH. — Thomas Kirwan, Boston, Mass.

236,395. WATER-CLOSET. — Chas. H. Moore, Yonkers, N. Y.

236,396. DOOR-CHECK. — Francis V. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.

236,397. STOVE-PIPE TRIMBLE AND COVER. — Moses B. Scribner, Boston, Mass.

236,398. STOVE-PIPE DAMPER. — William Scully, Detroit, Mich.

236,399. STOVE-PIPE FASTENER. — Albert Trollope, Detroit, Mich.

236,400. SAW-HANDLE. — James R. Woodrugh, Cincinnati, Ohio.

236,401. MACHINE FOR BENDING WOOD. — Edward L. Buckingham, Jefferson, Wis.

236,402. STOVE-PIPE DAMPER. — John K. Clark, Buffalo, N. Y.

236,403. BITUMINOUS CEMENT. — Edward J. De Smedt, Washington, D. C.

236,404. PENCIL. — Bradley A. Flake, Naperville, Ill.

236,405. TURRET, TURRET SKYLIGHT, ETC. — Geo. Hayes, New York, N. Y.

236,406. PAINT. — James F. Hoffman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

236,407. WATER-CLOSET. — Henry C. Meyer, New York, N. Y.

236,408. BRUSH-CLAMP. — James Murphy, San Antonio, Tex.

236,409. SAW-SET. — Artemus Rush, Leon, Iowa.

236,410. TOOL-HANDLE. — Henry B. Sherwood, Westport, Conn.

236,411. WATER-ELEVATOR. — William A. Smith and R. P. Smith, Terrell, Tex.

236,412. SCREW-DRIVER. — Nelson Stow, Dinghamton, N. Y.

236,413. SEWER TRAP. — Henry Textor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

236,414. DUST AND WIND GUARD FOR WINDOWS. — Rufus M. Brundage, New York, N. Y.

236,415. BURGLAR ALARM AND DOOR FASTENING. — Chas. F. Cray, New York, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Eight building permits have been issued since the last report; the following only are of sufficient importance to be mentioned: —

Trego Thompson, three-story brick factory, n e cor. Central Ave. and Alcegonia St.

Otto Decker & Co., one-story brick building, addition to factory, cor. Canton Ave. and President St., 28' x 80'.

NEW SILVER VAULT. — Seven proposals have been submitted for the construction of the new silver vault at the Baltimore Sub-treasury, and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. The contract has not yet been awarded.

IN GENERAL. — The indications are that the present year will be one of great activity in building operations in this city. The architects report considerable work, but not sufficiently advanced to be mentioned.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. — Ordinances have been brought before the City Council, appropriating liberal sums for the erection of new public schools, market houses and engine houses. No action has been taken on them as yet.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Flushing Ave., No. 1063, 1 three-story frame store and tenement, 23' x 50', 11' roof; owner, Geo. Reschling, 668 Flushing Ave.; builders, A. Vath and H. Loeffler.

McKibben St., n s, bet. Graham Ave. and Humboldt St., 1 three-story frame factory, 24' x 30', gravel roof; owners, Harrington & Forbes, McKibben St., near Graham Ave.; builders, J. Fuchs and John Rueger.

Putnam Ave., n e cor. Irving Pl., 1 three-story brick flats, 24' x 30', felt and gravel roof, wood cornice; owner, Wm. O. Thompson, 9 Putnam Ave.; builder, O. D. Thompson.

ALTERATIONS. — North First St., n e cor. First St., repair damage by fire; cost, \$2,000; owner, Mrs. Richardson, 40 Grand St.; architect, W. H. Gaylor; builders, W. T. Lamb and Jenkins & Gillies.

Water St., No. 205, add one story to part of building, tin roof, etc.; cost, \$2,000; owners, E. H. Durkes & Co.

Wythe Ave., Nos. 884 and 90, one-story brick extension, 23' x 40'; cost, \$3,500; owner, William Ross, 53 Wythe Ave.; architect, Farditt Bros.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Wood. — Harvard St., corner Myrtle St., for Burnham C. Dennett, dwell., 24' x 30', two stories and hip roof; Burnham C. Dennett, builder.

Humbolt St., near Bellevue Ave., for Thomas Patterson, dwell., 18' x 24', two stories, hip roof; Thomas Patterson, builder.

Ypsand St., near Mt. Hope St., for Robert L. Frampton, dwell., 22' x 30', two stories, L 12' x 16'; Wm. R. Hudson, builder.

SCHOOL-HOUSES. — The brickwork of the grammar school-house, Egleston Square, is completed to the third story, and the coming fall will see the building ready for occupancy. The appropriation for this house is \$45,000.

The primary school-house, Seventh St., South Boston, is to be of brick, and contain eight rooms, and will cost, for land and building, the sum of \$50,000.

The foundations are in, and the superstructure will be commenced in the early spring, and the building completed in the coming fall.

Buffalo.

STORM. — Mr. E. C. Beebe has completed plans for a block of four stores, to be built on Eagle St., near Main St.; owner, Gibson T. Williams; cost, \$25,000.

Mr. F. L. Bacher, of this city, is going to build a store on Tennessee St., near Oak St., 50' front by 80' deep; will cost about \$18,000; Mr. Geo. J. Miltzer is the architect.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS. — J. J. Rice, two-story brick store and dwell., 21' x 45', 3510 State St.; cost, \$2,000.

Kroeschell & Bro., one-story brick boiler-shop, 40' x 100', Michigan and Kingsbury Sts.; cost, \$1,600.

W. L. and C. I. Peck, four-story brick store, 80' x 133', 106 Lake St.; cost, \$35,000.

C. Werner, three-story brick dwell., 24' x 60', Cottage Grove Ave. and Twenty-Fifth St.; cost, \$7,000.

St. Lakeret, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 50', Taylor St., near Centre Ave.; cost, \$3,000.

Henry Strong, five-story brick store, 60' x 90', Fifth Ave. and Monroe St.; cost, \$4,500.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS. — West Twenty-Ninth St., No. 301, four-story brick store and tenement, 24' 8" x 78'; cost, \$10,000; owner, Daniel McElhinney, 427 West Forty-Third St.

West Sixth St., No. 216, 1 five-story brick tenement, 25' x 60'; cost, \$12,000; owner and mason, Christopher Mooney, 326 West Eighteenth St.; architect, J. I. Howard.

Forty-Fifth St., n s, 230' e Eleventh Ave., 3 five-story brick tenements, 25' x 60'; cost, each, \$9,500; owner, Geo. Mullaly; architect, W. H. Cauvet.

Seventy-Second St., n s, 100' w Lexington Ave., 5 four-story brown-stone dwellings, 20' x 60' and 74'; cost, each, \$20,000; owner, John Graham, 874 Lexington Ave.; architect, J. G. Prange.

Eighty-fifth St., n s, 250' e Fifth Ave., 2 four-story brown-stone dwellings, 21' x 60' and 78'; cost, each, \$22,000; owner, W. E. Croft, 5 East One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth St.; architect, J. A. Frame.

East Fourteenth St., No. 28, 1 five-story iron store and office, 25' x 103' 3"; cost, \$20,000; owner, Joseph J. Little, 4 Van Nest Pl.; architect, W. W. Smith.

Lexington Ave., n e cor. Seventy-Second St., 10 four-story brown-stone dwellings, 18' x 20' and 24' x 65'; cost, each, \$12,000; owners and builders, Thos. Smith and John Hansen; architect, S. D. Hatch.

Eighty-Second St., n s, 250' e First Ave., 5 four-story brown-stone tenements, 25' x 60'; cost, each, \$11,000; owner, W. R. Croft, 418 East Eighty-Fifth St.; architect, J. C. Burne.

First Ave., n s, 250' e First Ave., 1 four-story brown-stone store and tenement, 25' x 60'; cost, \$15,000; owner, architect and builder, same as last.

First Ave., n s, 250' e First Ave., 3 four-story brown-stone stores and tenements, 25' x 60'; cost, each, \$14,000; owner, architect and builder, same as last.

First Ave., n s, 100' w Lexington Ave., 3 four-story brown-stone tenements, 25' x 60'; cost, each, \$14,000; owner, architect and builder, same as last.

Eighty-Sixth St., n s, 250' e Third Ave., 2 four-story brown-stone dwellings, 24' 6" x 50'; cost, each, \$8,500; owner and architect, same as last.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth St., n s, 261' w Sixth Ave., 1 four-story brown-stone flat, 34' x 100' and 28-foot extension; cost, \$14,000; owners, Aldous & Smith, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth St.; architect, J. C. Burne.

One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth St., n s, 225' e Seventh Ave., 1 three-story brown-stone dwell., 18' x 62'; cost, each, \$12,500; owner and architect, same as last.

Eighty-Fifth St., n s, 220' e Third Ave., 2 four-story brick apartment-houses, 18' x 60'; cost, each, \$14,000; owner, Thos. H. Walker, 177 East One Hundred and Fourth St.; architect, J. C. Burne.

Seventy-Fifth St., n s, 30' e Lexington Ave., 4 four-story brown-stone tenements, 18' x 60'; cost, each, \$15,000; owner, Mrs. S. T. McColl, 117 East Fifty-Seventh St.; architect, Jno. C. Burne.

Seventy-Fifth St., n s, 170' e Lexington Ave., 3 four-story brown-stone tenements, 20' x 60', tin roof, iron cornice; cost, each, \$20,000; owner and architect, same as last.

Kingsbridge Road, w s, 300' s Church St., Twenty-Fourth Ward, 1 two-story frame dwell., 24' x 30', and wing 14' x 17'; cost, \$3,500; owner, A. E. Putnam, Spuyten Duyvil; builder, S. L. Berrian.

ALTERATIONS. — Broadway and Crosby Sts., corner Prince St., Metropolitan Hotel, repair damage by fire; cost, —; owner, Mrs. C. M. Stewart; architect, E. D. Harris; builder, W. N. Rae.

Nineteenth St., three-story brick extension, 10' x 15', tin roof, iron cornice; cost, \$2,500; owner, John Foster, 203 East Nineteenth St.; architect, B. W. Bergen; builder, M. McGrath.

Ire. B. No. 22 to 228, cor. Seventeenth St., iron columns, new girders, windows removed, etc.; cost, \$15,000; owner, T. S. Electric Lighting Co., 120 Broadway; builder, Geo. Turney.

John St., No. 11, repair damage by fire, \$3,750; owner, Estate Thos. Saffera, 122 Madison Ave.; builder, Henry Wallace.

Henry St., No. 220, raised two feet, flat tin roof and three-story brick extension, 24' x 15'; cost, \$3,000; owner, Abraham Mor-

(Continued on next page.)

Feb. 19, 1881

A PRIMITIVE IRANIAN MOSQUE. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been travelling in out-of-the-way districts of Persia, has given an account of a building near Rathan, which is supposed to have been the palace of an early Mussulman sovereign. It is a cylindrical structure, built of flat, brownish-red bricks, and having a conical roof of the same material. The entire height is about 80 feet, and its external diameter 45 feet. Within the diameter is 30 feet. The foundation is of large, uneven pieces of stone from the neighboring mountains. The base of the building, to a height of eight or nine feet, is octangular; above that it is circular, and ornamented with pilasters about two feet in diameter, having capitals resembling the lotus in form, placed so close together that it might rather be said to be fluted than fluted. They are decorated by a ring of about eight inches, and are separated by a row of smaller flat bricks as the rest of the building, arranged in the form of the letter L, placed back to back, and one within the other. The bricks are, of course, edge outward. At the edge of the roof, and partly piercing the vertical wall, are four windows looking to the cardinal points. Twenty-five feet lower down, and exactly under these, are four others, their exterior apertures opening between the pilasters, and being only four inches wide by twelve inches in height. On the interior they widen like a musketry loophole to a breadth of two feet and a height of three feet. There are two doors on a level with the ground at opposite sides of the building, looking respectively east and west, but their architectural features have quite disappeared, owing to the removal of bricks by the peasants. A cornice of slight relief surmounts the entablature, which latter is about seven feet deep, and was originally covered with a mosaic of tiles, a few of which are still to be seen. The cornice is of some kind of fine concrete or stucco, bearing large quatrefoil ornaments. The use of the building is a puzzle. It resembles some of the structures at Kars, which are supposed to be tombs, but they are of less height. The correspondent supposes the building to be some primitive form of a mosque, if not a pre-Mohammedan temple. — *The Architect*.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.—The statement of Sir Edward Watkin on the British Channel Tunnel at the last meeting of the Southeastern Railway in London imparts a rather more business-like aspect to a scheme which most Englishmen regarded as a chimera. He said that they were entirely in accord with their allies—the Northern of France Railway Company—with the house of Rothschild, and also with M. Léon Say, and a distinguished body of scientific men and engineers. They were about to commence some experimental works, and they were about to invite their French friends over, and as soon as they had bored a mile through the chalk—the distance prepared for the experiment—they intended to invite the shareholders to see the work. The difficulties are the questions of boring, of the application of the requisite power, of drainage, of ventilation, of the removal and introduction of material, of the disposal of the unwholesome if not deadly vapor from the engine furnaces, of accidents, perhaps terrible explosions in mid-tunnel, and of the almost inevitable faults in the stratum. But already Sir Edward Watkin hopes, with improved harbors and boats, to reduce the journey from London to Paris to seven and a half or eight hours, and to substitute a direct line, which will enable a Londoner to visit, after a city at five in the morning and be back again at eleven at night, after seeing in two or three hours as much of Paris as most Parisians ever care to see. The tunnel will give him twice as much time for Paris. It will reduce the journey from Dublin or Edinburgh to Paris to the length of a summer's day. The London Times discusses the political consequences of its construction, and says: "The tunnel will seem to be a danger and a continual menace. Its possession would be equivalent to the command of the Channel."

DEPTH OF THE FROST.—Frost penetrates to very different depths in the ground, according to the nature of the soil and the amount of exposure. Workmen engaged in thawing out the ground with coal fires, for the purpose of taking up a water-pipe on Windsor Avenue, just above Avon Street, a few days ago, found the ground frozen hard to a depth of two feet or more, at the edge of the gutter; while on the inside of the walk, not twenty feet from that point, the frost had penetrated but nine inches. In the first case it was a stiff, clayey soil; in the latter, sandy. On the other side of the street some preliminary digging on the least exposed site of a new building revealed a still less depth of frost, only about half a foot. That was a sandy loam, somewhat porous. The general depth of the frost in most parts of Connecticut is probably two feet, and it would be greater but for the protecting cover of snow which averages at least two feet deep, and is very compact. —*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

A PORTUGUESE MONUMENT.—*M. Magilot, a member of the Prohibitoric Congress which met at Lisbon last autumn, reports on a Portuguese Pompeii, which he had occasion to inspect while on a tour to the territory of tertiary alluv at Ota. The place is called Santarem and Cytania. The latter is the general Portuguese name for ruins of ancient towns, which cover entire hills in the neighborhood of Braga. The ruins of Santarem are the oldest ruins in the Cytania district, and consist of a city which occupies nearly a kilometre square, and is supposed to be of Celtic origin. Circular walls, streets, squares, large architectural monuments, and even a number of houses have retained their typical forms. For twenty centuries this Cytania was buried below debris, soil, and a rich vegetation: only a few years ago a zealous archaeologist, Señor Sarmento, succeeded, after many years of patient and laborious efforts, in clearing away the debris, and to lay open to the world an ancient city in which quite a primitive state of civilization is apparent. Its architecture and plastic ornamentation point to a somewhat advanced state of art and industry. Many stone monuments are covered with sculptures and inscriptions, which in their general character recall those of India and China, which the well-known Lyons archaeologist, M. Guimet, declares to be of the same origin as the religious architecture, similar to that of the temples of the Oriental Monuments. It is possible that the ruins might be adduced as a proof that the tribes who built these Cytania had originally emigrated from Turan.*

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE

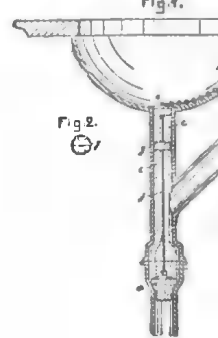
Although a large portion of the budget is provided by the regular core sponsor, the desire to receive voluntary contributions from the smaller and enthusiastic

[Printed specifications of any patent for the prior art, full detail illustration of the Commissioner of Patents, at twenty-five cents.]

22,674. VALVE FOR WASTE-PIP
William W. Widdowells, Jr.

port and William W. Wareham, the
invention is an improvement on a
J. C. Ingersoll, on which letters
were granted July 13, 1880. In the

valve was shown placed in a valve at the junction of the usual waste pipe with wash bowl, it being made as a plug and upon a tapering seat, and it seemed to prevent the escape of gas and be positively raised to allow of from the bowl. As shown, the valve, *a*, is connected by a rod, upon which it has a short distance below the rising the stopper sufficiently to permit the stream remains in the of junction with wash bowl; but given can be raised enough to let. The valve, *a*, in the valve chamber waste pipe, *c*, below its junction v



plies d , e all substantially as in the prior art. The valve a , is connected with c , so as to be raised simultaneously with c , f , a short distance below the screen g , to prevent the passage of water from the screen g to the stopper h . When the valve a , is raised in the usual manner, and opens the valve a , the screen g , being brought a little nearer to the stopper h , the valve a , will always fall to its position, completely close the valve, and prevent the passage of water from the pipe d . It will answer very well in the position of the connector between the screen g , rigid, the part below the screen g , flexible. The stopper h , will then be raised from the screen g , in the proper position, and the water will flow in the valve a , to close.

237,365. LEAD AND CRAYON HO
Bkman, New York, N. Y.

217,342. LEAD AND CRAYON P
Hoffman, New York, N. Y.

237,409. MITERING MACHINE.—
Fredericktown, Mo.
237,416. GLASS TILE, MOSAIC, &
TRAY, New York, N. Y.
237,417. COLORED GLASS WINDOW

257,418. The Same.
257,431 CLAMP FOR WOOD-WORK.
Davenport, Providence, R. I.
257,469. FILTER.—Julius Berger

27,471. ARCH-BRIDGE. — Sylvester
Hart, Conn.
27,472. WHEEL OR TOOL FOR CUT-
TING STONE, WOOD, ETC. — Henry
Hart, Tenn.

418. SPRING-HINGE. — Fred.
Heper, New Haven, Conn.
419. LATH. — Poletus B. Conk
420. FOLDING BATH-TUB. — G.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

27.500. HOT-WATER APPARATUS
banks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

236,674. VALVE FOR WASTE-PIPES. — John C. Daggett and William W. Whitcomb, Boston, Mass. This invention is an improvement on a valve invented by J. C. Daggett, on which Letters Patent No. 229,972 were granted July 13, 1880. In the said patent the valve was shown placed in a valve-chamber just below the junction of the usual waste and overflow pipes of a wash bowl, it being made as a plug to fall by its own weight upon a tapering seat, and thus retain the pipe closed to prevent the escape of gas, except when it should be positively raised to allow the water to escape from the bowl. As shown, the valve and basin-stopper are connected by a rod, upon which a screen is secured at a short distance below the stopper, so that in raising the stopper sufficiently to permit the water to flow out the strainer remains in the pipe near its point of junction with wash-bowl; but when desired the screen can be raised enough to be readily cleaned. The valve, *a*, in the valve-chamber, *b*, situated in the waste-pipe, *c*, below its junction with the overflow.

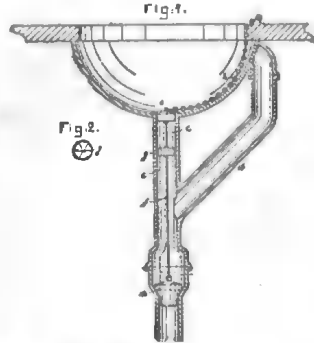


Fig. 1. pipes, *d*, are all substantially as in the patent referred to. The valve, *a*, is connected with the usual stopper, *e*, so as to be raised simultaneously with it. Upon the top of *e*, a short distance below the stopper, *e*, is secured the screen, *g*, to prevent the passage of pieces of solid matter. The stopper, *e*, is provided with the usual chain, *h*. When the valve, *a*, is to be emptied, the stopper, *e*, is raised in the usual manner, which also raises and opens the valve, *a*, the screen, *g*, at the same time being brought a little nearer the top of the pipe, *c*. The valve, *a*, will always fall to its seat by its own weight and completely close the waste-pipe, *c*, and so prevent the passage of gases through the overflow-pipe, *d*. It will answer very well to have only the portion of the connection between the stopper, *e*, and screen, *g*, rigid, the part below the screen, *g*, being flexible. The stopper, *e*, will then be guided by the movement of the screen, *g*, in the pipe, *c*, and always properly come to its seat at the top of the pipe, *c*, to allow the valve, *a*, to close.

237,292. MECH. DEV. SIGNAL FOR STENCH-TRAPS. — Joseph Benson, Philadelphia, Penn.
237,293. — COOKING FOR STEAM-PIPES. BOILERS, ETC. — William M. Bitter, Philadelphia, Penn.
237,295. LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER. — Chas. W. Brown, New York, N. Y.
237,297. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. — Joseph Gilbert, Philadelphia, Penn.
237,298. SEWER AND STENCH-TRAP. — Charles H. Halsey, New York, N. Y.
237,299. LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER. — Joseph H. Brown, New York, N. Y.
237,300. METERING MACHINE. — Jacob M. Rhodes, Fredericktown, Mo.
237,301. GLASS, TILE, Mosaic, ETC. — Louis C. Tiffany, New York, N. Y.
237,302. THE COLLOID GLASS WINDOW. — Louis C. Tiffany, New York, N. Y.
237,303. THE SAME.
237,304. CLAMP FOR WOOD-WORKING. — Wm. H. Davenport, Providence, R. I.
237,305. FILTHER. — Julius Bergeman, Woodbridge, N. J.
237,306. ABCU-BURDO. — Sylvester Diersel, Hartford, Conn.
237,307. WHEEL ON TOOL FOR CUTTING ON GRINDING. — Wm. H. Davenport, Providence, R. I.
237,308. LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER. — Chas. W. Brown, New York, N. Y.
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237,511. STAIR-ROD FASTENER. — Merion L. Githens, Centerville, Ohio.
237,512. WEATHER-STRIP. — James E. Gowen, Peabody, Kansas.
237,513. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SPRINKLER. — Almon M. Grainger, Boston, Mass.
237,514. WIND-MILL WATER ELEVATOR. — John M. Harding, Oklawaha, Kansas.
237,515. CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS AND CEILING. — Geo. Howard, Barnes-St., Oxford St., County of Middlesex, England.
237,516. LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER. — Joseph Hoffman, New York, N. Y.
237,517. SHUTTER-WORKER. — Jacob C. Landes, Somerton, Penn.
237,518. PAINT-FLOOR-COVERING. — Daniel H. Morrison, Philadelphia, Penn.
237,519. BRUSH-BRIDGE. — Henry D. Musselman, Lancaster, Penn.
237,520. DOOR-FASTENING. — Lucius C. Northrop, Greenville, S. C.
237,521. WRENCH. — Carl L. Prager, Philadelphia, and Hubert F. Prager, South Bethlehem, Penn.
237,522. OIL-CAP FOR SAWS. — Frank Rosseau, Detroit, Mich.
237,523. ATTACHMENT FOR WASH-BASIN. — George F. Schaeffer, Washington, D. C.
237,524. LATH-GRUCK. — Jerome B. Seor, Bridgeport, Conn.
237,525. FIRE-FACET LADDER. — Obadiah Sherwood, Jr., East Fairfield, Vt.
237,526. CIRCULAR SAW. — George P. Simonds, D. Simonds, and A. A. Marshall, Fitchburg, Mass.
237,527. TOOL-SUPPORT FOR LATHES. — Edward Wright, Worcester, Mass.
237,528. BITUMINOUS CEMENT. — Edward J. De Smet, Washington, D. C.

237,529. STAIR-ROD FASTENER. — Merion L. Githens, Centerville, Ohio.
237,530. WEATHER-STRIP. — James E. Gowen, Peabody, Kansas.
237,531. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SPRINKLER. — Almon M. Grainger, Boston, Mass.
237,532. WIND-MILL WATER ELEVATOR. — John M. Harding, Oklawaha, Kansas.
237,533. CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS AND CEILING. — Geo. Howard, Barnes-St., Oxford St., County of Middlesex, England.
237,534. LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER. — Joseph Hoffman, New York, N. Y.
237,535. SHUTTER-WORKER. — Jacob C. Landes, Somerton, Penn.
237,536. PAINT-FLOOR-COVERING. — Daniel H. Morrison, Philadelphia, Penn.
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237,539. WRENCH. — Carl L. Prager, Philadelphia, and Hubert F. Prager, South Bethlehem, Penn.
237,540. OIL-CAP FOR SAWS. — Frank Rosseau, Detroit, Mich.
237,541. ATTACHMENT FOR WASH-BASIN. — George F. Schaeffer, Washington, D. C.
237,542. LATH-GRUCK. — Jerome B. Seor, Bridgeport, Conn.
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237,612. OIL-CAP FOR

complete in every respect. Fire-plugs are located in stable and carriage-house, in the hall between the same, and others on the north and south sides external to the building. The bath, water-closet, soap-stone and china sinks in feed, wash and harness rooms, are large size, and furnished with nickel-plated fixtures. A Hitching's furnace with water connections, in wash-room, supplies hot water to the establishment. All the drainage is underground; the pipes are large and heavy, thoroughly trapped and ventilated, and draining into two cess-pools, 10 feet diameter by 30 feet deep, distant 130 feet from the carriage-house. The stalls have bell-trap inlets, each inlet-waste trapped into main drains. The water from roofs and drives surrounding the building is conducted by twelve-inch terra-cotta drains into a creek 150 feet distant. The building is lighted with gas. The pipes and fixtures in stable are nickel-plated; elsewhere of polished brass. The grain-bins are rat-proof and connected with feed-room on ground-floor by seven chutes having patent "grain cut-offs." A telephone connects with the mansion. Cost, complete, \$48,000.

SAINT MARK'S CHURCH, ADAMS, MASS.—MR. W. C. BROCKLESBY, ARCHITECT, HARTFORD, CONN.

This church will be built of local limestone, with finish of Ohio stone. A portion of the interior finish will be executed in pressed brick and terra-cotta. The contracts for the building were signed last month, and work will be commenced early in the spring. The designs of the architect were accepted in competition.

HOUSE FOR SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, ESQ., CHICAGO, ILL.—MESSRS. BURLING & WHITEHOUSE, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

This building is one of the few fire-proof houses in the city. The brick partition-walls are carried one above another to the roof: the floors are of brick arches turned between iron beams upon which bedded in mortar are the flooring strips to which the flooring boards are nailed.

COTTAGE FOR J. H. CURTIS, ESQ., N. E. HARDOR, ME.—MR. GEORGE MOFFETTE, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

GAS-HEATING AND LONDON SMOKE.

It is scarcely reasonable to expect — so soon do we happily forget our ills — that the average Londoner of to-day should be able to realize effectually the dolorous manner in which the average Londoner of five-and-twenty or thirty years ago used actually to hold his nose as he crossed the bridges or went to and from business on the penny bus. What the philosophers call a fixed idea had taken possession of people's minds to the effect that the dreadful dirtiness of the river was part of itself, and would last as long as the current would run — which would not be forever, though, after all (as would be jocularly remarked), seeing that the time must probably come at last when the old channel would be choked up by the more substantial cause of the smells, and the water would have to find for itself a new one. So completely had patience conquered its throne, however, that the nuisance had become a mere subject of hilarity, and the man was counted a pragmatical prig who would regard "Filthy Old Father Thames" as anything else than a rollicking old joke. But one of those accidents at length intervened which, all through the generations of man, have determined the eventual shaping of his ends, rough-hew them how he may. The House of Commons had to sit a little farther into the dog-days than usual. If it had been only the House of Lords, or the Courts of Law, nothing might have happened; but it was the House of Commons. The "filthy old Father" had the misfortune — so far as his conservatism was concerned — to have somewhat supersaturated himself with his stenches that year. He was the same rollicking old blade as usual, only he smelt rather worse. The fine gentlemen in the Commons experienced a new sensation; inquired what was the cause of it; nosed it out to the river flowing so unconsciously by; and without more ado resolved to embark the river and restrain the town. The result we know and appreciate.

Another analogous case was that of the London engine-chimneys. Bad as the smoke is now, it was much more demonstratively and competitively obnoxious when every tall shaft in the metropolis was belching forth at pleasure its cloud of funeral fumes. Again an accident happened. My Lord Palmerston, taking the Home Office instead of the Foreign in his happy-go-lucky way, in order to make things pleasant for the moment with somebody else, had the idea presented to him, as to his predecessors time out of mind, that it would be a lively thing to compel engineers to consume their own smoke. His lordship liked the idea vastly; adopted it promptly; passed a little bill; and ever since that day the police magistrates have been fining everybody who, having smoke worth consuming, fails to consume it. Here again, when the thing is accomplished, the public enjoy the benefit; and a cockney who sees a factory-chimney smoking away in blessed unrestraint in a country town only wonders why the policeman stands by and allows it.

What accident is to have the supreme credit of abolishing the London fog it is impossible to say, but it is fair to suppose that what was a natural law for filthy old Father Thames and the engine-chimneys will be the same for the demon of the fog, and that nothing but hazard will ever really reach him. But be this as it may, and changing our tone to one more serious, surely it is plain enough to everybody who knows enough of London, whether as resident or visitor, that the fog looks like a thing that must be gravely tackled some day. It is not to be taken for granted that such a shocking abuse of Nature

is an incident inevitable. If it seems very hard of cure, it is not to be supposed that the cure is never to be attempted. That there is the fixed idea of the dirty smoke, dirty smuts, and dirty fog being each one of them a thing to grin and bear is doubtless true enough. So also, by the way, there is the fixed idea of the London water being a thing to grin and bear. But (if we adhere to this last illustration) just as we see the authorities at last bestirring themselves in earnest now to procure clean water, so it must obviously be in course of time that they will put their shoulders to the wheel that is to abolish the smuts and the fog and give us clean air.

How it is exactly to be done is not the first question, as some easy-going souls will say it is. Even if we leave altogether out of the calculation how it is to be done, we are no less bound to urge upon the sluggish public mind that it must be done; and when it is at length decreed that done it shall be, we may be content to rest assured that there is quite enough of inventive skill in England to accomplish this, quite as well as the cleansing of the river, the consumption of the furnace fumes, and the supply of wholesome water. One thing, indeed, may be boldly said at once, and without any exaggeration being admitted: sooner or later either London must abolish its fog, or the fog will abolish its London. As the vast area of the town increases, as the population increases, as their density increases, as their dirt-producing work increases, as their sensitiveness to disease increases, the fog is increasing its effective power of attack, and the imprisoned victims are losing their efficient power of resistance. For the fog, it must be remembered, is not, as regards what may one day happen, a mere ordinary factor of death-rate, like bronchitis or typhoid-fever, but an abnormal pestilence, which is waiting for its opportunity to deal one good blow and have done with it. In a word it is by no means a difficult effort of the fancy to imagine a single day's work of fog more outrageous than usual decimating the population of the inner metropolis.

The cause of the fog has been explained many times, but we must explain it briefly once more. Wherever there is a large town lying along the banks of a great river, there is sure to be in moist winter weather now and then a sudden invasion from the open country of cold air, which, attacking the warmer air of the town saturated at the moment with moisture, occasions a large condensation of the atmospheric water-vapor, previously invisible. This makes the white fog. But the town air, thus laden with moisture, has also suspended in it a large amount of the gaseous and vaporous products of occupation — to use this somewhat euphemistic phrase to signify the miscellaneous and chaotic atmospheric dirt which is constantly escaping upwards from a great town by the kindly help of Nature, inducing it to ascend out of reach. In the thickening volume, therefore, of the white fog, all this dirt comes to be at once intercepted in its effort to escape; to use a plainer phrase, the "sweat" of the town clogs the air and makes the yellow fog. The smoke very soon makes this a brown fog, and by that time we are breathing, not the oxygen and nitrogen of heaven, but a hell-broth vapor of a hundred unctuous exhalations, innumerable varieties of dust and dirt, and a round half-dozen of actual pungent acids by name, with anything else that may lie handy to make matters worse and worse. How such a pestilent cloud ever gets dissipated again seems more of a marvel than its generation; but one thing we may certainly say is that it seems to disappear every year more slowly — as of course it necessarily must.

Now whatever we may be able or unable to do with the white fog of water, or with the yellow fog of town sweat, we may certainly see our way in one direction to deal with the smoke, which contributes to the cloud its peculiar aptitude for entangling and applying all else to the pestiferous purpose of poisoning mankind. The idea in question is the use of manufactured coal-gas for fuel, instead of the coal raw. It is of course not at all a novel suggestion, but it is one that appears to offer a clue to discovery; and as it will have to be urged upon the public over and over again a great many times yet before anything will come of it, we must not be led aside by the sneer that there is nothing new to be said about it.

So far as convenience goes, and cleanliness, it is scarcely necessary to ask for evidence in favor of the acceptance of gas-fires; but nevertheless there are two or three difficulties to overcome which are serious. First, there is the question of the cost of the gas as fuel. Here we have the satisfaction of being able to hope that, instead of merely reducing the additional cost of gas — which has hitherto been the chief purpose — inventors are now on the way to a material reduction below the present standard of cost of the raw coal itself. It seems strange to have to say so, but it seems to be the fact that an actual saving of our cash expenditure is the only consideration that will ever induce the present generation to try to grasp the notion of preferring a scientific material to an unscientific — such a thing as gas to such a thing as coal. But supposing this saving to be clearly made out, as we hope it soon may be, there comes up at once a second point of anxiety, how are all the millions of London fire-grates to be altered for the use of gas? The only answer to this is that time must be allowed; and we may of course add that the adaptations of old grates, and not the substitution of new ones, must be the mode of procedure. Then, thirdly, there is the financial question; the gas companies would obviously have to supply on credit, to those who are not only the impecunious but the improvident, the whole of their "fire and light," and, besides this, to face the very considerable risk of waste through both stupidity and wantonness, not to speak of the perhaps larger risk of bad debts among the great class of citizens who live from hand to

[Continued on next page.]

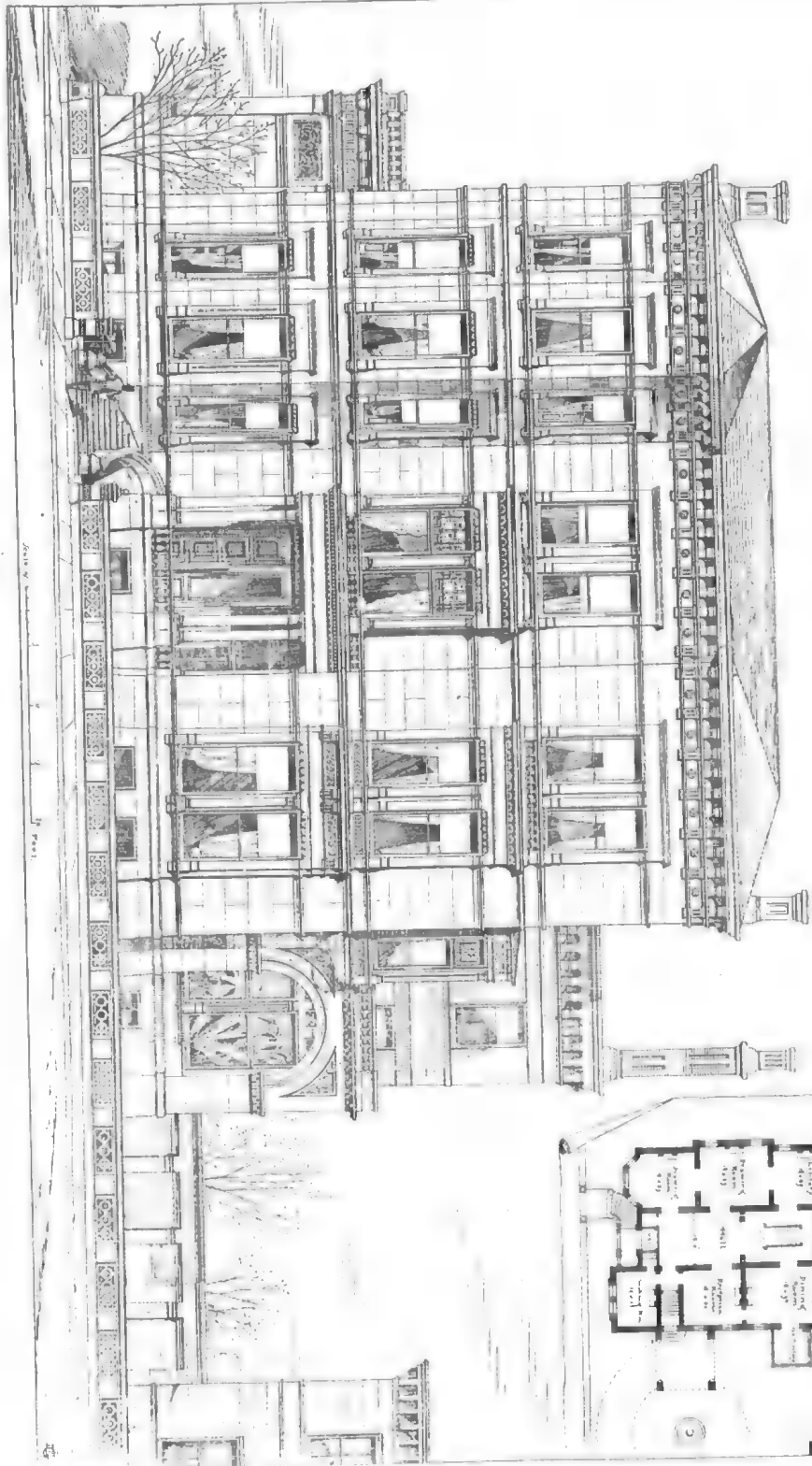
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Residence of Samuel M. Nickerson Esqr

James Durling & Whitehouse Architects
36 Clark St. CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

* FRONT ELEVATION *



would be can hardly be imagined. Far quieter and more removed from the bustle of ferry, railroad and other traffic than the famous New York Battery, it would be also much more extensive, and although no landscape gardening or rural decoration would be possible in such a place, the owners of the neighboring houses, which are among the finest in the city, would be likely to find pleasure in adorning that portion of their land which bordered the new promenade in such manner as good taste might suggest. The maritime predilections of the Bostonians have clung to them longer than has been the case in New York and other cities, and the streets bordering the water, where not actually needed for the purposes of commerce, are still considered to be very desirable for residences. We hope this may long remain so, and that generations hence the descendants of those who inhabit the Boston of to-day will find the seaward slopes of Dorchester Heights, Milton and Quincy Hill as attractive as is now the "water side of Beacon Street."

The use of "water-gas," as manufactured by the decomposition of water over heated coal, although rapidly extending, is now seriously opposed on account of its poisonous qualities. As is well known, this gas, as delivered by the companies, contains thirty or forty per cent of carbonic oxide, a most dangerous substance, which, unlike most gaseous poisons, cannot be eliminated from the system, when once inhaled, by exposure to fresh air, but is said to combine chemically with the red corpuscles of the blood, rendering its subsequent aeration impossible. There is therefore much reason in the demand made by several of the daily papers, that the introduction of this sort of gas into houses should not be allowed until after it had been impregnated with some admixture more powerful in odor than the carbonic oxide, by which persons would be warned of its presence in a room in time to escape injury. The matter is an important one, and while we do not remember any instance of fatal accident resulting from the use of the gas as supplied by the Municipal Company in New York and other cities, there are many cases where death has followed the inhalation of carbonic oxide in laboratories, and no precaution should be omitted to protect innocent or ignorant consumers of the commercial product from such casualties. A kind of burner is now extensively used which cannot be turned entirely out, but maintains a tiny flame in its sheltered interior, so that on opening the key the full flame appears at once, without using matches or other apparatus for lighting. This would be particularly useful with the new gas, by preventing the escape of unburned portions which ordinarily takes place in the act of lighting.

The Emperor of Germany has, it is said, announced his intention of encouraging co-operative associations among workmen, elevating them socially and morally, and providing for the formation of workmen's accident insurance companies; and the Boston Herald comments upon the movement as a strange illustration of the way in which the imperial government practically fosters communistic tendencies; forgetting that tyranny and socialism have played into each other's hands since political organization was first attempted. We recollect seeing once in New York a procession of tailors on strike, who displayed the motto, "Government Protection and Assistance from the Cradle to the Grave," and have often subsequently heard the same expression from professed labor reformers. A more concise description of the régime which German despotism wishes to impose upon its subjects it would be hard to find, and it is not strange that souls too abject to help themselves should find the price of servitude, which tyrants impose upon their "protection," a trifling one to pay. It is not long since the very ideal of this "enlightened communism" existed in the southern portion of this country; the "protection and assistance" of the working people and their families by the governing class was carried to its utmost limit, and the dreams of the German political economists might have been realized if the slaves, more spirited or less philosophical than their white brethren, had not suddenly chosen to revert to the barbarian plan of shifting for themselves.

A PASSENGER railway has been recently constructed in Switzerland, employing the principle found so useful in some coal mines, of drawing empty cars up an incline by means of the superior weight of loaded cars descending. The Swiss line, which is intended to transport passengers from the landing place at Brienz to the top of the plateau from which the cascade of the Giessbach falls into the lake, forms a steep

incline, on which two wagons ply, attached to an endless cable of steel. No engine or other machinery is used to drive the cable, but in place of this a large tank is attached to each wagon, which is alternately filled with water at the upper station and emptied when the force of gravitation has brought it to the bottom of the slope; the same force which carries down the full one serving also to pull up the other. To save the expense of a double track, an automatic turnout is put in the middle of the road, the remainder of the line being used alternately by both cars, and as these cannot shift their relative positions on the rope, there is no danger of their coming into collision.

The Brush electric light has been tried with a view to its use in the British House of Commons. Six globes were suspended a few feet below the ceiling, but the illumination proved too strong, and another experiment is to be made, with the lamps placed above the glass roof. The room is not a large one, having been purposely restricted in all its dimensions, so that the members might hear and see each other with the utmost possible facility. It is even said that provision was only made for about three-fourths of the proper number of members, on the supposition that at least a fourth would always be absent, and that the space they would occupy might as well be saved, to increase the comfort of the rest. Six electric lamps might therefore readily be supposed to furnish more light than would be necessary or desirable. It is time, we think, to invent a different sort of globe for such lamps. The ground glass ordinarily used is painful to the eyes, even over a gas flame, and infinitely more so when it shades an electric arc, while a large part of the light is wasted. A ribbed glass, which would disperse without intercepting the rays, or perhaps a double shade, filled with water, might answer. Both of these are used with gas, and are found pleasant.

The singular blot in the perspective of Broadway at the corner of Houston Street, so long known as Murderers' Row, from the frightful crimes repeated year after year in the foul saloons which occupied its cluster of rickety shanties, is to exist no longer. The property has been rented for sixty-three years, on the pernicious system of ground-leases, and two iron stores are to be erected on the spot. Nearly opposite, another large building will soon be constructed, while on the corner of Prince Street and Broadway a third is already in progress. It is a long time since such extensive improvements have been undertaken on lower Broadway; most of the mercantile building having for a few years past been on the cross streets, particularly those adjoining the stations of the elevated railroads; but those who visit the city only on rare occasions will be glad to miss the shock which the sight of the squalor and crime of Murderers' Row, obtruded in the middle of the greatness and brightness of Broadway, never fails to give the stranger.

An ingenious system of police alarms is now on trial in Chicago, and the results have thus far been so satisfactory that it is intended to establish it permanently in certain sections of the city. At frequent intervals, on the street-corners where practicable, "public alarm-houses" are erected, built of wood, and resembling a small sentry-box in shape and size. Keys to the houses are furnished to responsible citizens who apply for them, and when occasion arises it is only necessary to unlock the door, when by moving a lever attached to a signal-box inside the structure an alarm is given at the nearest station, which is answered in from one to three minutes by the appearance of three policemen and a horse and wagon, which serves either as an ambulance or a conveyance for prisoners, and is furnished with stretcher, blankets, handcuffs, and other apparatus for both purposes. In addition, a telephone from each house communicates with the station, so that help may be summoned, or descriptions of fugitive criminals given, with the least possible delay. To check the transmission of false alarms, the lock of the house is so arranged as to hold the key fast after opening, until released by another key, in the custody of the district patrol, which is applied on the reverse side of the lock. As each key is numbered, and a register is kept of the person to whom it is issued, the originator of any alarm, whether false or not, can be easily traced. Private police and fire alarms, resembling those so common under the "District Telegraph" system, will also soon be placed in the dwellings of those who desire them, on payment of their cost, thus giving a security which the inhabitants of other cities will regard with envy.

BUILDING SU

While the workmen are at it, which may be desirable for the lot, it is necessary to see the earth from a side view, to be soon after shown for some pier or post; then, over a third time, to cut a final the greater part of the barrows, and transported for grading up in some place as well have been thrown in.

Let the young superintendent likely to be used for grading can be most conveniently arranged for disposing of the lot, grading the approaches; and the earth may then to the place designated, and to be twice handled. When surface, loam must be piled in excavation.

The location of the avenue necessary, should be determined plan, which the superintendent

A large space on the most from the principal entrance, piling up timber, and for

Space to be Reserved for Materials. These cares

the extra expense and delay of disposal of material must be paid; conduct of such works is in the superintendent, by his perhaps, as his superior skill to foresee future contingencies suffer most by want of due

Applying these observations conditions to be as follows: the lot; and the ground slope

Grading, for the entrance of the building; oppose, so that the grade will be of advantage in securing gutters during heavy rains.

hill, the ground rising continues necessary, in order to prevent reaching the walls, which is west front of the church south in the reverse direction; and structure to have this grade from a plateau in front of enough to turn a carriage east the south wall of the church south transept, forming a terrace regaining the natural surface.

The avenue crosses a small stream, and beyond it continues the sheds, which are situated separate foot-path from the stream and the society-room in

The gravel from the excavation for the plateau and terrace paths and avenues; and the side, where a deep soil is desired. It should therefore, as it is situated, be piled in a heap south

It will be very advantageous the traffic of heavy teams be care for the teams to have instead of being obliged to go

Avenue Building, into a mass of is being stripped

in front of the church, and material may unite with the ploughed, the loam taken off.

As fast as this is done, a eighteen inches wide and two throwing the gravel into the

The Chronicle states that during the five months ending December there were 55,777 fires in the U.S. and that property valued at \$105,200,700 was destroyed. The large loss the insurance companies lost was \$1,232,000,000. The number of fires in factories, warehouses, mills and shops, where lumber or on fire was 4,233. The loss in the U.S. was \$1,828,000,000, being less than that in the same time of Canada. The fact that the loss in the past year makes these figures more alarming up to a city the size of Chicago, a sum which represents the work of

with N. red brick stone, terra-cotta and moulded
decorations, to cost about \$25,000.

Edward H. Kendall, 71 Broadway; builders, Marc Kishitz and Chas. F. True,
West Fifteenth St., No. 112, five st'y brick flat, 25'

Branch St., north of Mill St., above Branchtown,
2 three-story dwellings, 13' x 46'; J. P. Spicer, owner.
[Continued on next page.]

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

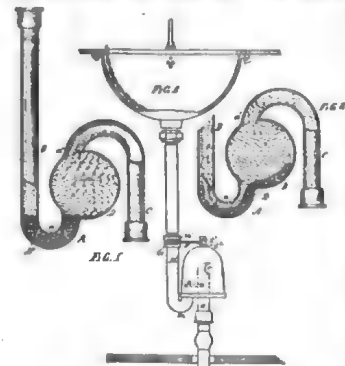
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

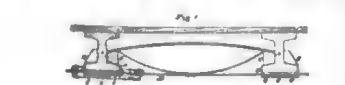
[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

237,362. **MERCURY-SEAL FOR STRECH-TRAPS.**—Joseph Benson, Philadelphia, Penn. This invention provides a mercury-seal joint for traps, being so constructed that it will open readily under upward pressure, but will close again on upward pressure. The improvements consist, essentially, in a trap which holds mercury in such manner that it normally forms a seal-joint, opens readily without loss or waste of mercury under fluid-pressure, closes automatically, and elongates itself in a solid vertical column against back-pressure from sewer-gases. Figures 1 and 2 show the principle and the simplest form of construction of such a trap. A shows a B-trap, in which, above its lower bend, a, and on the side adjacent to the other pipe, C, is a chamber, D. E represents the mercury-seal in the trap. When water in



is sufficient quantity to overbalance the mercury is admitted to D, the mercury will be forced in sufficient quantity into D to open the joint and permit such water to pass through the trap, the mercury spreading over the bottom of the chamber, and by reason of the enlarged area of the chamber relatively to the neck of the trap leaving ample space above it for the passage of the water. When the water has been discharged sufficiently to restore equilibrium the mercury will return to the bend, a, of the trap, having there a body of water above it in the pipe, B, and another body in the arm, a, of the trap.

237,362. **FIRE-FRAME BUILDING.**—Joseph Gilbert, Philadelphia, Penn. Figure 1 is a side elevation of a span embodying this invention. This invention consists of metallic lathing connected to the beams of buildings, so that when the plaster is applied a level ceiling is formed and the beams are protected from the direct action of fire, the invention being also applicable to partitions, the connection of the lathing to the beams being by means of hangers which are suspended from the beams, and have base-plates which support the lathing. A represents a I or flanged beam or girder for buildings. B represents metal hangers, which are suspended from the lower flanges of the beams, and to them are connected metal cross-strips, C, on which are placed and secured longitudinal slats, D, of metal, and the upper embracing portions, the hangers, are held in position by the skewbacks, E, and



spanning equal between their lower portions and the base of the beam, for the reception of the strips and slats, C, D. If desired, transverse strips may be connected to the slats, D, at places intermediate of the meeting employed in their stead, so that proper opening is provided for plastering purposes. When the plaster is applied it is effectively keyed by the slats, D, in level and secure throughout. Of the invention may be applied to partitions, in which case the parts are put at a right angle to that shown, and a flat wall is produced possessing all the advantages of the ceiling. Beams are covered by and sheathed with the plaster, so that fire is prevented from reaching and acting upon the beams.

238,222. **LUMBER-SORTER.**—Evan T. Davies, Manchester, Mich.
238,223. **SUPPLEMENTAL FIRE-PROOF FURNACE REGISTER.**—C. H. Pittet, Salem, Mass.
238,224. **VENTILATING OR COOLING BUILDINGS.**—Elizabeth E. Rice, Washington, D. C.

238,230. **MACHINE FOR DRESSING WOOD, STONE, ETC.**—Nicholas Jenkins, New Haven, Conn.
238,232. **MACHINE FOR DRESSING AND SHAPING WOOD, STONE, ETC.**—Nicholas Jenkins, New Haven, Conn.

238,209. **BLIND-SLAT ADJUSTER.**—Oliver Pierson and Alexander H. Hill, Okaloosa, Iowa.
238,210. **SLIDING-DOOR HANGING.**—Edwin Prescott, Hampton Falls, N. H.
238,220. **HINGE.**—Ephraim G. Adams, New Haven, Conn.

238,222. **TOOL-HOLDER.**—John F. Allen, New York, N. Y.

238,241. **COMPOUND FOR PRESERVING WOOD.**—Wm. W. Bunnell, Thomasville, Neb.

238,243. **COMBINATION MURKCH.**—Edward M. Butler and W. H. Campbell, Cleburne, Tex.

238,269. **WRENCH.**—Bernard Donoghue, Yonkers, N. Y.

238,270. **CORPUS FOR PILES.**—John M. Foster, Philadelphia, Penn.

238,281. **BAY-WINDOW.**—Wills S. Garrison, LaPorte City, Iowa.

238,288. **DOOR-BELL.**—Joseph W. Johnson, New Britain, Conn.

238,289. **WATER-SUPPLY FOR CITIES.**—Chas. H. Roberts, Evansville, Ind.

238,242. **KITCHEN-BUILDING.**—Geo. Salmon, Taunton, Mass.

238,243. **WATER-CLOSETS.**—Jas. H. Spencer, Philadelphia, Penn.

238,246. **FIRE-ESCAPE LADDER.**—Seymour Torrance, Hamlet, Mich.

238,247. **SASH-FASTENER.**—William Tyler, Georgetown, D. C.

238,248. **APPARATUS FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.**—Edwin A. Wood, Utica, N. Y.

9,698. **DISCHARGE REGULATOR FOR FURNACES.**—(Belgium) Daniel C. Kellers, Detroit, Mich.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Brick and stone, *Endicott St.*, for Michael J. Barr, stable, 40' x 60', three stories; Olin Wentworth, builder.

East Dedham St., for Baldwin & Emerson, storage, 22' x 88', three stories; H. J. Bartlett, builder.

Wood St., for Chas. St. No. 57, for Patrick Hughes and Mary O'Donnell, dwell. and store, 22' x 56', two stories and mansard; Archibald Macaulay, builder.

Orchard St., near Boston St., for Stephen Clapp, dwell., 21' x 28', two stories; Wm. Eades, builder.

Monmouth St., near Bird St., for Wm. H. Saywood, dwell., 28' x 32', two stories; Wm. H. Saywood, contractor.

Shurtleff Court, near Rutherford Ave., for Frank H. Wellington, stable, 33' x 80', three stories.

East Sixth St., for Patrick Coyne, dwell. and store, 20' x 20'; Geo. Thomas, builder.

Country St., near Dorchester Ave., for Sumner Crosby & Son, storage, 30' x 40'; Esterbrook & Ferguson, builders.

Monmouth St., near Bird St.; for Wm. H. Saywood, dwell., 22' x 32', two stories; Wm. H. Saywood, builder.

Chelsea St., near Eagle St., for T. Brigham Bishop, building for refining precious metals, 56' x 50'; Edw. O. Coffin, builder.

Bellevue Ave., cor. Rosineland Ave., for August Mann, dwell., 21' x 30', two stories; John String, builder.

Duff St., near Poplar St., for Chas. Mosca, dwell., 23' x 30', two stories; Alexander Rogers, builder.

HOTEL.—A house to be built this spring for Mr. Chas. A. Kidder, on Commonwealth Ave. It will be a brick and stone front, four stories high; Messrs. Allen & Kenway, architects.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following building permits have been issued since the last report:

Chas. Hein, three-story brick building on Lexington St., between Charles and Liberty Sts., 20' x 74'.

Amenda Black, three-story brick building, s.e. cor. Fulton Ave. and Lexington St., 35' x 45'.

John Q. Codling, 20 three-story brick buildings, on Hanover St., near Randall St., nineteen 12' fronts, one 14' front.

John Q. Codling, 27 three-story brick buildings, on Hanover St., between Heath and Barney Sts., two 16' (each) front, twenty-five 12' (each) front.

John L. Reed, three-story brick buildings, on Frederick St., between Baltimore and Second Sts., 16' 6" x 44'.

Benj. F. Smith, 7 two-story brick buildings, on Hull St., near Port Ave.

Francis White, 7 three-story brick buildings, on John St., between McMeekin and Wilson Sts.; two 16' 6" and five 16' 6" (each) front.

Wm. Shirley, three-story brick building, on German St., between South and Calvert Sts.

Geo. W. Gill, three-story brick building, on Madison Ave., between Biddle and Orchard Sts.

Chas. Shipley, three-story brick buildings, on Federal St., between Cathedral and Oliver Sts.

Wm. Fifer, 4 three-story brick buildings, on Oak St., between Oliver and Federal Sts.

Chas. Shipley, three-story brick building, s.e. cor. Sterrett and Fremont Sts.

Thirty-three permits issued for the week.

WAREHOUSE.—Mr. Frank E. Davis, architect, of this city, is preparing drawings for a new warehouse for Mr. Kemminger, of Harrisburg, Penn., to be of brick with stone, terra-cotta, and mounded brick finish, 65' x 60', five stories and basement; cost, \$18,000.

Chas. James D. Mason is building a large five-story brick warehouse, on Pratt St., near Charles St., on the site recently occupied by Nos. 155, 157 and 159. The work will be done under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Himes.

CHAIN ELEVATOR.—The Union Elevator Company, recently organized in this city, have begun to work on the details of a new chain elevator, which will be of 800,000 bushels capacity.

HOSPITAL, ETC.—Work on the Johns Hopkins Hospital building, North Broadway, will be resumed this week, and from 300 to 400 men will be employed about the grounds in masonry work, excavating, etc. **OTHER WORK.**—Work will also be resumed on the new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad building, and the Chamber of Commerce buildings this week, the severe weather having been the cause of the suspension.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—South Ninth St., No. 176, three-story brick tenement, 21' x 56', tin roof, iron cornice; cost, \$11,000; owner, L. Friedman, 228 South Fourth St.; architect, Wm. Jose; builder, James Rodwell.

South Ninth St., No. 174, three-story brick dwell., 21' x 56', tin roof, iron cornice; cost, \$13,000; owner, L. Friedman, 228 South Fourth St.; architect, Wm. Jose; builder, Jas. Rodwell.

Orin Ave., n.e. 159' x 56' Bushwick Ave., two-story frame dwell., 19' x 38'; cost, \$2,000; owner, John Williams, Masspeth Ave.; architect, John Mumford; builder, F. E. Williams.

Bergen St., No. 167, three-story frame tenement, 22' x 50', tin roof; cost, \$3,300; owner, etc., Joseph Herp, 163 Boerum St.

Graham Ave., n.e. 75' x 6' McKibbin St., three-story frame tenement, 18' 6" x 43'; cost, \$5,000 each; owner, etc., Thomas Green, 165 Sixth Ave.

Tomkins Ave., n.e. cor. Stockton St., 3 three-story frame tenements, 21' 8" x 44'; cost, \$3,200 each; owner, etc., George Loffer.

ALTERNATIONS.—Monteith St., n.e. cor. Bremen St., add one story, 2 two-story frame extensions; cost, \$2,800; owner, J. Kerschendeiter; builder, George Loffer.

Court St., No. 231, raise roof; cost, \$3,000; owner, Eliza J. Smith, Brooklyn Ave. and St. Mark's Place; builder, O. K. Buckley, Jr.

Grand St., No. 383, two-story brick extension, 13' x 17'; cost, \$2,600; owner, Mr. Bear, on premises; architect and builder, C. L. Johnson.

Buffalo.

HOTEL.—Work has just been commenced on Dr. Cary's hotel, mentioned in these columns some months ago. An entire new set of drawings was prepared, to cover an irregular-shaped corner lot, with a total frontage of 175'. The building is to be built in height, and will be built of brick and buff Ohio sandstone. The hotel will contain 125 bedrooms, and is estimated to cost about \$150,000. The plans were prepared by Richard A. Waite, architect. **SANATORIUM.**—Dr. R. V. Pierce, the owner of the unfortunate Palace Hotel, has published a letter announcing his intention not to rebuild the hotel as such, and although he avers his intention of building a sanatorium for the use of his patients, leads us to infer that it may not be upon the hotel site.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—W. Gill, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 48'; Ashland Ave.; cost, \$3,000.

M. Hught, two-story brick dwell., 39' x 67', 2820 Prairie Ave.; cost, \$20,000.

Jonathan Clark, four-story brick store, 30' x 136', 145 North St.; cost, \$25,000.

G. W. Brown, two-story brick store and dwell., 25' x 56', 3118 State St.; cost, \$3,000.

J. Carbutt, 2 three-story brick dwells., 43' x 60', 7400 and Congress Sts.; cost, \$15,000.

M. M. Wolf, two-story brick store and dwell., 23' x 67', 3156 Wabash Ave.

W. Lorr, two-story brick store and dwell., 24' x 65', 2419 North St.; cost, \$3,000.

J. Selverin, two-story brick store and dwell., 26' x 68', Superior St.; cost, \$4,700.

J. Persha, two-story brick dwell., 20' 8" x 54', Nineteenth St.; cost, \$3,000.

V. Mirazek, same, 21' x 60', Eighteenth St.; cost, \$3,000.

H. Harth, same, 20' 8" x 68', Newberry Ave.; cost, \$4,100.

H. F. Wait, 3 three-story brick stores and dwells., 22' x 40' each, Clark and Twenty-Second Sts.; cost, \$12,000.

W. W. Welles, two-story, same, 22' x 30', 384 Oakley Ave.; cost, \$2,600.

Mobile.

STORES.—At s.e. cor. Government and Royal Sts., 2 three-story brick stores, 53' x 83', fronts faced with Mobile front brick, with finish of cement, cast-iron and galvanized iron; cost, \$14,500; owner, Mrs. E. J. Munser; builders, C. Farley and L. Morrison; architect, Jas. H. Hutchinson.

SAWMILL.—On Bayou Marmot, at head of Water St., two-story frame building, dimensions, 60' x 160'; owners, Marsh & McDonald; builders, Jourdan & Hand; cost, \$15,000.

DWELLING.—At south-east corner Spring Hill Shell Road and Pine St., one-story frame dwelling; cost, \$2,000; owner and builder, John S. Halliff; architect, Jas. H. Hutchinson.

RESTAURANT.—At corner of Royal and Conte Sts., the old Post Office Restaurant, lately known as the Academy of Music, is being repaired and re-modelled at a cost of \$1,000; owner, A. Phillips; contractor, M. Smith; architect, Jas. H. Hutchinson.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Third Ave., n.e. 237' x One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh St., one-story frame store and dwell., 22' x 55'; cost, \$2,500; owner, Miss Baber, 181 First Ave., near the Hudson; and sixty-seventh St.; architect, Louis Falk; builder, J. McGervey.

West Broadway, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114, and Nos. 126, 128, 129 and 130 Franklin St., and Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Park St., nine-story brick grocery (Continued on next page.)

BLASTING.—It appears that at some y, in Yorkshire, England, there is a water is used in addition to gunpow. The system is simple in the extreme, is an economy, for, in the blasting in conjunction with gunpowder, a considerably less powder and the time of the foregoing will be best apportioned. Ordinarily, blasting follows: A bore-hole is made in the diameter and four or five feet deep, inserted, with a slow fuse attached; say, it is filled with any available powder in flery pits, is created, and and smoke are generated. Blast- formed in the following manner: A cartridge, with fuse attached; into the bore-hole a tube con- longer the better. They may be formed—thin tin-plate or of stout iron roller and pasted together, the is then tamped, the fuse lighted. The result of this operation may be, in exploding, bursts the tube of the powder is extended through of hydraulics, demonstrated interior area of the bore-hole, after-tube. A much larger quantity a smaller quantity of powder; the powder and the gases converts a elastic force of which assists in the of water together put out the flame and neutralize the greater portion on the explosion. It will readily be seen, and it is to be hoped that, in the and intelligent coal owners will in their present crude and danger- past, in a great measure, to make ex- past, rather than of almost daily

OBELISK.—At the close of the obelisk Museum of Art, a letter was sent, giving the following statistics:—
Importing and erecting the obelisk..... \$73,844.03
Transporting, placing and repairs..... 28,732.00
Expenses of the steamer, which the word "expenses" is used to been paid for the use of the money these amounts aggregate \$102,576.03. cost, the actual cost of lowering and water and 11,620 feet by land, and of its pedestal and base is \$35,633. of the port of New York, Mr. W. H. \$10,000 in three instalments towards carrying on the work. On February 7, \$40,000, making \$103,732 in all. of the gentlemen who advanced and gave her up to me without reporting the obelisk, pedestal and and are clearly entitled to all the scale, in return for their pluck and fish what I undertook. From their and nothing but their personal friend- to take such a risk.

The following letter is one of the of Harnley (Eng.) for the ap- its reading at Tuesday's meeting of great mirth—"January 15, 1881.
Candidate for Borough Surveyor of as a builder in cheap and Jerry line, bers, and would see good property was in Sheffield now does not pay, so I accept post of Borough Surveyor ceasing town, which I have visited agrees me, also with my wife and five years old. I would give the whole of £200 until you discovered my you would give me the full salary. I don't know until I went into the Jerry have done very well, but Sheffield is will look after your important town in tricks. I can wait on you any day made, and I will give you reference to me. H—W—V—

Among the interesting discoveries made munition is that of a large city called covered with the sand of the desert. he Wed Wya, and near it in former which afforded water for very large cist that with some labor the walls

Timmen.—Fourteen years ago a Mr. placed two gate-posts of white-oak in they were set he bored into the top of a hole three inches deep, filled it, and coppered the posts. Having location of the posts, he found them as day they were planted.

Boston & Providence R. R. Repair-Shop Yard, for

Entered at the Post Office at Boston as second-class matter.

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FURTHER accounts of the conflagration which destroyed the great dry-goods store "Le Printemps," in Paris, show that the catastrophe was probably due to the accidental kindling of gas which had escaped from a broken pipe. So rapidly did the flames spread that in nine hours after the first alarm nothing remained of the inside of the enormous building, eight stories in height, and a part of the walls had fallen. The property loss is now estimated at two millions of dollars, and a letter from Paris says that this dreadful destruction is largely due to the wretched inefficiency of the fire department. This is by no means the first time that complaint has been made of the fire-service in Paris. To say nothing of the inadequate supply of water for such purposes, the engines used are of a very primitive construction, as compared with our splendid apparatus; and the efficiency of our organization, which has been perhaps regarded as conveying a humiliating confession of our flimsy methods of construction, is hardly likely to meet with general imitation elsewhere for the present. One might think that the insurance companies, twenty of which will have to bear the whole loss by the burning of the "Printemps," would be disposed to promote measures of protection, but those have found out on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as this, that by taking advantage of the calamity to advance rates on all the other dry-goods warehouses in the place, they can in a few years recoup themselves at the expense of the policy-holders, with a reasonable prospect of a large profit in addition.

ANOTHER evidence that foreign modes of construction are not always so much superior to ours as is commonly supposed may be found in the destruction of the new theatre at Nice, which caught fire from escaping gas, as is supposed, and burned so fiercely and rapidly as to cut off the escape, not only of a large part of the audience, but of many persons on the stage. The fire broke out early in the evening, before the auditorium was filled, but at least one hundred and fifty persons are known to have perished. The building stands by itself on the shore of the Mediterranean, so that there was an opportunity for arranging ample means of exit, but the corridors within the building were narrow, dark and tortuous, and were soon choked by the struggling crowd. As in the Brooklyn Theatre, but one or two occupants of the upper gallery were able to escape. Nice was once a part of Italy, and the Italian traditions of incombustible building may have tended to the neglect of those appliances for subduing fires which no French city can afford to do without, for it seems that in default of better means, lines of men were formed to pass buckets of water, dipped from the sea close by, to throw upon the fire, an expedient which seems positively childish, although it is still usual on the Continent. It will surprise some persons to learn that the burning of a theatre is nearly as common an occurrence in Europe as in America. Of course, the number of such buildings is much greater there, but the list of casualties for the last ten years shows that those burned were almost equally divided between the two sides of the Atlantic.

The Brush Electric Light Company has undertaken to light certain streets in Cincinnati by means of six or more towers two hundred feet high, containing immense lamps, the current

for which is to be supplied by means of an engine of one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. The company has applied for permission to open the streets and lay tubes for conveying the wires, but requests also to be allowed in case of necessity to suspend them from the poles belonging to the Bell Telephone Company. The telephone directors very naturally make objection to this, on the ground that accidents have already occurred from the proximity of telephone to electric-light wires, and that to expose their subscribers to the risk of having the energy requisite for supplying these huge lamps suddenly diverted through their bodies would be extremely imprudent. They call attention also to the fact that the telephone wires are frequently cut by firemen in order to raise ladders against burning buildings, and suggest that if the electric-light wires were to be confused with the others the danger to persons handling them would be very great. Another remark is made, which those who use telephones will find interesting, that the current induced upon the telephone wires by the proximity of the others would manifest itself by confused noises in the instruments, interfering very much with their proper use. The influence of an ordinary telegraph has been felt so strongly in a telephone wire strung on the other side of the street that one familiar with the Morse alphabet could read by sound in the telephone the messages passing through the other line, and electric-light wires make their proximity known by a sharp, trumpet-like noise.

Two instances of the miserable folly with which workmen sometimes throw away their own and their children's bread at the beck of noisy agitators who have their private interests to serve, are reported recently. The spinners of the Chase Mill, in Fall River, have instituted a strike, with all the usual accompaniments of picketing the factory, sending warnings to other manufacturing centres, drawing relief from their poor fellow-workmen, and appealing to the city for support as paupers, for the sole reason that seven members of the Union, notorious for their turbulence and mischief-making propensities, have been discharged from the mill. Although the secretary of the Union, by proclamations alternately insolent and whining, seems to be endeavoring to lash his less instructed fellows into some act of violence, it can hardly be long before their children, if not themselves, will ask whether they are acting the part of men in allowing a few noisy demagogues to persuade them into abandoning both their duty — to labor for their families — and their right — to be paid for their labor — for the sake of gratifying the private revenge or conceit of persons who would not lift a finger to aid them in return. There can be but one answer to the question, and although it is almost too late to expect so much independence among the deluded work-people of Fall River, one can hardly help hoping that advantage may be taken of the opportunity to administer a sharp rebuke to the professional agitators who have so long cursed the city. The other case of organized and wanton resistance to wholesome rules has just occurred in Chicago, where a certain firm of stove founders revived an old regulation, by which any moulder who was careless enough to turn out a casting weighing over ten per cent more than the pattern, was obliged to melt it again, or suffer a small deduction from his wages. This rule, intended as much to secure good workmanship as to prevent waste of valuable iron, certainly involved no hardship to a decently attentive man, but the moulders chose to regard it as an infringement of their right to botch their work at other people's expense, and struck in a body. Few persons, we think, would regret to see the connection of such men with the trade permanently severed.

We have to report the occurrence of labor troubles occurring among a class which has hitherto been exempt from these, among the other inconveniences of civilization. Fifty Indians it appears, belonging to the Caughnawaga tribe, who were employed by their chief in working a mine belonging to him, struck for an advance of twenty-five cents per day in their wages, which have hitherto amounted to one dollar a day only. More than this, they have so far adopted the practices of their more enlightened brethren as to stipulate that an additional twenty-five cents shall be paid them on and after a given date, some weeks hence. It is a little startling to hear of a savage chief whose pay-roll amounts to fifteen thousand dollars a year, and whose warriors find thirty dollars a month insufficient to maintain them in a suitable style of paint and feathers, but under

s, householders and plumbers, that when in communication about the Hellyer Water-Closets is that they should communicate directly with us and we will cheerfully furnish it. This card will not be taken as in any objection upon our competitors in the whole, who, when our goods are asked for, only to do what might be expected, under the circumstances, namely, try to sell something else;—since we trust our explanation will, in the opinion of every one, be a justification of the course of doing business in this particular.

HENRY C. MEYER & Co.
March 25, 1881.

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 Chambers St., N. Y. January, 1. 1860.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

1st cost, \$3,000; owner and builder, J. B. Squires, East Seventy-Ninth St.
 1st cost, \$75,000; front alterations, cost, \$2,000; owner, J. W. Dimick, 28 Canal St.; builder, J. H. Steedman.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 201 to 203, inclusive, four-story brick building, 17 x 20, front alterations, cost, \$5,000; owner, J. M. Thos. Sturtebaker.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 74, carry rear wall up, also three-story brick extension, 20 x 20; cost, \$2,500; owner, Thos. Sauer, 2d Second St.; builders, J. M. Thos. Sturtebaker & Co., 10 Mulh.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 8, four-story brick extension, 20 x 20, interior and front alterations, cost, \$14,000; owner, J. H. Wright, 10 Pearl St.; architects, J. M. Thos. Sturtebaker & Co., 10 Mulh.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 163 w, three-story brick extension, 16 x 17 1/2; cost, \$5,000; owner, W. P. Langfitch, 234 West Forty-fifth St.; architect, A. B. Ten Eyck.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 7 w, two-story brick extension, 20 1/2 x 17 1/2, etc.; cost, \$25,000; owner, Association of Bar, New York; architect, C. C. Haight; builders, Robinson & Wallace and Smith & Crane.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 10, four-story brick extension, 17 x 27, ground, two-story frame extension, 17 x 27, gravel, wooden cornice; cost, \$150,000; owner, A. Trappe, 11 West Twenty-sixth St.; architects, J. & J. Kirby.
 1st cost, \$100,000, Nos. 970 to 978, and Nos. 982 to 986, inclusive, front alterations, cost, \$9,000; owner, Jonathan Twaritz, 27 Pine St.; architect, J. M. Furter.
 1st cost, \$100,000, Nos. 230 to 248, inclusive, three-story brick extension, 17 x 27, cost, \$100,000; owner, J. Williams, 212 East Fifty-fifth St.; builders, Ugh & Stewart.
 1st cost, \$100,000, Nos. 43, 45 and 47, a cor. Lewis St., four-story, interior alterations; cost, \$10,000; owner, E. Ten Eyck, 21 West Twenty-third St.; architect and builder, E. Smith.
 1st cost, \$100,000, No. 10, raised two stories; also three-story extension, 24 x 26, interior alterations; cost, \$100,000; owner, J. C. Knobel, 100 West 42d St.; architect, J. C. Knobel, 100 West 42d St.; raised up back portion.

the circumstances both parties are perhaps fortunate in living among the peaceful inhabitants of the Dominion. Not long ago a strike took place among the laborers on a Virginia railroad, which the conservative residents of the neighborhood undertook to settle by the methods peculiar to that region. Turning out in a body, well armed with shot-guns and revolvers, they drove the discontented laborers back to their tip-carts and shovels, and stood guard over them until they were satisfied that there would be no more attempts to escape or change the established order of things.

THE Board of Health of Newton, Mass., has issued a set of regulations which are in some respects better than any we have yet seen. Some parts of the city are just now in that stage of suffocation with their own foulness which succeeds the introduction of an abundant water-supply, and precedes the construction of sewers, and the only questionable regulation of the Board, — that which permits the construction of cesspools at a distance of not less than two rods from a well or cellar, — is no doubt a matter of necessity, since the lots are small, and citizens can neither be compelled to buy land at thirty or forty cents per square foot in order to increase the space between their cesspools and wells, nor to discontinue the use of the latter and bring the city water into their dwellings at their own expense. Aside from this unavoidable, but probably temporary permission, the rules are simple and easy to enforce, and combine to a remarkable degree that comprehension of the peculiar needs of the place, with a good knowledge of modern sanitary science, which gives value to such provisions. One of the best regulations is a rather unusual one on this side of the ocean. The Board requires that before any work of plumbing or drainage is undertaken in any building, a complete plan of all the pipes, traps, cesspools and other items shall be submitted to the City Engineer, for his approval or modification, as the case may be, and that no work shall be carried out except in accordance with a plan so approved or modified.

A DISCUSSION has been going on in the columns of the *Metal Worker* regarding the right of plumbers to charge for materials in their bills at the list prices, keeping for themselves the discount, or difference between these and the actual cost, which is in many cases very considerable. For instance, the discount from the list price of cast-iron pipe has been as much as seventy per cent, and on wrought-iron tubes and earthenware drain-pipes nearly as much. If then a plumber, in presenting an account for days' work and materials furnished, as is customary, charges these items at the list price, he simply pockets surreptitiously the amount of the discount, which he has done nothing to earn, and which he can only obtain by abusing the confidence of his employer, who is ignorant of the system, and supposes himself to be merely reimbursing the other for actual outlay. We are glad to see that the editor of the *Metal Worker* totally discountenances such practices, comparing plumbers to architects in their relation to their employer, and urging the propriety of their charging for personal services, in the same way as architects, engineers or other experts, and in a similar manner directing their client's expenditures for labor and materials without any attempt to appropriate his money without his knowledge in the shape of "profits" or "discounts." Nothing would do so much to improve the standing of good plumbers in the community as the adoption of this view. The itching for secret gains which is so strong in many men, and to which the dealers pander by refusing to communicate their discount sheets to those out of the trade, is itself a disqualification for any advisory or confidential position, and so long as this is indulged by plumbers, they must expect to be classed with those toward whom the only safe attitude is one of distrust.

A SCIENTIFIC investigation has recently been made into a matter which many plumbers and others have had presented to them in various ways, but which has been hitherto unexplained. It seems that in Germany the underground telegraph wires are often carried through lead pipes, and in renewing some wires in one of the large cities, the pipes were found to be corroded irregularly, the points of greatest corrosion being afterwards ascertained to coincide with certain places where the cable passed in contact with lime mortar or cement. Taking this circumstance as a point of departure, Dr. Rosel has studied the action of various substances upon lead, and finds that while carbonated lime exercises no action on the metal, the hydrate, as it exists in mortar, attacks it with considerable energy, and

if moisture is present, a sheet one-thirtieth of an inch thick may be eaten through in a year. The lead is converted into a basic carbonate, which flakes away, leaving holes and indentations. This corresponds perfectly with the phenomenon, with which many plumbers are familiar, of the corrosion which takes place in traps or lead-lined tanks into which plastering mortar is allowed to fall. We have in mind one case where a cistern of considerable size, lined with lead, and exposed to the dropping of particles of lime from the plastering overhead, was eaten through year after year, to the great perplexity of the owner and his plumber, who could find no explanation in treatises on chemistry for such action.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *British Architect*, who signs himself "Lex," explains the legal view of the relation between an architect and his client in regard to the commissions or perquisites which the former may have an opportunity of receiving without the knowledge of the latter. According to this authority, the relation between a person about to build and his architect involves a trust. "The client, not feeling himself competent to act for himself, appoints the architect his trustee to guard his interests and protect him from injury of every kind. Should the client suffer through the architect's default, the latter is liable under the statute of frauds to a criminal prosecution, and if he is convicted of malversation of trust he may be imprisoned at the discretion of the judge." "If," he goes on to say, "in the conduct of his client's affairs, an architect arranges to receive any remuneration for giving business to any one without the concurrence of that client, the law assumes a corrupt intent, and an architect would probably find it very difficult to purge himself to the satisfaction of the court." In illustration of the principle "Lex" supposes that a surveyor is asked his charge for preparing bills of quantities, and answers, two and one-half per cent, which he will divide with the architect. The architect replies that he does not wish to share the fee, and the surveyor says his charge will be one and one-half per cent; and that he had mentioned two and one-half because many architects expected to receive part. "When a client," he says, "under such circumstances pays two and a half per cent, he is, not to put too fine a point on it, robbed of one per cent, and his architect, being *particeps criminis*, is guilty of fraud, has betrayed his trust, and done what he can to discredit his profession." Every honorable architect will acknowledge that this is perfectly true. Among us, we believe that architects suffer more from the annoyance of ill-judged attempts to influence them by offers of unearned fees than their clients do from their yielding to the temptation, but if there should be unfaithful and dishonest ones, the reputation of the profession as well as justice demands that they should be made examples of.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been excited in Chicago with regard to a disorder of the bowels, apparently epidemic, which is thought to have originated from the use of a cheap kind of oleomargarine, made from uncooked lard. Pork-fat being abundant and cheap in the great pork-packing centres, it is natural that an attempt should have been made to use it for the manufacture of artificial butter, in the same way that beef-fat is employed in other places, but it appeared on trial that the lard on being thoroughly melted lost its "grain," and a better product, so far as appearance went, was obtained with fat nearly in the raw state. Lard, especially when raw, is one of the most indigestible fats, and would alone be likely to cause disturbance of the digestive organs, but physicians fear much worse consequences if the consumption of the porcine butter should become general. To say nothing of the bad effect which pork is thought to have upon scrofulous constitutions, the danger of introducing enterotoxins into the system by the use of the raw fat is a very real and imminent one. It is true that the cysticerci or embryos of the tape-worm, which form the dangerous element in meaty pork, are large enough to be detected and strained out of the softened lard, but the eggs from which the cysticercus is produced are excessively minute, and might easily be introduced into the fictitious butter. If the number were small, they would do no great harm, as they would not pass beyond the cysticercus stage, but when consumed in large quantity, the number of embryos may be so great as to form, when collected in the soft parts of the body, as is generally the case, large and fatal tumors. There is, again, a strong probability that trichinae may escape into the fat from the fibrous portions of muscle which are separated in the rendering process, thus giving rise ultimately to one of the worst and most fatal forms of disease known.

BUILDING SUPER

THE THIRD AN

VERY soon after these affairs necessary to make another visit execution is rightly begun.

We find the excavation finished the collecting well and pipe complete that part already some five feet high started, and thinking it a little point of the work, should have been minutely. The inside face looks little small; but that may be the gravel has been filled in nearly borrow a crowbar and force it in several places. Except a raffish it has not been properly rammed enough, so as to pack it closely in of the way until we approach the bar, instead of sinking its full length strikes against the solid rock no and ask him if the foundation was. He hesitates, and finally replies through part of the thickness of top "that it seemed a pity to therefore built up a thin wall as built out over the rock to make it on the plans. He adds, with great ing can be better for part of the

This explanation is specious, leading. In a wall so built, the the imperceptible seams of the ledge or over its top into the body of the masonry, keeping it constantly damp. Moreover, there is a serious risk that under the heavy weight of the tower, the thin lining wall built up against the ledge, but in no way bonded to it, would separate from it and fall away, leaving the superincumbent masonry most insecurely supported.

There is, besides, the certainty on unyielding rock, and partly mortar, will settle unequally. masonry above, and at least of work must therefore be immediately, and the ledge cut away so a thickness of the cellar wall down inches additional room outside the pointed, and for packing in below intercept and carry safely down ooze through the veins of the profess never to have heard of

Outside Face not intentionally
of Foundation, line of the wall,
Walls, against it, thereby
selecting stones
plumbing it, to get it vertical; p
pervious. It is true that this is t
but it is not, and should not b
portance, even in dwelling-house
kind.

A wall built in this way (Fig. 30). The joints at the back, l mortar, or if any is put in, it fall so that a gradual compression portion is liable to take place, a of the superstructure increases. inner face of the wall toward the the unfilled cavities next the bac water which trickles down by the duct it into the heart of the ma the projecting points of the h imbed themselves in the earth. this freezes and expands, the lifted as if by a number of shor locating the joints and making moisture through them. It is a more important to have the cellar wall smooth than the in stones are selected so as to sho the joints well filled with ce care as the work proceeds, b obliquely, so as to "weather" (Fig. 30), any moisture which from above, and flows down ove it meets a joint, drip off, falli by which it will be conducted to run down and drip off again

is his life of Frederick the Great, in a language of disfigurement, which was in every respect, by fitting up a "stately" area of the house," he says in light of one sublime garret-room, lighted by, and at least eleven feet high; nervous to sound, to—in short, to unfortunately, in the making of this was to be bad." "The work of a Father of Lies: such 'work' as I among the sons of Adam till then." "Stately" was defensible as the detestable and despicable bit of said and done. "The work of a Father of Lies" but "swimming as for dear (ultimately did become bankrupt)" men and upwards, for real mendacity, nutritious monadism, and anorectic experience or conception. Stately" and them, for evermore.—*St.*

Nos. 45-51 Charlestown St., for Francis Flak, store, 34' x 43', four stories; Alonzo Bowers, builder.

dwells; owner and builder, J. F. Ryan, 142 Rodine St.

(Continued on next page.)

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

[Reported for The American Architect and Building News.]

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full details of illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

229,629. HOUSE-MOVING TRUCK.—John Brown, Lorain, Ill.
229,630. APPARATUS FOR DRYING WALL-PAPER.—Culver S. Clark, New York, N. Y.
229,631. JOINT FOR CEMENT ILLUMINATING TILES.—William J. Fryer, Jr., New York, N. Y.
229,632. MACHINE FOR CUTTING CYLINDRICAL FORMS FROM STONE.—James Halsey, Watervliet, New York.
229,633. BRICK-MACHINE.—Lewis B. Kennedy, Kokuk, Iowa.
229,634. TRAMBO-FIXTURE.—Francis V. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
229,635. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Chas. Barnes, Dayton, O.
229,636. HOOD-ELEVATOR.—Geo. W. Brown, New York, N. Y.
229,637. ROTARY PLANING-MACHINE.—E. F. Gordon, Concord, N. H.
229,638. SPRINGER AND STOPPER FOR WASH-BASINS, ETC.—Charles C. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
229,639. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.—James Miller Peck, Flushing, N. Y.
229,640. COMBINED ANVIL, VISE AND DRILL.—Joseph L. Ware and W. Scott Fleming, Pine Island, Minn.
229,641. SASH-FASTENER.—Edwin L. Barber, Lorain, Ill.
229,642. REAMING-SAW.—Ludwig Barthelme, Astoria, N. Y.
229,643. HAND CIRCULAR-SAW.—Albert A. Bennett, Haverburg, Ohio.
229,644. WATER-CLOSET.—William Blackwood, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
229,645. CROSS-CUT-SAW.—Eben Moody Boynton, West Newbury, Mass.
229,646. HOT-WATER GENERATOR.—James D. Carney, Evansville, Ind.
229,647. EXTENSION-LADDER.—Edward Caudle, Salisbury, N. C.
229,648. HINGE-JOINT, ETC.—James M. Dodge, New York, N. Y.
229,649. STENCH-TRAP.—Patrick W. Doherty, Boston, Mass.
229,650. SHINGLING-GAUGE.—Edward R. Gay, Nevada, Tex.
229,651. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Fredrick Grinnell, Jr., New York, N. Y.
229,652. HOT-AIR FURNACE.—G. E. Hopkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
229,653. CROSS-CUT-SAW HANDLE.—Irving W. McIntyre, Mount Pleasant, Mass.
229,654. SHUTTER-FASTENER.—John B. Morris, Cincinnati, Ohio.
229,655. PORTABLE FLOOR.—Jacob Ring, Brooklyn, N. Y.
229,656. FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES.—Leicester Street, New Haven, Conn.
229,657. HOOD-ELEVATOR.—James Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
229,658. LEAVE-THROUGH HANGER.—John Stricker, Laura, Ohio.
229,659. MORTISING-MACHINE.—Chas. C. Strong, Chas. Seymour, and David B. Turbott, Delancey, Ohio.
229,660. SHUTTER-WORKER.—Theodore Wagner, San Francisco, Cal.
229,661. PLANING-MACHINE.—George H. Waring, Indian-wood, New Brunswick, Canada.
229,662. VENEER CUTTING-MACHINE.—Elizabeth L. Wilson, Saginaw, Mich.
229,663. DRYER FOR LUMBER, ETC.—Edwin V. Wingard, Vincennes, Ind.
229,664. FOOT-REST FOR REGISTER.—George W. Woodward, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

FACTORY.—The Patapasco Chemical Company is building a large three-story factory, 60' x 160', and several out-buildings, on Fort Ave., boiler-house 10' x 90' one-story high; drying-room 10' x 60', two stories high; cost, \$15,000; Mr. Wm. F. Ferguson, contractor.
WAREHOUSE.—Mr. H. H. Henson is building a three-story brick warehouse, 12' x 50', on Clay St., near Park Ave.; cost, \$1,000; Mr. Wm. F. Ferguson is the contractor.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Brick—Newbury St., near West Chester Park, for Eugene Van H. Thayer, stable and dwell., 22' x 81', two stories; Webster & Dixon, builders.
Cannonball Ave., near Gloucester St., for Chas. A. Kilder, dwell., 20' x 70', three stories; Standish & W. Shury, builders.
Nos. 28 and 30 Marlborough St., for Henry Whitwell, 2 dwell., 20' x 55', three stories; Kewland & Fellows, builders.
First and Third Sts., Edw. A. Abbott, store, 60' x 90', four stories; T. J. Whidden, builder.
No. 11 West Hurst Square, for Josiah Noyes,

dwell., 21' x 42', three stories; M. S. & G. N. Miller, builders.
Needham St., cor. Ulica St., for Boston & Albany R. R. Co., train-house, 118'6" x 44'; A. H. Glover, builder.
Lehigh St., near Broadway Bridge, Estate of W. D. Perry, factory, 60' x 120', five stories; Vinal & Dodge, builders.
Gloucester Place, from 377 Harrison Ave., Estate of James Parker, family hotel, 31' x 60', three stories; James H. Sears, builder.
Nos. 18 and 20 Central St., Harney Corey, store, 22' x 48', four stories; Albert Currier, builder.
Bosman St., opposite McLean St., Massachusetts General Hospital, lodge, 24' x 41'; Benj. F. Dowling, builder.
Wood.—Dorchester St., No. 285, for Wm. Peard, dwell. and store, 25' x 35', three stories; Wm. Peard, builder.
Nos. 655 and 657 End Sixth St., for Wm. T. Eaton, dwell., 18'6" x 22', two stories; Wm. T. Eaton, builder.
Chestnut St., off Harvard St., Thomas W. Hicknell, dwell., 31' x 31', two stories; Manuel Silva, builder.
Old Hurst St., near Telegraph St., for Geo. H. Bond, 2 dwell., 16' x 36', two stories; Locke & Nolan, builders.
Nos. 311 and 313 West Third St., for Wm. Priesting, 2 dwell., 18'6" x 56', two stories; Wm. Priesting, builder.
Nos. 635 and 637 Parker St., John Brinard, 2 dwell., 23' x 25', three stories; Robert D. Ward, builder.

Buffalo.

HOUSES.—North St., near Delaware St., brick dwell., with sandstone and terra-cotta finish; cost, \$30,000; owner, Robert Keating, Esq.; architects, Holmes & Little.
Delaware Ave., cor. North St., brick residence; cost, \$25,000; owner, E. L. Hedstrom; architects, Holmes & Little.
Delaware St., cor. Edward St., double brick house, 60' x 30', with brownstone trimmings; cost, \$30,000; owner, O. P. Hanschild, Esq.; architect, E. W. Caulkins, architect.
Mr. J. G. Culler, of Rochester, N. Y., has completed plans for a dwell., 60' x 30', to be built on Delaware Ave., near Delaware Place; cost, \$10,000.
The Slater Bros. will build twin dwell. on Pennsylvania St., near Delaware St.; cost, \$1,000. The architect is Mr. B. W. S. Clark, of this city.
A large block, 60' x 183', is to be built, cor. Elliott and Seneca Sts., for M. J. Richmond, by Mr. F. W. Caulkins, architect.
STOCKS.—Seneca St., nr. Washington, brick store; cost, \$20,000; owner, J. R. Pierce; architects, Holmes & Little.
Seneca St., nr. Louisiana St., block of stores, 28' x 60', to be known as the "Danahoe Block"; cost, \$12,000; architect, C. B. Cook.
Myrtle St., cor. Morgan St., stores with sandstone trimmings; cost, \$15,000; owner, Geo. R. Foster; architect, C. B. Cook.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Bedford St., s. s. 150' x Flushing Ave., two-story brick bakery, stable and dwell.; cost, \$6,000; owners, Dahm & Co., Myrtle and Carlton Aves.; architect, H. B. Eastman; builders, R. Carlin and Long & Barner.
Fourth Ave., n. w. cor. Tompkins Ave., three-story brick store and dwell.; owner, Robert Porterfield, Cumberland St., cor. He Kalb Ave.; architect, M. Thomas, builders, C. Ring and M. C. Rush.
Verona Pl., w. s. 110' x 8' in the Park Ave., two-story brick stable, coach-house and dwell.; cost, \$5,000; architect, Chas. Werner; builder, D. H. Fowler.
Macon St., s. s. 100' x Verona Pl., two-story brick and brownstone dwell., 19' x 42', tin roof, wooden cornice; owner and builder, D. H. Fowler, 333 Lewis Ave.; architect, C. Werner.
Bedford St., w. s. 110' x 8' in the Park Ave., two-story brick stable, coach-house and dwell.; cost, \$5,000; architect, Chas. Werner; builder, D. H. Fowler.
Monroe St., n. s. 125' x Marcy Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each about \$5,000; owner and builder, F. C. Vrooman, 144 Gates Ave.; architect, F. DeW. Vrooman.
Twelfth and Thirteenth Sts., about 350' x Seventh Ave., five-story brick shop, 30' x 20'; cost, \$15,000; owners, The Ansonia Clock Co.; architect, S. Curries.
Twelfth St., s. s. 225' x Seventh Ave., one-story brick foundry; cost, \$5,000; owners, The Ansonia Clock Co.; architect, S. Curries.
Thirteenth St., n. s. 300' x Seventh Ave., two-story brick varnishing shop; cost, \$7,500; owners, The Ansonia Clock Co.; architect, S. Curries.
Fourth Ave., n. w. cor. Reinson St., seven-story brick office-building; owner, A. A. Low, Montague St., and Columbia Heights; architect, J. C. Cady; builders, W. and C. Lamb, Jr., and E. Suedker.
St. John Pl., n. s. 34' x 8' Seventh Ave., 3 three-story dwell.; cost, \$7,000 each; owner, Wm. Robbins, 20 Seventh Ave.; architect, Thos. F. Houghton, 310 Fulton St.
Fourth Ave., s. s. between Ten Eyck and Stagg Sts., two-story brick, boiler-house and engine-room; cost, \$11,000; owners, L. Waterbury & Co., on premises; architect, A. Montgomery; mason, John McQuaid; carpenter, Jenkins & Gillies.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—H. H. Hanske, three-story brick dwell., 22' x 24', 116 Hubbard St.; cost, \$3,200.
Mrs. Hensel, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 70', Westworth Ave., near Thirtieth St.; cost, \$5,000.
F. Hepp, four-story stores and dwell., 20' x 75', 355 and 357 Seligwick St.; cost, \$15,000; owner, John Anderson Pressed Brick Co., factory, 170' x 220', Webster Ave.; cost, \$5,000.

H. K. Elkins, two-story brick dwell., 41' x 67', Indiana Ave., near Seventeenth St.; cost, \$15,000.
Lake Bakery Co., four-story brick stores, 65' x 160', 183 Adams St.; cost, \$10,000.
HOTELS.—Mr. O. S. Luce, of Boston, Mass., is the architect of a house for Alex. J. Lelich; cost, \$50,000.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report the following permits have been issued:—
David Sinton, two additional stories on top of present four-story store; cost, \$12,000.
David Sinton, three-story brick dwell.; cost, \$14,500.
Geo. F. Otte, a two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$13,000.
H. G. Stibel, three-story brick; cost, \$7,000.
Mrs. C. L. Anderson, six-story brick; cost, \$20,000.
J. J. Kennedy, two-story brick; cost, \$4,000.
Gro. Kampaniler, 2 two-story brick; cost, \$5,000.
Henry Kaiser, 2 three-story brick; cost, \$6,000.
Henry Carlsen, three-story brick; cost, \$6,000.
Thos. Emery's Sons, five-story brick, s. w. cor. Ninth and Race Sts.; cost, \$10,000.
Thos. Emery's Sons, five-story brick, s. w. cor. Ninth and Elm Sts.; cost, \$12,000.
STRIKE.—The carpenters, brick-masons, and freestone-cutters are all out on strike. The carpenters and freestone-masons have quit work, and the brick-masons will do the same on the first of May unless their demands are acceded to. The strike of the freestone men is for \$3.00 per day, and to have no men of less pay. The bosses will give the \$3.00 per day, but demand a \$2.50 per day grade, as some men are not worth as much as others. The "four" rejected this proposition, and say that after the 1st of May the strike will be for \$4.00 per day unless the matter is sooner accommodated. The organizations of the "four" and the "bosses" are at odds, and each are determined to hold out, and so strong times are looked for.
The strike of the carpenters is for 25 per cent advance. The bosses offered 20 cents advance, but this was rejected. This strike is not so formidable as that of the freestone men and will probably be easily compromised.
It is probable is anticipated at present from the other branches.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Fortieth St., No. 216 e, three-story brownstone fire-engine house; cost, \$12,000; owner, City New York, 135 and 157 Mercer St.; architect, N. Le Brun & Son.
Oliver St., No. 33, five-story brick tenement; cost, \$15,000; owner, John Meyer, on premises; architect, W. Wood.
One Hundred and Third St., n. s. 82' x Third Ave., four-story brick tenement; cost, \$6,000; owner, Peter Asten, 208 East Thirty-Second St.; architect, Bart. Wither.
Knapbridge Road, cor. One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh St., two and one-half story frame dwell.; cost, \$5,000; owner, W. W. Mills, Tenth Ave. and One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh St.; architect, C. Baxter.
Sixty-Fifth St., s. s. 220' x Ninth Ave., 3 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, \$15,000 each; owner, John Moloy, 213 East Forty-Ninth St.; architect, A. B. Ogden.
Thirty-Second St., Nos. 165 and 167 w, three-story brick storage building; cost, \$5,000; owners, E. Martin & Son, 168 West Thirty-Second St.; architect, J. M. Quinn.
Levee Ave., cor. One Hundred and Second St., 4 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, \$12,000 each; owner, Michael Dully, 155 East One Hundred and Second St.; architect, A. Spence.
Fifty-Eighth St., n. s. 150' x Second Ave., three-story brick and brownstone tenement; cost, \$15,000; owner and builder, John Livingston, 301 East Fifty-Eighth St.; architect, Wm. F. Burroughs.
Eighty-Third St., n. s. 101'8" x Second Ave., four-story brick and brownstone tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner and builder, John Livingston, 301 East Fifty-Eighth St.; architect, Wm. F. Burroughs.
Fifty-Ninth St., s. s. 400' x Seventh Ave., seven-story brick and apartment-house; cost, \$100,000; owner, John C. Mott, et al., 118 Warren St.; architect, Hubert Pleson & Co.
Eighty-Third St., n. s. 210' x Fourth Ave., two-story Ohio stone dwell.; cost, \$18,000; owner, Miss C. Talman, 14 West Twenty-Seventh St.; architect, H. M. Congdon; builders, Jeans & Taylor.
Broadway, No. 624, rear through to No. 190 Mercer St., five-story iron and brick store; cost, \$70,000; owner, Thomas Lewis, 582 Lexington Ave.; architect, J. H. Snook.
One Hundred and Nineteenth St., n. s. 385' x Ave. A, three-story brick factory; cost, \$15,000; owner, C. W. Hochmeister, Pleasant Ave., n. s. cor. One Hundred and Twentieth St.; builder, Wm. Ferschmidt.
Twenty-Third St., Nos. 28 and 30 w, and 19 and 21 West Twenty-Second St., six-story brick store and dwell.; cost, \$13,000; owner, Jas. F. Sutton, 6 East Twenty-Third St.; architect, S. M. Catter.
First Second St., No. 112 e, two-story brick and brownstone stable; cost, \$5,000; owner, W. B. Baldwin, 119 East Fifty-Seventh St.; builder, E. Corbett.
First Ave., s. w. cor. Seventy-Ninth St., four-story brownstone tenement; cost, \$16,000; owner, Andrew Kelly, 1630 First Ave.; architect, J. C. Burne.
First Ave., w. s. 27' x Seventeenth St., 3 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, \$15,000; owner, Andrew Kelly, 1630 First Ave.; architect, J. C. Burne; builder not selected.
Seventy-Fifth St., s. s. 78' x First Ave., four-story brownstone apartment-house; cost, \$15,000; owner, Andrew Kelly, 1630 First Ave.; architect, J. C. Burne; builder not selected.
First Ave., Nos. 201, 203, 205, 207, and 209, three five-story brick stores and tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, L. M. Rutherford; architect, Wm. E. Waring.
Fifty-Ninth St., No. 313 e, four-story brick factory, 312' x 82'; cost, \$10,000; owner, Thomas F. Crumline, 232 East Sixtieth St.; architect, W. Schickel.
Fifty-Eighth St., s. s. 250' x Sixth Ave., 1 four-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$11,000; owner, John Galt, Ashland House; architect, A. Thom & Wilson.

(Continued on next page.)

Dr. Angus Smith, F. R. S., says in but he believes he has discovered phoric conditions under which we expects to be able to show "how of light, and to find how nre" and it may be of animals and of rests upon the fact that when with a small quantity of nitric nitric is brought to the light, and can be measured with great exactor measuring light, which the acies, that may be developed in time of climate. There can be, in sanitary economy without the examination of the air. He has has examined, indoors and out of Ammonia, it is believed, may be using a piece of glass anywhere, place with pure water by means re solution to the washing, the re ascertained. This Dr. Smith forals, a test for sewer-gases, for nations, and even of furniture, as of ammonia." In a part of the s upon vegetation, he quotes a saying that thirty-six years had in Paris than as many centuries on will be still more destructive Dr. Smith, "we may readily agree as color is concerned, and the (sulfuric acid). In the conclusion the value of the ammonia obtainable the process said to be so successul here. If we were to treat same way, we should have above could be capable of increasing our

is indigenous to Nevada. The trunk of a foot in diameter is much soft as hard as boxwood, rich red color, and very heavy material for the wood-carver. In uses for shafting, and in a few factory. Used as a fuel it creates as a "binary wood" would last, in for converted to charcoal in ordin wood.—Timber Trades

Spanish paper is gathered the folommoned away the jeweller, Sic-and a better world. The underomb, as will also his two daughtomb is married, and the latter is place to-morrow.—His discons—This bereavement will not be carried on as usual; only our No. 3 Lessi de Leinturais to No. adford has raised the rent."

—A writer in the Co-opera-land I paid a visit to the Mary death by Joseph Smith, or family still occupy the hotel, ough anxious to see his museum, arded to do it. The objects in it are roots, which abound on the fore which his hotel stands. I place and precautions, whereas I pearance of a forest of ingenuity There was nothing tricky about atures. Dore never produced a review who strode through those t-stained, groups of American started up in the strange under-oes. Dr. Darwin would require for the wonderful creatures—any you everywhere, an Ameri-nd ample material for a new and of man never conceived such as the work of an old agiator, eightieth year, with no material on his pocket-knife and a pot of us imagination."

the royal, common, or European re natives of the United States, d the ash-leaved walnut; several known in America by the name tree thrives best if the nuts are d. Hence Fuller says:— by beating, or else would not bear

salut time, be better "by bo."

129. 193

T FOLIAGE,

BY

J. K. COLLING.

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BU I INTELLIGENCE.

St. 1 Penn St., three-sty store and dwell,
J. Mo. Rufe, contractor.
St. 1, between Pepper and Wren Sts., 8 two-
dwell, 18' x 33'; Thom. L. Kelley, owner.
St. 1, a Berke St., 3 three-sty dwell, 16' x
J. Berlin, owner.
St. 1, between Bradford St. and Franklin
St., two-sty dwell, 15' x 40'; Dickson Bros.,
contractors.
St. 1, w Seventh St., 27 three-sty dwell,
Edw. H. Flood, contractor.
St. 1, a Diamond St., three-sty store-house,
Elkins Manufacturing Co., owners.
St. 1, a Buttonwood St., three-sty hotel, 47' x
Mullerham, owner.
St. 1, and Pacific Sts., five-sty store, 18' x 148';
McLachlan, contractor.
St. 1, a Tenth St., four-sty addition to col-
18' x 48'; Essick & Co.
St. 1, a Diamond St., one-sty foundry
two-sty office and two-sty stable, 46' x 78' and
23'; Stewart & Elbridge, contractors.
St. 1, First St., a Master St., two-sty ice-house,
brewery and store-house, 40' x 65' and 40' x
Jno. Kramer, contractor.
St. 1, a Franklin Road, 3 two-sty dwell, 16'
E. M. Daniels, contractor.
St. 1, a Conitor St., three-sty dwell, 16' x
McConnell, contractor.
St. 1, a Melrose St., three-sty dwell, 16' x
E. S. Lewis, contractor.
St. 1, between Penn and Sanson Sts.,
retort-house, 35' x 35'; Harrison & Co., own-
ers.
St. 1, a Bridge St., three-sty hotel and
dwelling, 22' x 62'; G. Linnahan, contractor.
St. 1, a Nours St., 2 three-sty dwell, 16' x
W. P. Maures, contractor.
St. 1, a Montgomery Ave., in three-sty
dwelling, 14' x 16'; Jos. S. Albright, owner.
St. 1, a Thirty-Ninth St., 17 three-sty
dwelling, 16' x 60'; G. W. Thompson, owner.
St. 1, a Amber and Dapain Sts., three-sty dwell, 16'
Jos. McCartney, contractor.
St. 1, a Howard St. and Lehigh Ave., five-sty factory,
owner; Jos. McCartney, contractor.
St. 1, a Hancock St. and Montgomery Ave., one-sty
dwelling-house, 26' x 104'; H. A. Miller, contractor.
St. 1, a St., between Fourth and Fifth Sts., four-sty
dwelling, 20' x 120', and two-sty stable, 12' x 15'; A.
Green & Co., contractors.
St. 1, a Clearfield St., three-sty dwell, 18' x
G. H. W. Keyser.
St. 1, a Penn St. and Patton Ave., three-sty store and
dwelling, 54' x 56'; J. W. Thewlis.
St. 1, a St., Nos. 1223, 1225, 1227, and 1229, 4 three-sty
dwelling, 13' x 33'; G. G. Harris, contractor.
St. 1, a St., a Bainbridge St., 3 three-sty dwell,
12' x 40'; Thom. McLaughlin, owner.
St. 1, a Pleasant Ave., a Germantown Ave., three-sty
dwelling, 21' x 30'; A. L. Kohl, contractor.
St. 1, a Franklin and Union Sts., 2 two-sty dwell,
14' x 14'; McLaughlin & McManara.
St. 1, a South and Engle Sts., three-sty office and
dwelling, 24' x 24'; J. W. Stewart, contractor.
St. 1, a St., 4 three-sty dwell, 16' x 36';
Watson, owners.
And—
(continued on next page.)

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. IX.

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APRIL 23, 1881.

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THE Chicago Tribune has been indulging in some descriptions of tenement-house life which must have been drawn principally from imagination, and are, we are glad to say, as erroneous as they are unjust to the class of persons which they profess to describe. The inspiration of one article is derived from a fancy sketch in *Puck*, representing a dilapidated structure swarming with frantic vixens and half-naked children, standing in a street piled with tin cans, dead cats, and old bones, among which other citizens wend their way to and from the rum-shop in the basement. This sad picture is placed in contrast with an alluring representation of a village of cottages situated in the midst of wooded hills, and intersected by an elevated railway; and the *Tribune* calls upon capitalists to build some of these delightful villages, to which "the wretched inmates" of these "breeding-places of disease and crime" may be induced by the influence of philanthropic societies to emigrate, leaving the filth in which they "prefer to wallow," and securing pure air and health in the suburbs. This sentimental view of the subject is very common, and very pernicious, since it serves only to close the eyes of the charitable both to the real needs of their poorer brethren, and to the proper means of supplying them. That a residence in the country is under favorable circumstances beneficial to health is obvious enough, but while a clerk who arrives at his office about nine, to leave it at five, can live ten miles away without inconvenience, the case is very different with a man who must be really every morning with his tools to begin work when the clock strikes seven, and is only free at six to change his clothes, pack his kit and start for the train which shall take him home. For such, the inconvenience of living at a distance is very great, and none but the most energetic can or will endure it, even for the advantages to be gained, while these advantages are by no means all that *Puck* paints them. Bad as city tenements are, the cheap habitations of a crowded and undrained country village are little better, as the statistics of diphtheria and typhoid fever amply show; while the loneliness, the lack of recreation, instruction, or of opportunity to exercise a choice of associates which country life often involves, add still more to the dislike with which even the better class of tenement-house people regard it. The cheap philanthropy which finds it easy to make the poor healthy and happy if they would not obstinately refuse to follow the path laid down for them has had its day, and is beginning to be succeeded by a disposition to ameliorate their condition as far as possible where they are. To do this requires much study, experience, sympathy and intelligence, but it is the only method which is sure to be successful.

A VERY comprehensive scheme is proposed for a system of sewerage which shall serve all the towns within ten miles of Boston, and at the same time prevent the pollution of Charles River by the drainage from the large and growing towns upon its banks, by means of two great intercepting sewers, running parallel with the river-banks, on the north and south sides respectively. These intercepting sewers are to discharge into Boston Harbor, at what is hoped to be a safe distance from the shore, and will form the general receptacle with which all the local systems will be connected. The cost of the main drains

alone is estimated at eight million dollars, but by means of a device for erecting the whole territory into a "Metropolitan District," this can be divided among a number of populous communities. At first sight, the plan seems to have an air of far-seeing and liberal economy, but considering how small a part of the necessary drainage systems would be furnished by these trunk sewers, the burden which their construction would impose upon the smaller towns is very great. Newton, for instance, which is seriously considering the matter of sewerage, and has already obtained authority for discharging its waste into the river, would hardly consent to be taxed a quarter of a million for its share of a conduit intended principally to prevent the inconvenience which the fouling of the stream would cause to the people dwelling by its banks lower down, and the same argument would apply with still more force to the towns nearer the source.

ANOTHER question is, moreover, suggested by the discussion; that is, whether it is advisable, in the present state of knowledge, to expend such enormous sums upon conduits for conveying into navigable waters the fertilizing wastes of densely populated districts. In the case of Boston, this question was somewhat peremptorily decided in the affirmative, but such sewers as are designed for the Metropolitan District would be almost wholly for the benefit of the next generation, and there is, to say the least, a probability that before they are paid for some means will be discovered of accomplishing the safe and economical return to the soil of the nitrogenous products of which it has been exhausted; and that the silting up of harbors with the most valuable elements of vegetable life will be looked upon as a preposterous folly. Less than one-fourth of the towns comprehended in the scheme now possess any sewer system whatever, and the intercepting conduits would be entirely useless to them until their drains were built, years hence, and compound interest would meanwhile have to be added to the original outlay to determine the actual cost before they could be made serviceable. Taking again the city of Newton as an example, it is safe to say that the interest on such an expenditure, with cost of maintenance, would, by the time its drains are constructed, form an annual burden far greater than that necessary for treating its wastes by any method of precipitation or irrigation now practised, and as these processes, at present in an almost rudimentary stage, are improved, the cost would be still less, and the result permanent and satisfactory in every way, while the maintenance of a huge conduit would grow more costly every year, and unless additional works were from time to time undertaken, its effect would only be the inevitable accumulation of inconveniences for future generations to deal with.

THE advance in the prices of building work and materials shows signs of having been hardly justified by the condition of the market, and some further adjustment will probably be necessary before the end of the season. In Chicago, where the advance was considerable, the result has been to check building operations very materially, and the capital which was intended for investment in this way has been diverted to other enterprises. This is a double misfortune for the workmen, who profit far more by steady employment at moderate wages than by occasional jobs at a high price; and if the advance of the season should show an important falling-off in the number of contracts, the unions, which showed so much good sense in their efforts to increase rates, will, we hope, be equally ready to make such concessions as prove to be necessary. Sentimentalism is entirely out of place in such matters, and the cheap talk about "sharing the prosperity of the rich," asserting the dignity of Labor, and so on, which workmen are too fond of indulging in, might with advantage be replaced by an intelligent collation of facts concerning the probable demand for men, upon which terms could be based to the satisfaction of all parties.

THE New York Board of Aldermen has passed resolutions permitting the United States Illuminating Company, as well as the Brush Electric-Light Company, to lay tubes and wires in the streets of the city for conveying electrical currents for illuminating purposes. As usual in New York, a tax of one cent per lineal foot is extorted for the privilege of occupying the streets with the lines. It is gratifying to find that these companies, whose success in their field of enterprise is now well

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, WALNUT HILLS, CINCINNATI, O.
MR. JAMES W. McLAUGHLIN, ARCHITECT, CINCINNATI, O.

These buildings are of blue limestone laid in random courses, relieved with Ohio freestone. The central building, 65 feet by 100, completed one year ago, contains the chapel, recitation rooms, gymnasium, and museum. The north wing, 70 feet by 88, is now building, the walls being ready to receive the roof. It will be used as a dormitory building, the study-rooms having bed-rooms attached, separated from the former by screens seven feet in height. The cost of the buildings already finished, and the new wing, will be about \$40,000.

DESIGN FOR A HOTEL DINING-ROOM. BY MR. EDWARD A. LACEY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

"L. has made fair use of the easy conventionalities of his chosen style, and has presented a room which might have been designed and executed in the last century, if his pilasters had been a little more slender and his ceiling in its decoration more in conformity with constructive necessities. The joists of it (or what stand for joists), alternating in direction in adjacent panels as they do, are not in accordance with usual or practical processes of flooring, and the device has no value as a feature of decoration. It would have been better to have omitted them altogether. The plan needs further explanation, and does not agree with the perspective in the width of the archway leading to the hall. The programme requires the chairs and tables to appear in the perspective, which in effect would have been greatly improved by such furnishing. They are not well bestowed in the plan. The author has presented but a meagre sheet of details, and has not sufficiently committed himself for criticism in this regard. As is the case with most of his competitors, he has not given us the elevated station for the head-waiter. This condition he might have readily met by a step in the sideboard recess, which, by the by, should have contained shelving and cupboards. To line the passage in the hall with shelving is not a happy device."

SCOTTISH SKETCHES: LINLITHGOW PALACE; OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, LEITH; LORD BALMERINO'S HOUSE. SKETCHED BY MR. J. W. SMALL, F. S. A. SCOT.

UNITED BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. PEABODY & STEARNS, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.

Right of Architect to Compensation after a Refusal to allow him to complete his Contract.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, a month since, in the case of *The City of Chicago v. Tilley*, decided upon the right of an architect to compensation for his services, upon a refusal to allow him to complete his contract. The city of Chicago and Cook County agreed to join in building a court-house and city-hall, each to build a certain part of the structure. The county appointed James J. Egan the architect for that portion to be constructed by it, and he entered upon his duties. The City Council, subsequently, August 9, 1875, passed an ordinance which repealed all former ordinances, orders and resolutions of the Council pertaining to the erection and construction of the city's portion of the new city-hall and court-house, and rescinded all former action in relation to the appointment of architects, and expressly provided that "nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as to in any manner affect, or in any wise rescind, impair, or amend any contract or other agreement now subsisting between the city of Chicago and the county of Cook." On the same day the Council passed an order, the material portion of which was as follows:—

"Ordered: That one architect shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the erection of the city's portion of a new city-hall and court-house, upon block 30, in the original town of Chicago, commonly known as the Court-House Square, and the general exterior design of the same to be of a uniform character and appearance, as shall be agreed upon by said architect and Board of Public Works, and said County Commissioners; said architect, when the plans and specifications shall have been prepared by him, and agreed upon by said Board, to take charge of and superintend the construction of said building to its completion under the direction and control of said Board of Public Works, and said architect shall also do and perform every other service or thing necessary to be done, in and about the construction and erection of the city's portion of said building to completion, which shall be required to be done and performed by him as such architect, by said Board of Public Works, and said architect shall receive from the city of Chicago as his full compensation for his entire services as such architect the sum of \$37,500, said sum being 3 per cent of the sum of \$1,250,000, which shall be the entire cost of the city's portion of said building; and such compensation shall be in full for all services of such architect, and no other or further compensation whatever shall be paid to him by said city."

The order further provided that, whenever the plans and specifications should be agreed upon in manner aforesaid, the Board of Public Works shall proceed with the city's portion of said building.

After the passage of this order the City Council proceeded to elect an architect to act under its provisions, and plaintiff was chosen. On August 21, he was officially notified of his election, and on the same day made known to the officers of the city his acceptance of the office, and offered to enter into a written contract and give bonds, but they were not deemed necessary by the city authorities and were dispensed with. Soon after the acceptance of employment by him as architect, under the order of August 9, he proceeded to prepare plans for the city's portion of the building. He made plans for the

several floors or stories of the buildings, consulted with the heads of the various departments of the city government as to the accommodations their departments would respectively need, and from the information thus obtained, made interior plans for the proposed building; and he also prepared designs and plans for the exterior of the building; these plans or designs were exhibited to the members of the Board of Public Works and to the city officers, from time to time, during the months of September, October, and a part of November, 1875. The Board of Public Works proceeded to advertise for bids for excavations for the foundations, and plaintiff prepared the plans and specifications for such excavations, and also prepared plans and specifications for the foundations and sub-basement of the proposed building.

Early in November it was ascertained that the plans of plaintiff and those of Egan for the exterior of the building did not harmonize; and under a resolution of the Common Council, passed November 15, there was a joint meeting of the city and county authorities, at which the architects were present, to consult as to some compromise upon the plans. The architects were directed to prepare a joint compromise plan for the exterior of the building. At an adjourned meeting Egan presented sketches of a compromise plan, embodying the substantial features of the building which is now being constructed, but the plaintiff neither presented a plan, nor concurred in or indorsed that of Egan, which was adopted, and the county authorities proceeded to act upon that plan, as agreed upon. After this action, the plaintiff prepared compromise plans which were considered at a special meeting of the Common Council called to meet on the 13th of January, 1876, for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the city-hall and court-house, and a resolution was passed, which, in effect, directed the Board of Public Works to adopt the compromise plans of the plaintiff.

After this meeting of the Common Council the plaintiff proceeded to complete his compromise plan, including floor plans for each story, specifications for foundations and sub-basements, and plans for exterior elevation, so that early in the spring of 1876 his plans were so far advanced that he could have proceeded with the construction of the building, and could have had the tracings and working-drawings ready as soon as needed for the progress of the work. He was ready at all times to proceed with the construction of the building, but was not allowed to do so. In the fall of 1876 and spring of 1877, when the City Council determined to proceed with the construction of the building, he offered his services as architect, but they were refused; that is to say, he offered to proceed and perform his part of the contract by supervising the erection of the building when the city was ready to proceed with its construction. On August 27, 1878, plaintiff brought this suit. He declared on the special contract contained in the order passed by the City Council on August 9, 1875, and claimed the contract price for his services, namely, \$37,500. His declaration also contained the common counts for work and labor, goods sold, money lent, etc. The following is a copy of the account appended to the declaration:—

The City of Chicago to Thomas Tilley, Dr.	
For services as architect in preparing plans for the new City Hall	\$25,000.00
For services as architect in preparing a second set of plans with specifications and diagrams for the new City Hall	42,500.00
For services as architect in superintending the building of the new City Hall	42,500.00
	\$110,000.00

The city of Chicago pleaded the general issue. The evidence introduced on the trial of the cause tended to establish the facts above recited. Thereupon the court, among other things, charged the jury as follows: "There is no provision in the contract, or in any subsequent dealings or relations between the parties, that shows how this sum of \$37,500, the compensation that Tilley was to receive for his services, was to be paid, but I think the fair presumption is, inasmuch as it was expected that the erection of this work would extend to a long term of years, perhaps, that the plaintiff was not to wait until the entire completion of the work before he received some compensation, and that he was to be paid from time to time upon some basis to be established, so that when the work was done he should not have received more than the aggregate amount of his compensation. Tilley was employed, like any other employee of the city, to do a certain thing. It was, as far as practicable, to contribute his professional skill, and the suggestion of plans which might or might not be adopted. It may then be considered as undisputed that Tilley was employed to prepare plans and specifications, and did some work in the line of his employment, and for this he is entitled to compensation, as far as possible, at the rate for which he was to do the whole work under the contract; that is to say, he had agreed to prepare plans and specifications and superintend the entire construction of the building for \$37,500. He did a part of that work. He did something in the line of his duty, and if it is possible to ascertain from the proof and contract how much his compensation should be for the work, in the ratio of the entire compensation, the jury should arrive at that."

The city of Chicago excepted to these charges. There were other charges excepted to, but these present all the questions which are raised by the assignments of error. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the court below for \$13,000, on which the court rendered judgment, and a writ of error was brought to reverse that judgment.

Having with good reason, ever since a variety of kind feelings, obituary, which still continues, to America attitude how much of friendliness, I have had from that country, and inability I believe and partly know out classes there, I have now, and ability and the excusableness of it, that has been hovering in my mind to hereby bequeath the books, what had to buy and gather; that is, in here, which I used in writing Cromwell be accurately searched for and President and Fellows of Harvard Massachusetts, as a poor testimony of so many of my transatlantic above indicated toward the great chief school. In which sense I have card authorities will please to accept this and order and use it as to their shall seem fittest. A certain sym- but of intrinsic value, as a collec- every little. If there should be doubt to category of this bequest, my dear I always trust and hope, — who al- atter, and who possesses a catalogue counterpart is in the possession of for me in all points accurately done these final directions of mine I wish self — my surviving self. — *Extract*

ties of Italy, France, and Germany us. In Florence, for example, and of building construction by which commonest sort are practically fire- no timber in the construction of of brick, only one and a half inches in incombustible floor. The United thirty-four years not more than one When a fire did occur, it usually origi- roof. In Paris, even in the most so is well constructed. The floors used in them is almost fire-proof, and nately less in Paris than in London; is rigorously enforced. Throughout the city of late has been to out. The Civil Code the legal ants in, operated in this direction, the tenant must answer for a fire by accident or superior force, or fire has communicated from an ad- one is responsible for the damage act, but by his imprudence or negli- gence, the landlord or tenant annunciated is liable to indemnify his loss by the extension of the fire. In is a strict building act so rigidly en- forced from fire. It is worthy of remark — masters and other principal officers noteworthy point is that the Berlin case of fire, whether there be any police report the Attorney-General before a criminal court."

The London Engineer says that the which has introduced this slag as a new offices at its works in Hunslet, window facings, and the ornamental in its own furnaces. A new feature imitation carved bricks, in various of which is said to be fifty per cent (which is said to be fifty per cent of which is said to be fifty per cent in the Midland and North-eastern Rail- ways, ready prepared for use, in the d stations. The Staveley Company for building purposes, much of the the appearance of basalt and other

After three months' work one of the kind on record has resulted in took fire on December 29) and was set was at first lightened by the re- crets, all openings were then closed, as pumped in by means of immense a began. Two pumps were placed Tonville capable of pumping out ton. Tackle was fastened to the and connected with the *Andromaque*, hundred and sixty barrels, each con- cept the vessel in trip, and on the gradually rose. — *New York Tribune*.

most span of telegraph wire in the s the Kistnah River from hill to hill, high, between Bazarah and Secunda over six thousand feet in length, ed in stretching this cable across the

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

(Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.)

BUILDING PATENTS.

(Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for *four cents per copy*.)

- 240,217. COMBINED ANVIL AND VISE. — Joseph Allen, Palmyra, N. Y.
240,223. HAND-DRILL. — George D. Belcher, Springfield, Mass.
240,225. HAND-WEAVE-GUARD. — Victor H. Duschman, Baltimore, Md.
240,245. VENTILATOR. — Christian A. Fredericks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
240,256. MANUFACTURE OF ORNAMENTAL WOOD. — Frederick Kookul, Grand Rapids, Mich.
240,260. BOLT-FASTENING. — Edward Leslie, Orangeville, Ontario, Canada.
240,274. SHUTTLE-FASTENER. — Benjamin D. Salisbury, Boston, and Henry A. Wilbur, Somerville, Mass.
240,311. CABINET BATH-TUB. — Franklin H. Fickett, Chicago, Ill.
240,316. HAND-SAWING MACHINE. — William W. Gilles, Chicago, Ill.
240,319. SWINGING SAW. — William F. Rothenburg, Lincoln, Ill.
240,327. LATCH. — Rudolph Elmer, New York, N. Y.
240,340. LATCH. — W. Robert Gieseler, Chicago, Ill.
240,437. BIRD-MACHINE. — Henry D. Phillips, Baltimore, Md.
240,458. BIRING-MACHINE. — Salmon W. Putnam, Fitchburg, Mass.
240,490. FLARING-CLAMP. — Orville O. Woodruff, Millington, Tenn.
240,491. SADDLE-BAND FASTENER. — Ezekiah R. Young, Meriden, Conn.
240,575. (Re-issue). SLIDING-DOOR. — George R. Kilder, Ann Arbor, Mich.
240,575. (Re-issue). MODE OF HANGING AND FASTENING DOORS. — M. N. Earl, Los Angeles, Cal.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Forty-three building permits have been issued since the last report, the following only being of sufficient importance to be mentioned:
Messrs Samuel and Geo. D. Appold, 8 three-story brick buildings, Calvert St. and between Lanvale and Townsend St.
Bernard Frieseman, 2 three-story brick buildings, William St. between West and Cross Sts.
Chas. Frouth, rebuilt three-story brick warehouse, Thames St. near Broadway, 35' x 135'.
West End Baptist Mission, one-story brick church, n e cor. Baltimore St. and Fulton Ave.
J. M. Goss, 5 three-story brick buildings, Division St. cor. Bloom St.
Daniel Edman, 3 three-story brick buildings, Pennsylvania Ave. between Baker and Chapel Sts.
J. M. Gerkins, three-story brick building, Boyd St. between Poppleton and Anity Sts.
J. Schrufer, three-story brick building, Forrest St. between Eager and Truxton Sts.
J. W. and J. Q. McAfee, 2 three-story brick building, Hyde St. near Allegheny St.
James McLean, 2 three-story brick buildings, Grand St. between Gough St. and Central Ave.
Park Lane and Church Alley.
Houses. — Mr. E. G. Lind is preparing drawings for the following buildings:
Four three-story houses on Maryland Ave., for Messrs. F. Murdoch and John E. Semmes, 16' x 60', of brick and stone; cost, about \$1,000 each.
Nine three-story houses on Lanvale St. for Mr. J. K. Partridge, 16' and 18' x 70', of brick and marble; cost, about \$4,000 each.
Eight three-story dwellings, on Lanvale St. for Mr. H. E. Baltzell, 16' and 20' x 50', of brick with Ohio stone finish; cost, about \$1,500 each.
FIRE ESCAPES. — Mr. John S. Hogg, Inspector of Public Buildings, has decided to place iron stairways on the outside of each school building as are not provided with the proper means of egress in case of fire or accident, the City Council having appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose.
HOSPITAL. — A communication has been sent to the City Council asking for an appropriation to make the necessary repairs to the Marine Hospital buildings, but it has been decided to erect new buildings on the site of the new Quarantine at Hawkins Point, and the plans are now being prepared.

Boston.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Brick. — Harrison Ave., cor. East Lanes St., for Raymond P. & Thomas Hall, tenement-house, 36' x 170', four stories.
West. — Centre St., cor. Weld Ave., for Eben Murray, dwell., 24' x 32', two stories; William Keefe, builder.
Fuller St., near Milton Ave., for Chas. B. Fox, 2 stories; Henry P. Oakman, builder.
Baron St., near Tapscott St., for William Barton, dwell., 22' x 31' 6", Wm. Barton, builder.
No. 125 Meridian St., for David H. Hany, dwell., 22' x 32', two stories; S. D. Kelley, builder.
Hartford St., near Sargent St., for Almon P. Child, food, 28' x 31', two stories; Almon P. Child, builder.
No. 112 Norfolk Ave., for Pearson Corlidge Co., store-house, 25' x 99', Wm. Morse, builder.

Market St., near Winslip Ave., for Butcher's Slaughtering and Smelting Association, store-house, 36' x 36', three stories; Kelley & McKinnon, builders.
Fruit St., near Hancock St., for Franklin King, dwell., 30' x 35', two stories; Edw. McKeechale, builder.
Warren St., cor. Gaston St., for Thomas F. Furber, dwell., 42' x 44', two stories; Mr. Shapleigh, builder.
Hancock St., near Glendale Ave., for S. Parkman Dexter, dwell., 28' x 33', two stories; Edw. McKeechale, builder.
Hancock St., near Glendale Ave., for S. Parkman Dexter, dwell., 28' x 33', two stories; Edw. McKeechale, builder.
Albion St., near Brighton Ave., for John W. Holliwell, dwell., 24' x 32', two stories; Jacob W. Barry, builder.
Wages. — Plasterers' wages have advanced from \$2.67, last year's price, to \$3 a day at present; roofers range from \$2 to \$3.50, composition roofers receiving about \$2.50.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. — The new building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association now amounts to over \$145,000.

Brooklyn.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Eighth Ave., w s 79' n Sackett St., three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$7,000; owner, J. A. Beveridge, 1221 Fulton St.; architect, A. Hill.
Cumberland St., No. 192, s s 385' n De Kalb Ave., four-story Connecticut brownstone dwell.; owner, Chester M. Foster, 320 Cumberland St.; architect, M. J. Morrill; builder, J. Lock.
Hooper St., s s 100' e Bedford Ave., 2 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$5,000; owner, E. M. Rawson, 5 Eighth St.; architect, G. H. Girard; builders, J. R. Whittier and D. W. L. Moore.
Canfield St., n s 425' e Marey Ave., 3 four-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$8,000 and \$7,000; owner, Isabella Gordon, 2 Willow St.; architect, R. Dixon; builder, J. Gordon.
New York Ave., n w cor. Bergen St., three-story brick dwell.; cost, about \$18,000; owner, Jas. D. Carpenter, 458 St. St.; architect, W. B. Dittman; builders, J. Ashfield & Son and C. L. Johnson.
Gates St., s w cor. Bergen St., 3 three-story brownstone French flats; owner and builder, Edwin G. Lewis; architect, D. T. Atwood.
De Kalb Ave., s s 250' e Lewis Ave., 2 three-story brick dwell.; owner, E. L. Atwood, 889 De Kalb Ave.; architect, D. T. Atwood.
President St., s s between Smith and Hoyt Sts., 6 three-story brownstone dwell.; owner and builder, C. Braden, 337 Smith St.; architect, The Pearson.
Halsey St., s s 10' e Arlington Place, 4 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$5,000; owner and builder, H. Phillips; architect, J. L. Reynolds.
Lee Ave., s w cor. Hovens St., 3 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$4,000; owner, P. F. O'Brien.
Hancock St., n s 350' e Bedford Ave., 6 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$7,000; owner, B. E. Russell, 538 Grand Ave.
Fulton St., No. 861, three-story brick store and dwell.; cost, \$1,000; owner, A. S. Robbins; architect, J. Platte; masons, J. De Mot & Son; carpenter, J. Platte.
ALTERATIONS. — Columbia Heights, No. 202, six-story brick extension; cost, \$5,000; owner, R. T. Dush, on premises, builders, H. O'Brien and W. P. Underhill.
Clinton Ave., w s Vanderbilt Ave., s s between Atlantic and Fulton Aves., 2 one-story brick extensions; cost, \$1,000; owner, St. Luke's Church; architect, E. G. Withers; builders, J. Locke and W. V. Hae.
HOUSE. — For Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, on Herkimer St., a house to cost about \$16,000 of brick and terrazzo, to be built from designs of Mr. J. C. Gady, of New York.

Chicago.
BUILDING PERMITS. — D. Grudt, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 34', 2116 St.; cost, \$3,000.
A. Crisp, two-story brick dwell., 16' 6" x 60', 3148 Groveland Park Ave.; cost, \$3,400.
U. P. Smith, 2 two-story brick dwells., 53' x 62', Lake Park Ave. near Thirty-third St.; cost, \$18,000.
P. Burtick, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 44', 369 North Paulina St.; cost, \$1,600.
J. F. Davis, three-story brick store and dwell., 60' x 70', 869 West Madison St.; cost, \$18,000.
D. Sauer, three-story brick dwell., 27' x 72', La Salle St., cor. Chicago Ave.; cost, \$9,000.
J. A. Koltz, three-story brick dwell., 24' x 72', 540 Wells St.; cost, \$7,500.
E. Lang, two-story brick store and dwell., 25' x 68', 3818 State St.; cost, \$3,400.
E. J. Lehman, one-story brick addition, 84' x 110', rear of 191 to 203 Dearborn St.; cost, \$6,000.

Cincinnati. — Since our last report the following building permits have been issued:
Ickus Holt, two-story frame, n e cor. Court and McLean Sts.; cost, \$3,100.
Henry Hanna, four-story brick, s w cor. Betts St. and Central Ave.; cost, \$12,000.
Henry Hanna, three-story brick, Main St., between Seventh and Eighth Sts.; cost, \$6,000.
Hubbard & Park, 2 two-story brick, Liberty St. and Western Ave.; cost, \$1,000.
Chas. H. Dunhoff, two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$6,000.
Henry Powell, three-story brick dwell., Mt. Auburn; cost, \$10,000.
Cavler Club-House, three-story pressed brick, on Longworth St., between Vine and Race Sts.; cost, \$24,000.
Eleven permits for repairs; cost, \$2,925.

New York.
BUILDING PERMITS. — One Hundred and Thirty-third St., n s 223' e Eighth Ave., 8 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$9,000; owners, Sigler & Brinley, 601 First Ave.; architect, Geo. H. Sigler; builder, H. Sigler.
Fifty-eighth St., Nos. 430 and 432, 2 two-story brownstone tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owners

and builders, Moran & Armstrong, 439 East Fifty-seventh St.
Houston St., No. 106 w, cor. Thompson St., five-story brick and brownstone store and tenement; cost, \$10,000; owner, Henry Thole, 55 Charles St.; architect, Wm. E. Waring.
Fifty-eighth St., n s 223' e Ninth Ave., 2 five-story brownstone tenements; cost, each \$26,000; owner, F. Maguin, 30 West Sixtieth St.; architect, W. H. Cass- vet.

Leonard St., n e cor. West Broadway, six-story iron store; cost, \$125,000; owner, The Central Real Estate Association, 346 Broadway; architect, C. G. Slade; builders, W. G. Slade and J. Smith.

Twenty-ninth St., No. 156 e, 2 two-story brick stores and dwell.; cost, each \$7,700; owner, Wm. Hawk- ins, 892 Broadway; architect, J. M. Dunn; build- ers, Riker & Harber.

Spring St., s e cor. Greene St., six-story brick store; owner, Wyllys Blackstone, 122 Broadway; architect, H. Farnbach.

Fifty-fourth St., Nos. 296 and 228 w, seven-story brick and brownstone tenement; cost, \$60,000; owner, Emilio Buch, 222 West Forty-sixth St.; architect, Jas. Stroud; builders, Wm. Wellington and Wm. Beil.

Grand St., No. 500, six-story brick and stone ware- house; cost, \$30,000; owner, Stephen T. Hopkins, 104 East Forty-sixth St.; architect, C. G. Slade; builder, D. H. King Jr.

Grand St., No. 500, four-story brick tenement; cost, \$4,000; owner, George Raab, 404 Lexington Ave.; architect, Wm. Graul.

Grand St., No. 502, cor. Sheriff St., four-story brick tenement; cost, \$9,000; owner, George Raab, 404 Lexington Ave.; architect, Wm. Graul.

Fifty-fourth St., 15' 4" n Sixty-sixth St., four-story brown- stone dwell.; cost, \$10,000; owners, A. J. Johnson and D. S. J. Jardine, 1262 Broadway; architects, D. & J. Jardine.

Duane St., n e cor. Caroline St., six-story brick storehouse; cost, \$21,000; owner, A. K. Ely, 103 Gold St.; architect, John McIntyre; builder, W. J. O'Connor.

First Ave., s e cor. Eighty-fifth St., 2 four-story brownstone stores and tenements; cost, each \$17,000; owner, Henry Weller, 435 East Tenth St.; architect, Jno. Brandt.

Brooklyn, n e cor. Houston St., six-story iron store; cost, \$275,000; owners, F. Mayer and S. Levy, 30 White St. and 472 Broadway; architects, H. J. Schwarsmann & Co.; builder, J. Smith.

First Ave., n w cor. Thirty-eighth St., five-story brick factory; cost, \$40,000; owner, Gen. Khree, Fourth Ave. and Ninety-fourth St.; architects, H. J. Schwarsmann & Co.; builders, J. L. Weber and H. Schiffer.

Thirty-eighth St., n s 65' w First Ave., 2 five-story brick stores and tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, Gen. Khree, Fourth Ave. and Ninety-fourth St.; architects, H. J. Schwarsmann & Co.; builders, J. L. Weber and H. Schiffer.

Leonard St., No. 128, five-story brick tenement; cost, \$16,000; owner, Lawrence O'Brien, 83 Barclay St.; architect, Wm. Kuhler; builder, J. L. Murthe.

Berkman St., s w cor. Nassau St., nine-story brick and granite and firestone office-building; cost, \$400,000; owner, Eugene Kelly, 31 West Fifty-first St.; architects, Stillman & Farnsworth; builder, Richard Deves.

Twenty-second St., s s 200' w Seventh Ave., seven-story brick and stone apartment-house; cost, about \$50,000; owner, J. G. Hyatt, 506 West Twenty-third St.; architect, H. J. Dudley.

Ninety-third St., s s 250' w Broadway, 2 five or six-story brick tenements; cost, \$25,000 and \$65,000; owner, Margaret Crawford, Wakefield, N. Y.; architect, A. B. Ogden.

Washington St., Nos. 674 and 676, five-story brick refrigerating building; cost, \$50,000; owners, Bead- ington & Woods, 250 West Tenth St.; architect, A. Pfund.

Eighteenth St., Nos. 334 and 338 w, 2 five-story brownstone tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, Walter F. Shibley, 29 Nassau St.; architect, W. H. Hume.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St., n s 156' e Alexander Ave., three-story brick dwell.; cost, \$1,000; owner, James Maguire, Room 18, Cooper Institute; architect, J. M. Dunn.

Pearl St., No. 369, cor. Hagan St., six-story iron and brick factory; cost, \$10,000; owner, Edward B. Cobb, Tarrytown; architect, Mr. Osterander; builder, W. A. Carsey.

Lexington Ave., Nos. 436 and 438, five-story brick and brownstone tenements; cost, \$30,000; owner, Michael O'Reilly, 110 East Forty-fifth St.; architect, C. O'Reilly; builders, O'Reilly Bros.

Fifty-ninth St., s s 325' w Sixth Ave., seven-story brick and Bedford stone tenement; cost, \$30,000; owner, John H. Gault, 210 West Fifty-third St.; architects, Hubert, Plerson & Co.

Ace, 1, n w cor. One Hundred and Twenty-second St., three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$10,000; owner, John H. Gault, 210 West Fifty-third St.; architect, J. H. Valentine; builder, C. Johnson.

Ace, 1, n w cor. One Hundred and Twenty-second St., 3 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$9,000; owner, John H. Gault, 210 West Fifty-third St.; architect, J. H. Valentine; builder, C. Johnson.

Ace, 1, n w cor. One Hundred and Twenty-second St., 4 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$9,000; owner, John H. Gault, 210 West Fifty-third St.; architect, J. H. Valentine; builder, C. Johnson.

One Hundred and Twenty-second St., n s 68' 10" w Ave. A, 2 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$9,500; owner, John H. Gault, 210 West Fifty-third St.; architect, J. H. Valentine; builder, C. Johnson.

One Hundred and Twenty-second St., n s 123' e Third Ave., 1 four-story brick flats; cost, each \$9,000; owner, Ann M. Jenny, 233 East One Hundred and Fourth St.; architect, J. H. Valentine.

One Hundred and Thirtieth St., n s 123' e Third Ave., 1 four-story brick flats; cost, each \$9,000; owner, Ann M. Jenny, 233 East One Hundred and Fourth St.; architect, J. H. Valentine.

(Continued on next page.)

THE prospect of a World's Fair in New York two years hence is rapidly fading away, notwithstanding the offer which is said to have been made by some railroad company, to buy the Main Building at Philadelphia and transport it in sections to New York, to be set up there for renewed use. This economical plan has its merits, and it would be easy to remodel the great structure so completely as to save it from anything of a second-hand look; but the general apathy with which the project has come to be regarded, due, perhaps to the prolonged discussions among its promoters, presages its total abandonment, especially since the time is already so advanced that it would be very difficult to carry out the necessary operations of construction before the appointed day. A rather unexpected turn has been given to the thoughts of those who interest themselves in such matters by a proposition of General C. B. Norton, who has, by his official connection with the more important of the great expositions since 1876, gained an extended knowledge of the circumstances necessary to their success, that the next international fair should be held in Boston, in 1885. It happens that two independent, and in some respects rival corporations, the Mechanics' Charitable Association and the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, are at this moment erecting immense buildings, both fronting on Huntington Avenue, and less than a third of a mile apart, intending to use them for occasional exhibitions; and General Norton proposes to connect these two permanent structures by a vast temporary gallery, approaching in dimensions the Main Building of the Centennial Exhibition, the materials of which might, indeed, be used for the purpose; thus obtaining a well arranged series of suitable and spacious halls at a minimum of expense, and in a situation singularly central and accessible. Boston has of late years been sinking so contentedly into the position of a third-rate city that its inhabitants will be perhaps more surprised than any one else to learn that General Norton considers it, by its situation with regard to ocean transportation, as well as its facilities for communication with all parts of the Western Continent, to be a peculiarly favorable place for such an enterprise, while the manufactories of New England would alone furnish a respectable and interesting show.

CONTRACTS have actually been made for the second great bridge which is to cross the East River from New York to Long Island. The Brooklyn suspension bridge having proved to be unfit for railway use, a second bridge, intended expressly for steam trains, had begun to seem almost a necessity, and in order to secure as much stability as possible, a point was some years ago selected at which it would be practicable to divide the span by several piers. The New York end of the bridge will be at Seventy-seventh Street, crossing to the coal dock at Blackwell's Island in one span. A second pier stands on the eastern shore of the Island, from which the bridge extends to a point near the Long Island shore at Ravenswood, gaining the firm land by another short span. By means of the bridge close connection will be made between the Long Island Railroad and the New York Central and New Haven lines. There has been a rumor of projected improvements at Montauk Point, near the eastern end of Long Island, by which this little fishing settlement would be made a stopping-place for ocean steamers both eastward and westward bound, bearing the same relation to New York that Queenstown now does to Liverpool, or that Milford Haven is intended soon to occupy toward London; and possibly the new bridge may play a part in this scheme.

THE "Monroe-Hayes doctrine," as the newspapers persist in calling a rather obscure collection of somewhat unmeaning phrases, has been under consideration again in the United States Senate, where a resolution has been proposed, and is likely to be adopted, announcing that the interests of the people of this country are so involved in the subject of the construction of ship-cannals across the Isthmus of Panama that their Government formally declares its intention to insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project, and that it must also be consulted in regard to the regulations under which other nations may participate in the use of such canals or other means of communication. The adoption of this resolution is said to be rendered necessary by the progress of M. de Lesseps's operations at Panama. Perhaps we underrate the dignity of the United States Senate, but it seems to us at least possible that M. de Lesseps might hear of the passage of this resolution, and yet venture to go on digging as if nothing had happened; and in such a case it looks as if the

United States would have to accept one or the other of two alternatives, — either to coerce him and his constituents by force of arms to accept the regulations that it saw fit to impose upon him, which, if M. de Lesseps chose to resist, and to call his own Government to his aid, would be a somewhat serious undertaking; or to let him go on, and say nothing more about it, which would simply make our Government ridiculous.

AN interesting competition is now in progress in Paris for the new monument to commemorate the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to be erected at Versailles on the ground once occupied by the hall where the Assembly met. The official programme, after giving some general directions as to the disposition of the design, required that the pedestal should be adorned with statues of Mirabeau, Sièyes, Bailly and La Fayette. As usual in French monumental work, a sculptor and an architect were associated in most of the designs. The preliminary competition resulted in the choice of ten sketches, whose authors were invited to submit more detailed studies of their designs, comprising a model of the whole monument, at a scale of one-tenth the full size, and two models, at one-third the full size, of the figures of Mirabeau and the embodied Republic. All those participating in the second competition are paid something for their trouble. The author of the work adjudged the best will receive a prize of thirty thousand francs, and has the prospect of being commissioned to carry out his design; those which take the second, third, fourth and fifth rank are entitled respectively to prizes of twenty thousand francs, fifteen, ten and five thousand, while the others receive four thousand each. As might be expected, the ten designs thus selected out of more than fifty sketches are of distinguished excellence, and the final judgment will be looked for with interest.

AN enormous immigration seems likely to be the distinguishing feature of the present year. Up to the close of the last month, the total number of arrivals in New York since the first of January was upwards of one hundred and five thousand, or nearly one-third more than during the corresponding period of 1880; while the lines of freight steamers which ply between Boston and Liverpool have brought many thousand more in the same time. Generally May is the month when the largest immigration of the year takes place, and as the winter in Europe has been unusually long and severe, it is more than probable that the preparations of those intending to take the voyage have been delayed, and that the flood-tide of the movement will be later in the season than usual. A single line is said to have made contracts to transport sixty-five thousand persons from a certain district on the Continent, and many of the Irish are ready to fly from the disorders which threaten their own country. It is impossible to witness this remarkable transfer of human beings from the old world to the new without reflections which, though serious, in sympathy with the preoccupied anxiety expressed on the faces, browned by Atlantic winds, that now meet us at every turn in the two great seaports, are for the most part comfortable and reassuring. The character of the new citizens is better than ever before; the great majority bring with them some property, and what is still more valuable, the habits of industry and prudence which the possession of property implies; and little beyond this is needed to make their arrival a presage of new prosperity and honor to the Republic, and, we hope, of success and happiness to themselves.

STRIKES continue to be heard of in all directions; the building trades leading, as is to be expected at this season. Some of the more brutal and lawless unions have joined the movement, with the usual result of arousing by their conduct a strong public feeling against their respectable and rational fellows as well as themselves. In Chicago, the employees of the various railroads centering in the city replied to a voluntary offer of advanced pay on the part of the companies by leaving their work in a body, breaking up trains, and assaulting the engineers who endeavored to proceed with their duty; concluding their performances by resolving to allow no more freight trains to leave the city. Whether the owners of the freight will accede patiently to this arrangement remains to be seen, but we have serious doubts on the subject. The public mind was wrought to such a pitch of exasperation by the outrages against persons and property which accompanied the last great railway strike that it will be many years before any similar attempts of irresponsible laborers to extort a few dollars for themselves by enormous injury to innocent parties will be tolerated.

BEFORE his next visit, let a light steel rod; steel wire of five feet long, which answer to a survey of the materials inside. The concrete pier should be completed and footings are nearly all in, the exterior, or side walls, is three the clerestory foundation section is also started, and the ready. We notice dust on the wise appears well mixed, and consistency, as ordinary sand and rubbing it on the hand, composition. If it contains to crumble away. We direct to the surface of the pier before otherwise the two layers will

Outside the side walls the were built up. This is cust hole dug to satisfy ourselves pointed as we directed. If the wall thoroughly wet, and If all is satisfactory, we will gravel filling as fast as it is difficult to get, the gravel In a clayey soil, the filling ne of the excavated material, but at least for the lower part.

As we pass around the from which the walls are bet by cords stretched between hanging at intervals serve to lar-bottom where the men are be examined to see that the c if these are correct, we must laid exactly to the lines so g mistakes in these respects a to remedy afterwards. It m in a wall have been built ince afterward rectified, the mason either on one side or the other. Any such work should be im rectly from the bottom. A spect on the part of the su greater troubles afterwards.

So far as we observe, the good; the horizontal joints an

Bonding. cient proportion thickness of the wall. (Fig. notice where vertical joints ca above the other (Fig. 32) t three or four successive com should at once have order



Fig. 31

torn down and rebuilt, but n to watch the men from time working. The acquaintance formed will save much time quarters to look most shafly tentional slinking, and well- expect intelligence, faithfule

As we pass along by the a stance haranguing his compa seems to have a flow of wor he hastily shovels up a trowel side him, and throws them dr him, then dashes a quantity over. To all appearance, hi neighbors' work, but our susi proach and thrust the steel supply wire insinuates itself meeting now and then with cl tar, but penetrating many v are instantly detected by the same result, and as mason

SE.—The works at the Edgelystone lighthouse. The masonry up to the fifty-second low-water mark, has been completed. The light of the old tower, thus the light from the old tower over a very long distance there would be a new course. It was intended in the first interception by placing a second level as that in the old tower, so in the limit of the dark arc. There bridge from one tower to the other, there might have been communication between, is not to be carried out, and the light notice to mariners that there is a light. The fifty-first course, which was completed, is the crane-room, and the window, one facing south and the other from either one side or the other. The three rooms below have been occupied by the white men, the roof of rocks known as the Edgelystone Lighthouse three and a half miles from the shore. Although this is a fair weather, yet in rough weather it is in the trough of a sea, much less an ironclad. This subsidiary light is named, and when in the vicinity of this subsidiary light shall be placed with the living-room. These modifications of the light itself, are being carried out for the men when in the external appearance the new from the old both as to height and of uniform granite, like the old itself is to be a modification of the old. Instead of a fixed white light. The light will be a powerful light, showing two successive flashes of duration divided by an eclipse of being followed by an eclipse of the visible all round the horizon, but it will be seen in clear weather seven miles of visibility will overlap that of the old light of darkness. Out of which the tower will consist, over the present rate of progress and the excitement will without further delay for the exhibition of a light

cock room. "Probably you have a house. He was engaged to decorate the price was no object to the owner. Whistler. One day a friend asked him that was nearly completed, and this is what we saw on entering: on a mattress in the middle of the room, a half-dozen long bamboo cane butts close at hand, and a very old, dressed wholly in black velvet, sitting just below the knee, black with silk ties in six inches on his back, fishing-rod in hand and diligently putting some finishing on the other end of the fish-pole. Double glasses like some astronomer and a nearer and better view of the paint-brush at the other end of a foot, said he, to risk myself a blow off my shoulders trying to so difficultly and annihilate space so as his fish-pole. And such a room as ornamented solely with an enormous cock's feathers. It was a room to it was as if all the peacocks in one, and were about to smother one another. "The celebrated 'peacock room' about afterward."—*Correspondence of the*

from official records it appeared that from of from £10,000 to £10,000 a year. Less than thirty-five sail of the fine vessels were completely disabled by the use of misfiring shells of which no more than four were shot. The *Beetle*—Straits of Malacca, and her powder-bomb with all her crew save three, 2000 powder-magazine in Breslau, in on pounds of gunpowder, was struck great part of the city were shattered were buried in the ruins. In the island of Rhodes, in which a large was struck by lightning, and the door with a large part of the city inhabitants were killed.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full details of illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

240,497. COVERING FOR STRAM-PIPE, ETC.—Isaac H. Babcock, Lockport, N. Y.
240,508. GANT-DOGS.—Milton C. Cantrell, Harrison, Ark.
240,521. MOLD FOR MAKING CEMENT PIPES.—John Masten, Milwaukee, Wis.
240,537. DIVIDERS.—Edward Soetbeer, New Bremen, Ohio.
240,575. HAND RATCHET-DRILL.—Isaac N. Cherry and Robert N. Cherry, Jersey City, N. J.
240,603. GROUND-COVERING FOR PAVEMENTS AND CELLAR-ROTTING, OF GLASS.—Christopher W. McLean, Chicago, Ill.
240,608. MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.—Jacob Miller, Allegheny, Pa.
240,609. GANT-DOGS.—Edward A. Peasley, Pancoastburg, Ohio.
240,625. RASH-FASTENER.—William G. Vassels, Kentland, Ind.
240,618. STRAM-HEATING APPARATUS.—Thomas Bonner, New York, N. Y.
240,661. SAWING-MACHINE.—Thomas J. Crump, Bureau Vista, Tex.
240,689. CURTAIN-FIXTURE.—Chas. E. Fritts, Onondaga, N. Y.
240,705. EARTH AND ROCK DRILLING MACHINE.—Phileas Helm, St. Louis, Mo.
240,718. HOLLOW BUILDING-BLOCK.—Charles H. Houghton, Perth Amboy, N. J.
240,724. WOOD-CLAMPING MACHINE.—Jeppe Jeppesen, Froyo City, Utah.
240,729. CLAMP FOR SLATE ROOF.—John O. Jones, Washington, D. C.
240,736. MEANS FOR ATTACHING RAIN-SPOUTS TO BUILDINGS.—Jeremiah W. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
240,742. ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Geo. W. Mason, Sharon, Pa.
240,745. FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—Orion B. Mellick, Dionsburg, Pa.
240,751. FIRE-ESCAPE LADDER.—Silas R. Owen, St. Joseph, Mo.
240,759. SHUTTLE-FASTENER.—Joseph W. Pearson, Newton, Mass.
240,761. COMPOSITION FOR ROOFS, ETC.—Darwin D. Penneyer, Dover, N. H.
240,768. ANKLE-CLAMP.—David Rousseau, New York, N. Y.
240,782. HOISTING-APPARATUS.—John George Spield, Reading, Pa.
240,790. FIRE-EXTINGUISHING COMPOUND.—Max Windsparger, 125 Saffron Hill, Holborn, County of Middlesex, England.
2,984. (Glasgow.) DEVICE FOR MAKING WATER-TIGHT.—Robert Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Thirty-six building permits have been issued since the last report, the following only being of sufficient importance to be mentioned:—
Thos. Kenett, three-story brick warehouse on Falls Ave., near Eastern Ave., 27' x 40';
Samuel Taylor, three-story brick building, on Pratt St., between Albemarle St. and Falls Ave., 29' x 94';
Hugh McVey, three-story brick building, on Hillen St., between Forrest and Eden Sts.
German American Bank, one-story brick bank-building, 173 Broadway, between Canton and Eastern Aves.
F. A. Schlutter, three-story brick building, on Bond St., between Thimble and Lancaster Sts.
Barbara Schultz, two-story brick addition to dwell., Central Ave., between Eager and Chase Sts.
Lewis Wagner, three-story brick building, a w. cor. Patapsco and Barton Sts.
Wilson & Hunting, two-story brick building, a w. cor. Falls and Canton Aves.
PIERS.—The Universal Produce and Fish Exchange has concluded a contract with Benjamin Glenn for the construction of two piers at Hooper's Wharf, Fells Point, each to be 175' long and 80' wide.
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The School Commissioners have leased the lot of ground, 74' x 219', cor. Charles and Ostend Sts., for the purpose of building, at an early date, a new school-house for the English German School No. 2.
CUTTING.—The old Strawbridge M. E. Church, n. e. cor. Linden Ave. and Middle St., is to be sold, and a new church to be built on a site northwest of the present church. The plans have not yet been adopted.
Dwellings.—Mr. Geo. A. Blake is building a dwelling-house for Mr. Frederick M. Colston, on St. Paul St., between Chase and Eager Sts., 25' x 85', three stories high, to be of pressed brick with brownstone finish; cost, \$15,000.
Mr. Geo. A. Blake is also building a house for Mr. Osman Latrobe, on St. Paul St., near Middle, 48' x River stone finish; cost, \$15,000.
Mr. John Henry Reese, Jr., is about to build a house on the n. e. cor. of John and St. Paul Sts., 29' x 70', of pressed brick with brownstone finish; Mr. Chas. E. Cassell, architect.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Wood.—Alston St., near Brighton Ave., for John W. Hulla, dwell., 24' x 32', two stories; Jacob W. Berry, builder.
Woodward St., near Dorchester Ave., for Mrs. Martha B. Abbott, 3 dwells., 21' x 32', three stories; Horace Manson, builder.
West Fourth St., Nos. 303 and 305, for John P. Mullen, 2 dwells., 20' x 36', three stories; John P. Mullen, builder.
West Fourth St., No. 305, cor. D St., for John P. Mullen, dwell. and store, 20' x 36', three stories.
Forest Hills St., near Green St., for A. D. Weld, Jr., stable and carriage-house, 33' x 41'; John D. Wester, builder.
Saratoga St., near Riverside Ave., for Eli W. Hoyt, store-house, 32' x 77', three stories; Charles H. Brown, builder.
Medford St., No. 231, for Clark & Smith, dry-house, 19' x 109', two stories; Geo. Barker, builder.
East Second St., No. 520, Jones & Cook, store-house, 20' x 140'; Holbrook & Harlow, builders.
South St., near Commercial St., for D. J. Cutler, 2 storehouses, 37' x 100' and 25' x 80'; J. H. Wilder, builder.
Garden St., near Spring St., for Highland Ice Company, ice-house, 57' x 100'.
Plymouth St., No. 65, for Henry Pfaff, stable, 31' x 130'; Frank Schell, builder.
Dorr St., near East St., for Christopher Blake, manufactory, 35' x 85', three stories; Wm. H. Lee, builder.
Webster Ave., near Cambridge St., for Ebenezer A. Hollis, 2 dwells., 20' x 40', two stories; Henry M. Perry, builder.
Green St., near Forest Hills St., for Owen Cassidy, dwell., 24' x 32', three stories; F. J. Tobin, builder.
Sparkhawk St., near Murdoch St., for Edward C. Sparkhawk, dwell., 24' x 36', two stories; Samuel N. Desjardis, builder.
Monmouth St., near Dudley St., for Benj. B. Converse, dwell., 24' x 37', two stories.
Norfolk St., No. 67, for Nathan J. Cottle, dwell., 21' x 30'; Samuel F. Towle, builder.
Millet St., near Wheatland Ave., for George F. Savory, dwell., 25' x 31' two stories; John Horsfield, builder.
Elmore St., near Wilmont St., for Chas. A. Dean, 2 dwells., 20' x 40', two stories; Chas. H. Blodgett, builder.
Green St., near Dale St., for Dean & Abbott, 4 dwells., 20' x 30', three stories; 6 dwells., 20' x 30', two stories; Benj. F. Bean, builder.
Brick.—West Dedham St., No. 80, for Thomas Hay, tenement-house, 25' x 40', four stories; Ripley & Stearns, builders.
Heron St., No. 274, for Francis L. Higginson, dwell., 65' x 70', three stories; Norcross Bros., builders.

HOURS.—Messrs. Rottch & Tilden are architects of 2 brick and stone houses for Dr. H. C. Haven, to be built at the corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Exeter St. They will be three stories high, with mansard.

THE PAST MONTH.—During the month of April there have been issued 34 permits for brick buildings, 136 for wooden buildings, 240 for additions and alterations, 34 for boilers, furnaces, etc., 33 notices of intention to put in heating apparatus, 176 permits for use of streets, and 24 special for wooden buildings; a total of 449 permits.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Schermerhorn St., s. e. cor. Hoyt St., 4 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, each \$8,000; owner, A. P. Preterre, 130 West Twenty-second St., New York; architect, J. Correja; builders, John De Mott & Son and W. H. Noy.
Hoyt St., s. e. 116' x Schermerhorn St., three-story brick dwell.; owner, A. P. Preterre, 130 West Twenty-second St., New York City; architect, J. Correja; builders, J. De Mott & Son and W. H. Noy.
Underhill Ave., w. between Wyckoff and Warren Sts., three-story brick tenement; cost, \$1,500; owner, Caroline Philoux, Underhill Ave.; builder, J. H. Townsend.
Sackett St., s. e. 112' x Sixth Ave., 5 two and three story brownstone dwells.; cost, each \$5,500; owner, Mary Magilligan, 30 St. Mark's Place; builder, John Magilligan.
Sackett St., s. e. 262' x Sixth Ave., 4 two-story brownstone dwells.; cost, each \$5,000; owner, Mary Magilligan, 30 St. Mark's Place; builder, John Magilligan.
Eighth Ave., s. e. cor. Seventh St., two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$15,000; owner, George Engle, 145 West Forty-sixth St., New York; architect, R. B. Eastman; builders, T. B. Rutan and K. Pennington.
Ave. Fort Ave., No. 16, three-story brick flat; cost, \$6,500; owner, J. R. Wood, 76 New York Ave.
Jefferson St., s. e. 100' x Nostrand Ave., 27 four-story brownstone flats; owner, architect, and builder, Geo. W. Brown, 725 Fulton St.
Penn St., s. e. 50' x Marcy Ave., 3 two and one-half story brick dwells.; cost, each \$5,000; owners and builders, Jenkins & Gillies; architect, W. H. Taylor.
Twenty-third St., s. e. between Fifth and Sixth Aves., two-story brick stable and storage; cost, \$7,600; owner, Atlantic Ave. Railroad Co.; architect, Geo. W. Anderson; builder, J. Q. Anderson.
Schermerhorn St., s. e. cor. Seving St., three-story brick dwell.; cost, \$8,000; owner, W. E. Griffiths, Third Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.; architect, M. J. Morrell; builders, Shanty, Goly, Hart & Bogart.
Scribner St., s. e. 125' x Richards St., one-story brick foundry; cost, \$5,000; owner, Robt. A. Cheereborough, 110 Front St., New York; architect, J. H. Kelly; builder, J. W. Crawford.
Halsey St., s. e. 15' x Stuyvesant Ave., 2 two and one-half story brownstone dwells.; cost, \$5,000; owner, D. C. Chapman, 92 Sixth Ave.; architect, etc., John Kelly; cost, \$11,000; owner, William Smith, 38 Nassau St.; architect, A. Spencer; builders, G. Keyser & F. Dwyer.
Atlantic Ave., No. 133, raise extension two stories, etc.; cost, \$3,000; owner, Joseph O'Brien, 151 Atlantic Ave.; architect and builder, W. H. Murphy.

DEPOT.—For the Brooklyn & Newtown Railroad, a brick depot, 200' x 75', bounded by Stockholm, the Knib and Central Aves., to be built at a cost of \$120,000, from designs of Mr. Ed. E. Bahl, of New York.

Chicago.

STORE.—Messrs. Wheelock & Clay are preparing plans for a four-story store on Wabash Ave. and Jackson St., for J. L. Coburn, Esq.
HOUSES.—A double house for R. S. Burger, to cost \$4,000, is to be built, cor. Goethe and State Sts., by H. M. Hanson, architect.
BRICK-WORKS.—Buildings and kilns costing \$25,000 are to be built by the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Co.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report the following permits have been issued:—
G. H. Grieve & Co., one-story stable; cost, \$3,000.
Mrs. H. Kolschulte, three-story brick, Pearl St.; cost, \$5,000.
J. W. Cotterell & Co., three-story brick, 133 Everett St.; cost, \$5,000.
J. W. Cotterell & Co., two-story brick, Seventh St., s. e. 133' x 100'; cost, \$3,000.
Jos. Longworth, five-story brick store, Second St., between Elm and Plum Sts.; cost, \$15,000.
Fred Merker, four-story brick, Harriet St., near Front St.; cost, \$3,000.
W. C. Peale & Bro., four-story brick, 334 Central Ave.; cost, \$3,500.

Denver, Col.

BANK-BUILDING.—Messrs. Nichols & Canman are the architects of the new stone building, 60' x 87', at the cor. of Larimer and Seventeenth Sts., for the Colorado National Bank; cost, \$45,000.

STORES.—Hon. J. G. Symes is to build a block of stores, 100' x 125', cor. Chicago and Sixteenth Sts.; cost, \$20,000; Messrs. Nichols & Canman, architects.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The cornerstone of the new brick High School building was laid April 23. Only one wing, 77' x 107', two stories high, about one-third of the building is to be built this summer, at a probable cost of \$50,000; R. S. Mooschlaub, architect; for the Board of Education.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Forty-fifth St., Nos. 319, 321 and 323, a 3-story brick tenement; cost, \$40,000; owner, Anna Ruppert, of 1639 Third Ave.; architect, W. Kuhles; builders, C. Eberspacher and Grissler & Fausel.

Forty-sixth St., No. 312, a five-story brick tenement; cost, \$13,000; owner, Anna Ruppert, of 1639 Third Ave.; architect, W. Kuhles; builders, C. Eberspacher and Grissler & Fausel.

Ninth Ave., s. w. cor. Seventy-ninth St., a four-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$8,000; owner, architect and carpenter, Christian Blinn, 105 West Fifty-second St.

Broadway, Nos. 162 and 164, six-story sandstone and brick office-building; cost, \$180,000; owner, F. P. A. Allan and Henry Marquand, 21 West Twentieth St.; architect, R. M. Hunt; builders, D. Campbell & Co. and Morton & Chesley.

Forty-sixth St., No. 318, five-story brick tenement; owner, W. K. Thorn, 13 West Sixteenth St.; architect, J. I. Howard.

Madison Ave., s. e. 62' x Eighty-fourth St., four-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$2,000; owner, J. P. Walsh, Madison Ave., s. e. between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Sts.; architect, J. Molinsky; builder, Mr. Bowen.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., s. e. 100' x Fifth Ave., 4 four-story brownstone dwells.; owner and builder, E. L. Pierson, 57 Third Place, Brooklyn; architect, F. C. Cherry.

Seventy-fifth St., No. 108, five-story brick apartment-house; cost, \$16,000; owner, P. Wiener, 114 Seventh St.; architect, Wm. Jose.

Sixty-ninth St., s. e. 115' x Fifth Ave., 2 four-story brownstone dwells.; cost, \$40,000 and \$30,000; owner, Anthony Mowbray, 104 E. Eighty-fifth St.; architects, Lamb & Wheeler.

Afton St., No. 329, four-story brownstone flat; cost, \$15,000; owner, H. C. Folkman, 788 Tenth Ave.; architect, W. Kuhles.

Eleventh and Twelfth Aves., Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Sts., 28 two-story brick tenement buildings; cost, \$115,000; owner, New York Central & Hudson River R. Co., Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St.; builder, Joseph Richardson.

Grand St., s. e. cor. Norfolk St., five-story brick tenement; cost, \$20,000; owner, S. Bacharach; architect, Wm. Jose.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh St., s. e. 125' x Sixth Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, each \$12,000; owner, Sutherland & Taylor, 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth St.; architect, M. C. Merritt.

Eighty-third St., n. s. 30' x Madison Ave., 4 four-story Connecticut brownstone dwells.; cost, total, \$110,000; owners, Messrs. Murphy & Co., 155 East Forty-fourth St., architects, Babcock & MoAvoy.

First Ave., n. e. cor. Seventy-second St., 4 five-story brick stores and tenements; cost, \$50,000; owners, Messrs. Dwyer & Fee, on premises; architects, Babcock & MoAvoy.

Seventeenth St., Nos. 332 and 334, s. e. 115' x Fifth Ave., 2 four-story brownstone dwells.; owner, Samuel D. Kolman, 135 Second Ave.; architect, Julius Koellik.

Third Ave., n. e. cor. One Hundred and Nineteenth St., 2 five-story brick store and tenement; owner, John Miller, 2180 Third Ave.; architect, Bart. Walther.

Fourth Ave., s. e. 67' x 115' x Sixty-ninth St., 3 four-story brownstone dwells.; cost, each about \$25,000; owner, Wm. A. Hankinson, 215 West Thirty-first St.; architects, Lamb & Wheeler.

Ninety-seventh St., n. s. 151' x Fourth Ave., four-story brick tenement; cost, \$11,000; owner, William Smith, 38 Nassau St.; architect, A. Spencer; builders, G. Keyser & F. Dwyer.

First St., No. 99, s. e. extending through to Houston St., five-story brick store and tenement; cost, \$17,000; owner, John A. Dunkel, 229 East Fifth St.; architect, W. Kuhles.

(Continued on next page.)

performed for an owner on his di-

covers a considerable period of parties previously referred to are should be allowed in estimating to be prolonged as many years. receives payment by instalments, or more. The dates for these general contract, are seldom made "trial men," nor is the true amount known to the public.

"trial men" are thus prevented from value of the work, and the chances are to the contractor to satisfy the therefore trust to chance, and

secondary parties to a contract, owner or the general contractor. responsibility of an owner under the maining in his hands at the time parties holding the claims sharing the owner some delay in the final pense; but it is unfair to the sub- it puts them in the same position sitting a premium upon cheap con- ners should not be money enough and of the contractor's creditors.

The claims of journeymen and on in two weeks; they are for would not seriously embarrass ordinates twenty days after the papers, their claims can be ad- work in progress. Few men of tion, or are willing, to exceed this r from the owner. The last man and chance with all the others, as r should be held back thirty days, own by architects.

to protect the sub-contractors and ing either the owner or the con- interested to an amount nearly if Take, for instance, a dwelling- builder, in which the mason-work of the mason-work is a heavy who a of the general con- test way to prevent the difficulty

contract and independent pay- work well in practice. Owners, but one contract; many of them get their works executed more hen but one contractor is employed, extras, those bugbears of owners experience that when several con- cre is no one to come in at the ous. Some one breaks the plas- e did his work all right and is not is broken by that mysterious in- make good the loss but the owner? right to a lien on a building or im- commencement of the works until pletion of the contract, we seriously t. The owner would be obliged, in money sufficient to meet all such the contract and days of grace, to be for the law to require that, rformance of the works for which ractor must give the owner writ- the benefit of the lien law, accom- of the various items comprised in ey were performed, together with With this notice and schedule he- how to act in the premises, and if can be adjusted before payment is are protected, and the contractor

If deemed advisable, a contract may have power to retain a per- certain number of days after it owner against any lien filed at the were a general rule, a builder, in proper allowance was made to cover

ated in a somewhat similar way, ing any materials at the request of ritten notice to the owner, accom- quantities, describing all the goods benefit of the owner. These ac- ticularly when an architect is com- manded out as above will also prove rest in another way. The jury ill would be sent to the owner, set- to various qualities and brands of These materials are frequently

entirely different from those contemplated by the specifications — are a regular "give-away," in fact.

To protect the owner, the notices should be sent to him through the office of the city or town clerk, as the case may be. The notices should be made out upon printed forms, and bear the signature of the clerk, and of even date with the application for a lien. A false claim for benefit under the law would be at once discovered. The contractor, if he had already paid the claim in full, could easily prove the same, either by receipts or witnesses, and the laws covering the rendering of false accounts would take care of the applicant. To protect the interests of an owner residing in a distant city or State, the notices should be sent to his architect or resident agent, who in the premises exercises the authority of an owner. The several parties to a contract protected as above, or in some other way having in view the same end, the last payment could be made over to the contractor thirty days after the completion of the contract, without danger of any future claims upon the owner.

A jerry builder, tendering for work under such a system, must make his proposal high enough to cover all honest demands upon him and leave a fair margin for profit, or he must do his work as best he may, and when he applies for a payment he will perchance find that the whole amount is already covered by liens.

To further protect himself from annoyance and from liens in excess of the amount of the contract, the owner must, as I have said before, discriminate between men as well as prices. Before entering upon an important work, he should acquaint himself with the standing of all the parties concerned. No greater obstacle could be thrown in the way of a confirmed jerry than a perfected lien law, protecting alike the interests of the owner, contractor, sub-contractors, material men, journeymen, and laborers. The passage of such an act by the General Assembly of this and every State would be hailed with satisfaction by the great mass of honest contractors and long-suffering material men. "Honest pay for honest work" should be the motto of all professions and trades. Whatever we can do to enhance such a state of things will be time and labor well expended.

GEO. C. MASON, JR., F. A. I. A.

LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.

Compensation of Architects. — Offers and Prizes for Plans. — Prize awarded. — Superintendence of Plan adopted. — Ownership of Plan, after Acceptance. — Evidence. — Custom of Architects. — Services.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in March, decided the case of *Tilley vs. The City of Chicago and County of Cook*. The points involved are clearly set out in the following report of the case:—

Thomas Tilley, an architect, sued the city of Chicago and the County of Cook, in the United States Circuit Court, N. D. of Illinois, in an action of assumpsit, upon the following account:—

The County of Cook and the city of Chicago to Thomas Tilley, Dr. For services as architect in preparing plans, drawings, specifications, diagrams, estimates, and details for the new court-house and city-hall, and superintendence of erecting the same, 5 per cent on \$2,900,020, the estimated cost of the building, the plan being that known as "Eureka". \$145,481.45

The defendants pleaded the general issue. The County of Cook owned Court-House Square in Chicago, upon which a city-hall and county court-house was to be built; and the County Commissioners and City Council, in July, 1872, each adopted a resolution authorizing the building committees of the several boards to "offer a prize of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the best plan, two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the second, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the third best plan for a court-house and city-hall, to be erected jointly by the County of Cook and the city of Chicago, upon the public square in the city of Chicago, the said plans to be submitted to respective boards, in conjunction with the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago." In August, 1872, the City Council and the County Commissioners each passed an order providing for a joint contract for the erection of the building, and this contract was executed by the city and county authorities. Under this contract the general exterior design of the building was to be of such uniform character and appearance as might be agreed upon by the respective boards. The contract further provided as follows: "3. That portion of the said building situate west of the north and south centre line of said block shall be erected by the city of Chicago at its own expense. 4. The city of Chicago shall occupy that portion of said block west of the said centre line for a city-hall and offices incidental to the administration of the city government, and for no other purpose whatever, except as hereinbefore provided. 5. Each of the parties will heat, light, and otherwise maintain and furnish its own portion of said building." In November, the building committees advertised for designs, and in the advertisement declared that, in order to secure suitable designs, the city and county offered the following premiums: for the best design, \$5,000; for the second best, \$2,000; and for the third best, \$1,000; and it provided:—

"Each design must have a device or motto marked on each drawing, and be accompanied by a sealed letter giving the name of the author, which will be opened after the final award is made, only for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the successful architects and for the return of the unsuccessful drawings to their authors. Each competitor

will give the cubical contents of his building, and an estimate of the cost of the same complete."

Designs were submitted by a large number of architects, and the building committees of the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners made a report awarding the prizes. The plaintiff in error, who had adopted for his drawing the word "Eureka" as the device or motto to distinguish it, was awarded the third prize, of \$1,000. On August 4, the County Board, and on August 18, 1873, the City Council, adopted the following resolution:—

"That the report of the majority of the joint committee awarding the prizes for plans of court-house and city-hall shall be concurred in and the award confirmed, provided that nothing herein or in said report contained shall be construed as indicating a preference for either of said plans as to which shall be finally adopted, from which the said building shall be erected."

The plaintiff in error was paid the thousand dollars awarded to him as a prize. Afterwards, on August 25, the County Commissioners, and on October 10, 1873, the City Council, adopted the following resolution:—

"That the plan known as 'Eureka,' or number 5 (five) in the collection, submitted for court-house and city-hall, be, and is hereby, selected and adopted as the plan after which to build such court-house and city-hall (the Board of Commissioners of Cook County concurring), subject to such change and modifications as may hereafter be determined upon by the Common Council of the city of Chicago and the County Board, provided the estimate of the architect who presented said plan as to the cost of construction of the building shall be verified."

Upon the trial of the case, the testimony tending to establish the facts above recited having been given in evidence by the plaintiff, he was sworn as a witness in his own behalf, and testified that he was an architect of fifteen years' standing, that he had made the design designated by the word "Eureka," and that, after the passage by the City Council and Board of County Commissioners of the resolution last above mentioned, he had verified the cost of the construction of the proposed building in the way customary and usual with architects, which was made up at the rate of thirty-five cents per cubic foot for the building, and was endorsed by fourteen or fifteen architects. The plaintiff produced before the jury all his plans for which the prize had been awarded him. He offered to prove their value, and offered to prove the time employed and expense incurred in the preparation of them. The court excluded the evidence so offered.

The plaintiff further offered evidence to establish that by the usage and custom of architects, in the absence of a special contract, the superintendence of the construction of a building belonged to the architect whose plans were adopted. This was also excluded.

The plaintiff also offered evidence to prove that by the usage and custom of architects, where prizes for plans were offered, the plans of the successful competitors belonged to them, and, if subsequently adopted as the plans to build by, were always paid for in addition to the prize itself. To this defendants objected, and the court sustained the objection.

The plaintiff also offered evidence to establish the value of the services rendered in verifying the cost of the proposed building according to the "Eureka" plans, to which the defendants objected, and the court sustained the objection.

This was all the evidence given or offered to be given in the case. The plaintiff then rested his case; whereupon the court directed the jury to find for the defendants. The jury so found, and judgment was entered for the defendants. Tilley thereupon carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse this judgment.

Judge Woods delivered the opinion of the court as follows: It will be observed that no evidence was introduced or offered to show that the plans of the plaintiff were used by the defendants, or either of them, or that the building for which they were used was ever erected. It is clear that if the plaintiff has any right of action it must arise on the resolutions adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, August 25, and the City Council, October 10, 1873. All that had taken place before those dates was the making of a contract between the city and the county, by which they agreed to join in the erection of a public building in the Court-House Square, each party to build and pay for its own part of the structure; an offer by the city and county of three prizes for the best plans; an award of the prizes by which the third prize, of one thousand dollars, was given to the plaintiff in error, with the distinct notice that "the award should not be considered as indicating a preference for either of said plans as to which should be finally adopted from which the said building should be erected," and the payment to and the receipt by the plaintiff of the prize awarded him. By the payment to the plaintiff in error of the prize, the defendants discharged every obligation due from them to him arising out of the preparation of plans for the proposed building. Upon that payment being made, no contract whatever, either express or implied, existed between the plaintiff and the defendants. If, therefore, the plaintiff had any right of action against defendants, it must have arisen by reason of the adoption of the resolution just mentioned and what was done by plaintiff after its adoption. The resolution was the voluntary act of the City Council and County Commissioners. It was not a proposition, but simply the expression of a purpose to build their structure after the plans of the plaintiff, subject to such changes and modifications as might thereafter be determined upon by the Common Council and the County Board. The resolution was not adopted at the instance

SPARTA.—The celebrated cypress-tree sparta, Greece, for over 2,800 years, and years before the coming of Christ, has outlived gypsies, who camped beneath it as 75 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. Sparta greatly mourns its loss.

Rear of 1164 Tremont St., for J. E. Piper & Co. completed, 22' x 156'; Alex. McLean, builder.

E. Otto, three-story brick dwell., 24' x 64', 357
Salle st.; cost, \$11,000.

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MAY 21, 1881.

Entered in the Post Office at Boston as second-class matter.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. 250

IN connection with the triennial fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, which is to be held in Boston next September, it has been decided to organize a complete exhibition of building appliances, including materials of all kinds, — stone, brick, marble, terra-cotta and timber, limes and cements, paints and varnishes, roofing materials, glass, builders' hardware, mill-work, such as doors and blinds, mouldings and manufactured joinery, plumbing work and apparatus, with such examples of iron and glass construction as can be exhibited at a small scale; and comprising also decorations, stained glass, gas-fixtures, paper-hangings, tiles, steel and brass work, and the other ornamental details which form so important a part of modern domestic architecture. Thirty thousand square feet of floor-space has been allotted to this department, and the indications are that it will be crowded with objects of great interest to all those concerned with building. The recent exhibition of a similar kind in London, although conducted in a less liberal manner than is proposed for the Boston enterprise, was extremely successful, and there is no reason to suppose that an American one will be less so.

THE credit of the plan for a special exhibition belongs in some measure to the Boston Society of Architects, various members of which have interested themselves for months in the endeavor to organize a technical museum for the use of architects and students, and gladly welcomed the opportunity which the recurrence of the Charitable Mechanic Association's fair afforded for collecting temporarily a very large and instructive special display. The Association has always included building materials and appliances in its triennial exhibitions, and a great variety of objects is usually shown, but being classified with reference to their intrinsic character, rather than their peculiar application, those whose concern is mainly with building have found it inconvenient and laborious to search for what they wanted amid a mass of objects, similar in material, perhaps, but intended for totally different uses; and for those whose time is limited there will be great advantage in having what they particularly wish to see separated for them and arranged in systematic order, while exhibitors will find it no less for their profit to have their goods so placed as to be sure of attracting the notice of the persons whom they wish to interest. In this age of rapid development in architecture, those who are attracted by any novelties or improvements in building, sanitation or decoration form a very large portion of the community, and it is reasonable to predict for this exhibition a large patronage.

YOUNG architects, who show themselves over-ready to spend precious time and money upon competitive designs for public buildings in distant cities, where they have no friends or influence to help them, may learn a useful lesson from the testimony now being taken before the committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the architect who has had in charge the construction of the Chicago Court-House. Our readers will remember that this architect, Mr. Egan, was not long ago accused of conspiracy with a "ring" of contractors and others to defraud the county of a large sum of money, which he was

said to have accomplished by means of duplicate plans and specifications, one set of which was signed as constituting a part of the various contracts, while the other set, providing for an inferior class of work, was actually followed, the difference in value between the two being appropriated by the "ring." This accusation was made by one of the conspirators, Mr. C. F. Periolat, who professed to have turned State's evidence in order to be revenged upon Mr. Egan for neglecting to divide the spoils as agreed. According to Mr. Periolat's story, now repeated under oath, he, being at that time influential with the city and county officials, was in 1874 introduced to Mr. Egan, of the firm of Armstrong & Egan, who were preparing competitive plans for the new building, and made with these gentlemen a contract, setting forth that whereas they were in need of three thousand dollars to meet the expense of preparing plans, in consideration of that amount to be advanced by the said Periolat they would, if successful in securing the commission, pay to him one-third of all fees, percentages and emoluments to be derived from the said work; while if unsuccessful, they would pay him nothing. Most people would consider three thousand dollars so advanced as likely to prove what the brokers call a "permanent investment," and so did Mr. Periolat, especially when Mr. Otto H. Matz, by the influence of the German members of the Board of Commissioners, was awarded the first prize, and elected architect of the building; but Messrs. Armstrong & Egan representing to him that if they secured the commission their profits from "extras, charges and percentages from contractors" would be at least two hundred thousand dollars, of which he would have a third, he was stimulated by this dazzling prospect, as well as by the hope of recovering his former advances, to renewed efforts. Fortunately for him, Mr. Matz, as he says, "got drunk one night, and talked too loud," and offended the commissioners. There were still two other prize designs, but as their authors had no money or influence, this circumstance was unimportant, and, as he says, he "bought up enough commissioners to get the job transferred to Egan." The average price of a commissioner was about two thousand dollars, and when subsequently the city authorities appointed another architect to design their wing of the joint building, he was obliged to buy a number of aldermen at one thousand dollars apiece to have this half of the "job" also handed over to Mr. Egan; so that his whole outlay was something like twenty-four thousand dollars. In addition to this, he expended eight thousand dollars in procuring for Mr. Egan the commission for erecting the Criminal Court building, and had him also appointed architect of the Insane Asylum, so that his actual outlay was nearly thirty-five thousand dollars. In return for this, Mr. Egan, instead of sharing his profits with him as he agreed, had only paid him fifty-two hundred dollars, notwithstanding that he had obtained for him an order to pay him fifteen thousand dollars as an extra on account of changes in the plans, with the express understanding that a part of this amount should be applied to his claim. Feeling himself aggrieved by this treatment, he resolved, as Mr. Egan expresses it, to "squel" upon the ungrateful architect, and it is to the carrying out of this purpose that the present developments are due.

THE plumbers' registration bill has passed the New York Senate and Assembly, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. Whether this is all that will be needed to insure good plumbing for the future in New York houses is more doubtful than the *Evening Post* appears to think, but it will probably be of some use. The portion which appears to us most likely to be serviceable is that providing for the examination of plans and specifications for drainage works by the Board of Health before operations are commenced, and by official inspectors after it is done, and before it is covered up. Notwithstanding some minor differences of opinion among engineers, the main points of efficient house drainage are well settled and generally understood among those who pretend to any technical knowledge on the subject, so that there need be no question of the ability of the Board of Health to perform its duties, while the inspection of the work, and its comparison with the recorded plan, need not be difficult, if the regulation in regard to leaving it exposed is complied with. This regulation will of itself exert a salutary influence over plumbers, since builders and owners, unwilling to submit to the annoyance of keeping their constructions at a stand until the inspector's arrival, will

SKYLIGHTS, ETC.

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GEORGE HAYES,
71 Eighth Ave., N. Y.
January 1, 1880.

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BUILD INTELLIGENCE.

LENNAN, three-story brick store, 29' x 90', 100' Ave., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts., cost, \$7,000.
SOMMERVILLE, three-story brick dwell., 30' x 100', between G and H Sts., cost, \$1,000.
CHURCH CHAPEL, 30' x 60', M St., between and one-half St., cost, \$1,000.
HAZEN, three-story brick dwell., 44' x 46', K St., cost, \$21,000.
General Notes.
CLARK COUNTY, VA. — For Mr. Moore, a \$6,000 house is to be built from designs of E. W. Harding, of New York. An architect has also designed plans for a garage for Mr. A. K. Ogden.
MICHIGAN, N. Y. — Mr. N. Aldrich is to build a new east of his hotel, 36' x 72'.
HILL, O. — E. E. Beck is to build a new store.
NEW J. — The corner-stone of the Church of the Holy Trinity was laid May 4.
MASS. — Dover and Foxcroft propose to build a new town-hall, at a cost of \$12,000.
MASS. — Alterations are about to be made in the Congregational Church; T. W. Silcott, Boston, architect.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. — P. A. Monroe, N. F. Burr, W. H. Barney are a committee to raise funds for building a Universalist Church.
TOWN, N. Y. — The cornerstone of the new St. Church, cor. of Main and Canal Sts., was laid May 2. The church will cost \$30,000.
Vt., Cor. — Hon. H. H. Eaton is building a large villa, from designs prepared by R. S. Roessner, architect, Denver, cost, \$25,000.
WYOMING, CONN. — President Huntington of the Great Pacific Railroad will rebuild the Congregational Church.
Vt. — The contract price to build Baird & Co.'s block is \$15,000.
Vt. — The following building permits have been issued since last report:
J. H. Stafford, frame cooper-shed; cost, \$2,520.
J. H. Belknap, brick dwell.; cost, \$9,000.
W. W. Swearingen, brick warehouse; cost, \$28,000.
J. J. Clark, architect.
W. W. Swearingen, frame stable; cost, \$7,000.
C. H. Carthy & Wood, tannery; cost, \$11,500.
Newcomb-Buchanan Co., brick warehouse; cost, \$3,000.
MASS. — Improvements in the Baptist Church are anticipated; Mr. T. W. Silcott, of Boston, architect.
Vt. — There is a movement to build the dormitory for Park University, in addition to the new hall, now building.
HAYES, CONN. — At Yale College a new library building is to be built, at a cost of \$100,000, from designs of Mr. Ed. E. Rabb, of New York.
MASS. — Plans are now being drawn for a new wooden house for Mr. Samuel L. Francis, at 100 N. 5th St., cost, \$20,000; Messrs. G. B. & R. G. W. of Boston, architects.
Vt. — On Centre St., is being built a frame house, cost, \$10,000; Mr. J. P. Thayer, architect, Boston; J. H. Rabb, of New York.

CHICAGO, from the Ultima Thule of the West, has become almost the centre of population on the continent, and the need of better facilities for transferring from one side of the city to the other the freight and passengers to whom it is but a way-station on their journey has become pressing, as every traveller knows. Two or three plans for "belt railroads," to encircle the city, intersecting all the other lines, have been under consideration, and one is likely to be carried out without delay, which will extend from the docks and rolling-mills at South Chicago to the tracks of the Chicago Southern road, now owned by the Grand Trunk Railway; and thence to the Burlington and Quincy and North-western systems. It is very possible that more direct communication may be obtained in the future, but for the present this new line will prove very serviceable. Nothing is more desirable, so far as the interests of the public are concerned, than that this gradual interweaving of the great trunk lines should proceed without interruption, as a means of breaking down the monopoly which is always exercised by a single road. In England, where the system of branch and junction roads is carried to such a pitch that it is possible to travel between almost any two points by a dozen different routes, railway rates are, if not low, at least nearly uniform, and the alternations of extortionately high rates with absurdly low ones, so common here, are unknown.

THE switchmen on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad struck about three weeks ago for an advance in wages, accompanying their demonstration by some acts of violence. After waiting awhile without being able to obtain the desired advance, they proceeded to call attention to their wants in a still more emphatic manner. One of the foremen at the company's yard at Milwaukee, who had refused to listen to the overtures of the strikers, was riding late at night on a shifting-engine with the engineer and fireman, when a bomb was thrown at the engine, fortunately falling short and striking in a ditch at the side of the track, where it exploded with a detonation like the discharge of a cannon, tearing up the ground for yards around, and shattering the glass in the neighboring houses to a considerable distance. The engine was slightly injured, but no harm was done to the three men upon it. On examining the ground, another bomb was found which had fallen in the mud of the ditch, and had failed to explode. It was about six inches long, filled with nitro-glycerine, and wrapped with canvas. Search was made for the persons who threw the bombs, but without result. The introduction of these new arguments into the councils of railway strikers opens a prospect not altogether agreeable. If switchmen see fit to attempt the indiscriminate assassination of three persons to gratify a private grudge against one of them, there is no reason why the principle should not receive still further application, and the blowing up of passenger trains become a recognized means for raising the standard of wages among railroad employees, or securing other objects which they might deem desirable. It is scarcely necessary to point out the certain ruin which two or three repetitions of such outrages as have occurred on the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Grand Trunk lines would bring to the business of any railroad, and the interest of the former line, as well as public protection, demands that these would-be assassins should be speedily found and brought to justice.

CONSIDERABLE interest is felt in England with regard to the election of a President for the Royal Institute of British Architects, to succeed Mr. Whichcord, the present incumbent. The By-laws provide that the Council shall nominate an official candidate, and, probably to prevent discussions in the government of the Institute, another recent regulation requires that in case of a vacancy in the Presidency, the senior Vice-President shall be thus nominated. In the present case, the senior Vice-President is Mr. Horace Jones, for a long time architect to the city of London, and a man personally popular, but by no means distinguished in the profession. The presentation of his name by the Council was a great surprise to the public, and to those members of the Institute who were ignorant of the regulation which left the government no other choice, and a movement was immediately commenced for bringing forward as an independent candidate Mr. George Edmund Street, now the most prominent architect in Great Britain. It is unquestionably for the interest of the Institute that it should be presided over by its most distinguished members, and Mr. Street,

if he is willing to be a candidate, as is understood to be the case, will receive a very large vote. There are, however, many members who feel it a duty to support the official nominee, either from a sentiment of loyalty to the Council, or through fear of disturbing the harmony of the Institute, and Mr. Jones, unless he should see fit to withdraw his name, which would perhaps be the most graceful way out of the difficulty, will probably have a strong support. The question is still further complicated by the fact that Mr. Street held for some time the position now occupied by Mr. Jones, but resigned it in consequence of the dislike which he felt for the principle of official succession, so that the canvass will be to some extent not only a contest between persons and reputations, but between two systems of government for the Institute.

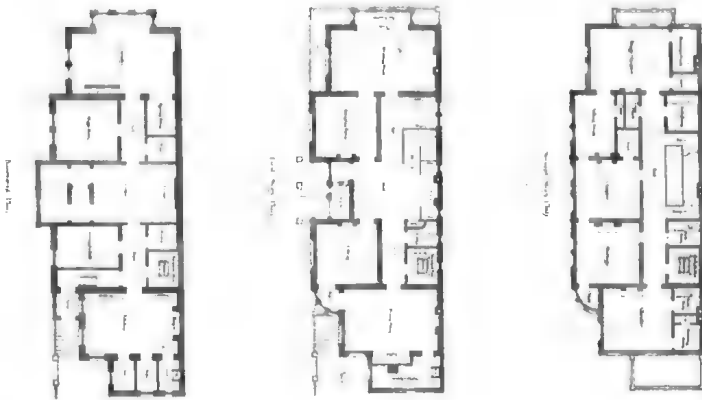
THE representation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles in the original Greek, which has been looked forward to with much interest for a long time, took place in the Academic Theatre at Cambridge last week before a very large and appreciative audience. So great was the demand for tickets that no less than three repetitions of the play were necessary to satisfy it, and the success of the undertaking certainly justified the care and time which have been devoted to it. The preparation of the single scene was entrusted to Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, the architects of the theatre, who in turn delegated it to Mr. Eugene Létang, Assistant Professor of Architecture at the Institute of Technology, who prepared the carefully colored drawings and full-size details from which the work was very successfully executed by Mr. Albert Haberstroh. The whole flat was about sixty feet long, and nearly thirty feet high, and was painted in imitation of the conventional architectural composition which in the Greek theatres stood for whatever building the play might require. In the present case it depicted, with all the fidelity that attentive study of the best authorities could give, a royal palace of the earliest historical period in Greece. The lower half was occupied by a plain wall of masonry, with a large door in the centre and smaller ones on either side, surmounted by a frieze about thirty inches high on which was painted the battle of Greeks and Amazons, copied from the frieze of the temple at Bassæ in Arcadia, now in the British Museum, or rather, to speak with greater accuracy, from its miniature reproduction and restoration belonging to the architectural collections of the Institute of Technology, which was photographed and the enlarged image thrown upon the strip of canvas which was to become the frieze, thus simplifying the artist's work. This basement supported an order of engaged columns carrying a cornice and two small pediments, one over each of the side doors. This order was taken from the small temple B at Selinus, called by M. Hittorf the Temple of Empedocles, one of the best known examples of the combination of a Doric entablature with Ionic columns. A purer Ionic style would have seemed bare without another frieze of figures, while a pure Doric order, unless drawn in perspective, would have looked like a series of pilasters. Besides, the refinement of the Doric style would have been impracticable with the means at command, and without them the order would have seemed bare and rude. The architects availed themselves of the opportunity to try an experiment in polychromy on a large scale, closely following M. Hittorf's monograph, with blue triglyphs, red metopes, etc., and the effect though sufficiently novel was unexpectedly rich and sober, materially contributing to the splendor of the occasion. Many of the decorative accessories to the stage were copied directly from examples remaining in the Theatre of Dionysos, at Athens, and the splendid costumes of the performers were designed by Mr. F. D. Millet with the same care that marked all the efforts for obtaining local color. The performance was in every way excellent. Even the strangeness of the language in which the tragedy was given interfered very little with the enjoyment of the spectators, and the earnestness of the actors prevented it from detracting in the least from the serious, almost solemn interest of the story. The details of the affair were carried out with an attention perhaps almost too minute. The programme necessarily contained directions to the audience upon topics not strictly classical, and it recalled a little the burlesque documents which amuse undergraduates to see the announcement at the foot that "hamacsai hipposiderodromikai" would be in waiting to convey passengers to the city. *Œdipus* himself would hardly have suspected that this expression stood for simple horse-cars.

ARCHITECTURE AT

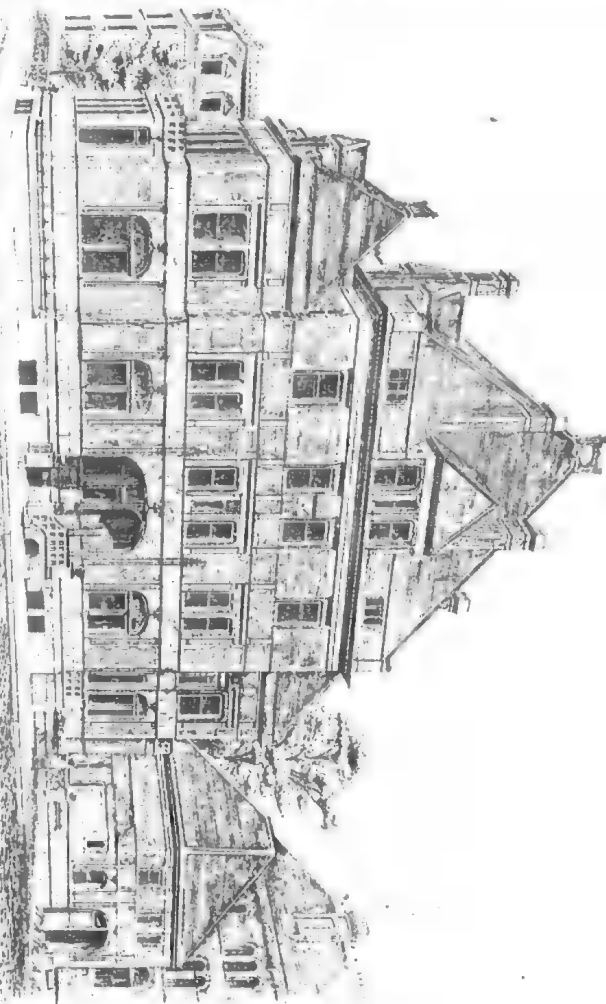
THE display of architecture specially noticeable for the particularly those of members has so few representatives from the designs for the Union House. Of the three sends anything: of the Association, as alas, he has been sent from the office of us—if such were needed—very silence speaking all the profession has sustained in we are deprived of Mr. Street's work for a shattered of more return well and strong work before him yet. The Mr. Shaw would make a to architects. It is a relief to at Mr. Street's work now in design, and so admirably 1,109). View across the N shows his wonderful draughts sign are brought out in the almost without a fault; the English Gothic, fit to stand its thirteenth-century period erected in the South Trans the Hon. and Very Rev. A. old tomb in an old cathedral character of the work, — an type. The colored drawing Kingston, Dorset (No. 1,101) is apparently not from his moulded nave arcade supports channel reminding one very Street's other work is a V Babuino, Rome (No. 1,057) as Mr. Street's Church of St the drawing not being from is very good, and quite catch the gable of the transept see the upper part of the octagon usual power of design. The probably the whole design w does here on paper. Mr. V principal one (No. 1,084). C of Technical Education, Sou its decided leaning towards from such a consistent Goth to bow the knee to Baal? W ing design much more artis is a large building with a bles of the latter are most coats of arms, and from mos central gable, which is surm so spirited, while the princip manner; for the rest the bu dows divided into small squa mark of the beast set right treated and shown in a most thor's very best manner. T a large and important apar here we have his own pecu ture and fittings just as w Mr. Waterhouse, but there nificent, very correct to the cust plenty of money, but so He is much more to the p 1,010), The Clock Tower to to the Memory of the late N like tower, a capital landma waters of the Mersey. The stone artistically introduced and is finished with a short the features of the great sea the Atlantic liners will make sentable feature too. It is s Taking the numbers now headed by 1,008, Temple B Mr. Horace Jones, which is rial from the South-East, bo mous Memorial, the only dif grounds, which in the one c new Law Courts. The Mem in both, we are reminded of ment from the "N.W." and as much purpose in the ill itself into the usual half-tim present fashionable style. I

May 28, 1881

No 283



Design for a House for Mr. W. F. Whitcomb, Esq. Chicago Ill. - Mr. A. J. Baker, Architect - N. Y. William, N. Y.



tions turned into a ship and taken in tow in the latter part of 1877 by a steamer. In the Bay of Biscay the two-parted company in a storm, and this delay and a lawsuit for salvage cost Mr. Dixon £5,000 London, 1878, January 21, and was set up on the Thames Embankment September 13, 1878. Its height is about sixty-eight feet. The cross-section is not quite square nor the tapering uniform. Like its fellow in New York, the sea-air of Alexandria had injured some of its sides and inscriptions. The weight is nearly two hundred tons.

Our New York obelisk,² as already stated, was one of a pair with the London obelisk, and was erected at Heliopolis (which is not far from the apex of the Delta), before the Temple of Tum, the Sun, by Thothmes III (eighteenth dynasty, about 1600 or 1500 B.C.). The pair was removed to Alexandria in the reign of Augustus, 22 B.C. From the time they became known to European travellers of modern times one had remained standing on the beach of Alexandria, the other was fallen, and they were known by the traditional name of "Cleopatra's Needles." An inscription, however, discovered in 1877, shows that they were erected in Alexandria eight years after the death of that Egyptian siren. Their Alexandrian engineer had supported the rounded corners of our obelisk on metal rods, which for ornament's sake were made to pass through the bodies of bronze crabs sixteen inches long, twelve wide, eight thick. The two rods, by Mr. Dixon, the engineer of the London obelisk, in 1877. The two crabs had one claw left between them, and on the inner and outer sides of this claw were Latin and Greek inscriptions, which fixed the date of their erection at Alexandria and the name of the engineer.

When Lieutenant-Commander Goringe laid bare the foundation of the obelisk he found that the pedestal stood on a substructure of three low, square stages making three steps. These steps rose from a tessellated marble pavement of white and blue tiles. Underneath not laid in mortar, in shape a cubical block of rough, irregular stones ten feet. The structure above ground was about eighty feet high. The heights of its members, roughly given, are: obelisk sixty-nine feet, pedestal seven feet, each of the steps one and one-half feet. The pedestal projected beyond the base of the obelisk about half a foot, and each step was about one and one-half feet wide. The lower step was about eighteen feet square. The exact dimensions of the shaft, converted into feet by Dr. Weiss from the metres of Zola,³ are: height, sixty-eight feet eleven inches. One pair of opposite faces is eight feet three inches at bottom, five feet three inches and five feet four inches at top; the other pair is seven feet eight inches at bottom, five feet, and four feet ten inches at top. The pedestal was strangely irregular; only one face was rectangular, and no two faces were equal; it was six feet ten inches high, and the horizontal edges varied from eight feet seven inches to nine feet two inches. While the shaft and pedestal were of Syene granite, the three steps were a limestone, hard and whitish-yellow. The lower step was a square layer of eighteen stones. The upper two steps were not two composed of six blocks surrounding a square space in the middle, which space, extending through the two upper steps, was plugged stones. One of the three blocks in the middle square compartment was not limestone but Syene granite, and it filled the east angle of the compartment (the angles of the obelisk and its foundations faced Syene granite and a third was an unusually white limestone. One granite block had hewn out on its upper face a mason's (or carpenter's) square. The granite block in the compartment of the two upper steps, and the two in the lower step, with the white stone, are considered by Lieutenant-Commander Goringe to be Masonic emblems, as also certain stones with curious markings in the underground foundation. On a stone near the mason's square in the lower step was an iron trowel imbedded in cement. The trowel, the square, and certain mathematical figures on stones in the underground foundation were evidently deposited as the marks of the builder's calling. Whether Freemasonry of the present day descends in a direct line from antiquity, and whether the builders of the obelisk's foundation were members of the supposed brotherhood, is another question.

In 1877 Mr. W. H. Huribert, the editor of the *New York World*, who had made the acquaintance of the Khedive of Egypt, was in New York the fellow of the London obelisk. It was through the eloquence of Mr. Huribert that a New Yorker gave £15,000, the sum named as adequate by Mr. Dixon, who was then engaged as the contracting engineer. Meanwhile the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, had been petitioned to convey to the Khedive a request for the gift

of Cleopatra's Needle. The request was negotiated by the American consul-general, Mr. Farnham. Political troubles in Egypt and other causes delayed the ratification, but finally, in May, 1879, the original offer was converted into a gift by the new Khedive, Mohammed Tewfik. Mr. Dixon now declined to take the risk for £15,000, for the accident in the Bay of Biscay had cost him dear. Here the man of the occasion presented himself. Mr. H. H. Goringe, an American citizen and naval officer of West Indian birth, returned from a cruise in the Mediterranean, where he had studied the question and made up his mind as to the methods of removal. The result was that Mr. Evarts informed Mr. Huribert that Lieutenant-Commander Goringe was the man for the work.

The obelisk was first encased in oak planking to protect the surface. The process of laying it on the ground consisted of two parts, — first to revolve it vertically on its centre of gravity into a horizontal position, then to lower it, always maintaining the horizontal position. To revolve the mighty shaft two huge trunnions were clamped on two sides at the centre of gravity, and the trunnions supported on two great iron scaffolds. Finally the shaft was gaved at before beginning the revolution the obelisk was slightly raised vertically to enable its base to clear the pedestal, and this was done by "right and left thread turn-buckles" connected with rods inserted into the bottom of the trunnions. This machinery was made in New Jersey after Lieutenant-Commander Goringe's own designs, and was landed at Alexandria about November 1, 1879. On December 6 the obelisk was raised so as to clear the pedestal; then, pedestal and steps removed, it was revolved on its trunnions till it hung horizontally, high in air. In order to lower it to the ground a pile of beams laid crosswise was built up under each end as the new machinery to take the place of that which had done the revolving. The obelisk was slowly lowered by taking from the top of each pile in turn. The next step was to roll it on to the pontoon which was to take it to the steamer, and then into the steamer's hold. Resting in a cradle, it was laid down for sixty feet in front of the obelisk. The motion was effected by an engine winding a rope round a drum, the engine attached to the front of the cradle, and thus pulling itself and its burden up to a point at which the other end of the rope was fastened. The obelisk was rolled from the pontoon through a hole in the side of the steamer, made by detaching some of its iron plates. This steamer, the *Desouq*, was bought expressly to take the obelisk across the Atlantic. The obelisk set out from its native shores on June 12, 1880, and arrived in New York on July 20. The *Desouq* was put into dry-dock on Staten Island, at Clifton, and on September 6 the obelisk was rolled out exactly as it had been rolled in. After much waiting for good tides the pontoon, on September 16, was towed to Ninety-sixth Street and North River, New York. Its route to its resting-place in Central Park was through Ninety-sixth Street, down the Boulevard, through Eighty-sixth Street and its transverse road across the Park, down Fifth Avenue, then, turning west at Eighty-second Street, to the site on a knoll near the south-east corner of the lower reservoir, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art. After leaving the shore at Ninety-sixth Street the cannon-balls were replaced by frames containing rollers. From the gate at Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue a huge bridge of trestlework was built across the hillocks and hollows of the Park to bring the obelisk by a revolving back upon its pedestal. For this the same machinery used in Alexandria to revolve it off of its pedestal had been shipped back to New York. . . . On January 22, 1881, "Cleopatra's Needle" was replaced on its ancient pedestal on the Greywacke knoll in the Central Park of New York.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

HOUSE FOR W. F. WHITEHOUSE, ENQ. CHICAGO, ILL. MR. W. A. POTTER, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE" IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, N. Y. (Gelatin Print.)

For description see preceding article.

SKETCHES OF SOME EXISTING OBELISKS, MADE BY MESSRS. D. A. GREGG AND G. R. TOLMAN.

The date of erection attached to these sketches refers to the re-creation of the obelisks by the popes.

LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.

Mechanics' Lien. — Insurance from Loss by Fire. — Property mortgaged beyond the Value of Buildings and Land. — Failure to proceed upon Lien.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in April, in the case of *The Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, vs. Stinson*, considered the question whether or not a builder had an insurable interest in the value of his mechanics' lien on the house he was constructing, when the mortgage upon the land was so large that it covered the value of the building and the land. There was in the case, also, the question: Should a builder who has insured the amount of his mechanics' lien be compelled to continue the proceedings taken by him to enforce his lien, after the building has been destroyed by fire, to entitle him to recover the insurance?

Stinson had a contract with the plaintiff, after the fire, to enforce his lien. The defendants themselves, aside from this consideration, at the time of insurance, to the amount insured, action against the defendant, he farther prosecuted it, he regarded to his rights and costs and expenses, a recovery would have been a defense. No such course was taken.

As to the other question, plaintiff, there is no doubt, a substantial interest in the standing the existence of amount to absorb it. Laid in May on Insurance, the Chief Justice expressed interest held under an existing, the person claiming interest in the property. If of law is his. If the person owes the purchase-money still valuable to him. That his debts may absorb never been considered as destruction of the property who claims title under that his title may be defeated this loss. The principle reason of the thing, lends equity of redemption has the insurable property, liable for the mortgage debt, ownership, carrying with property from the incumbrance for such incumbrances, it exacting.

"Such being the insurable redemption, it follows that property by virtue of a considerable interest, limited amount of his claim. In value of the building insured; claim; and that the latter insurable interest of the lien, which is a *ius ad rem*, are potentially his. They are security, and he can reduce paid. He is, therefore, directed extent of his demand, what entitled to insure to that extent full amount of his insurance salary to satisfy his debt."

Nuisance. — Area, or Open

An owner of premises about right, in the absence of to make and maintain an area but he is liable to all persons exercising ordinary caution. Torts, 660, it is said: "If on of the highway that one law accidentally fall into it, his against such accidents is in

² A discussion which is at present being carried on in the New York daily papers tends to throw doubt on the translation of the hieroglyphic inscription on this obelisk, and indeed tends to raise the question whether Egyptologists have yet discovered the real key to the hieroglyphic records of the ancient Egyptians.

³ Weiss, *The Obelisk and Freemasonry*. The two colossal bronze sphinxes which are to be placed at the foot of the obelisk on the Thames Embankment will be finished by August next. One of them is nearly completed already, and is, perhaps, the largest bronze casting in one piece ever made, weighing as it does about seven tons, and standing nine feet high. The lions at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square were cast in twenty-seven parts and riveted together, and are smaller than these sphinxes.

May 28, 1881

The Proposed World's Fair
Architects.—The Report
America.—Its Work and
Estimates.—Telegraph
politan Drainage System
and the Electric-Light
Inter-Oceanic Canal.—
and Boston.—The Owing
Luckly.—Compulsory
at Sydney.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENCE.—
LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.—
THE IMPURITIES OF WATER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS:—
The Details of the Exhibi-
tion.—Charitable Mechanic
EXPERIENCES ON THE STRING.

BEAMS.—
Paying for Estimates.—
Communications:—
Plastering on Brickwork.—
of Architects.—Cost of
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

THE movement in favor
taken shape in two public me-
accordance with a call signed
mercantile organizations in
of such an undertaking.
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appoint a committee to ob-
and other particulars, the
to the enterprise. The ou-
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of utilizing the exhibition
chanic Association and the
Institute, a very large item
the flat lands in and about
advantages of accessibility
West Chester Park, which
suggested, will undoubtedly
bridge, and southward to
main tracks of the Boston
& New England, and Bos-
at the opposite end of the
by a branch through New
length, could land its pass-
four railroads alone would
great as that of Boston
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the different routes on the
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A very large proportion of
people of the suburban tow-
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business, repeated that w-
ones would be the rule an-
mission fees would be con-
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of the New England dist-
meeting, which set the p-
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lion, seems a very low or-
mate of Boston is a cool
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pleasanter place for their
tractions. Still, the thrif-
of what they intend to do
possible that circumstance
terprise. If so, it is best
proceedings rather than la-

Publishers' Department.

The American Architect and Building News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

JAMES R. OSGOOD & COMPANY

231 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 11 EAST SEVENTEENTH ST.

An Illustrated Journal of Constructive and Decorative

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Bed. Page 2.

GEORGE HAYES (New York), Metallic Skylights.

Caution. Page 2.

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ing and Decoration. Page 11.

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A. MCNEELY (Brooklyn and New York), Hair.

C. W. K. REIDING & CO. (Boston), Stained Glass. II.

PALLISER, PALLISER & CO. (Bridgeport, Conn.),

Architectural Books. Page 11.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. Page 264.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1881.

We have to announce to our readers that the

firm of Bicknell & Constock is dissolved by mutual

consent.

The business, however, will be carried on in the

same name heretofore, by Mr. William T. Constock,

who has been known as a member of the firm for

the past four years, and who is thoroughly convers-

ant with the business.

We understand that Mr. Bicknell will for a time

retire from active business, as the close confine-

ment to it for the past sixteen years makes it seem

judicious for him to take a season of rest.

For the present his office address will be the same

as heretofore.

ASPHALTE

THE Neuchatel Asphalt Company, office 54 Astor

House, has lately laid a large area of floors

with its Asphalt in the Sugar Refinery of Messrs.

Invermeyer & Elders, Williamsburgh, floors in the

Harmony Mills, Cohoes; in the mills of the Merri-

mac Manufacturing Corporation, Lowell, Mass.;

Messrs. Bolton's Brewery, Lan-ingham, N. Y.;

the stables and floors of the Albany Brewing Com-

pany, Albany; stables for Mr. Lindsay, architect,

Newark, N. J.; for the American Horse Exchange,

Broadway and Fifth Street; for Mr. Adrian Is-

bell, New Rochelle, and is now laying walks in St.

Paul's Churchyard and at St. Augustine's, Houston

Street, for Trinity Church Corporation. The com-

pany has appointed the American Asphalt Pav-

ing Company of New England, 31 Milk Street,

Boston, its agents in Massachusetts, and has con-

tracts in Boston to lay floors in the Standard Sugar

Refinery, for Messrs. Snell & Gregerson, architects,

and other parties.

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Mortimer & Tappan, 3 two-story brick dwells, 12' x

50', Jackson St., near Ashland Ave.; cost, \$10,000.

Mrs. Quinlin, two-story brick dwell, 21' x 30',

Haynes Court, and Lyman St.; cost, \$3,500.

A. Schuerli, two-story brick dwell, 22' x 55', 2612

South Park Ave.; cost, \$5,000.

J. L. Waller, 2 two-story brick dwells, 40' x 65',

West Indiana St.; cost, \$10,000.

H. Klare, three-story brick dwell, 26' x 55', 229 On-

tario St.; cost, \$7,000.

C. J. Hull, 1 two-story brick dwell, 17' x 40', 29-35

Arcturian Ave.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A school-house, to cost \$40,000, is

about to be built on Nos. 145 and 163 Evergreen St.

ELEVATOR.—Mr. George L. Dunlap is to build a

grain-elevator, 163' x 200', on Thirty-third St.; cost,

\$40,000.

HOUSES.—Messrs. Burnham & Root, architects, have

completed the plans for a house for Mr. A. Byron,

to be built on Michigan Ave., near Twenty-ninth St.

J. W. Ackerman, architect, is now putting up on

Archer Ave., cor. Main St., a two-story brick building

21' x 65' with stone trimmings, for Thomas Power,

two-story brick house, cost, \$5,000; at Granger St.,

a house for C. Helm, cost, \$4,000.

ARMORY.—Mr. George Edbrooke, architect, is finish-

ing designs for Battery D's new armory.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS.—J. H. Epton, 4 three-story brick

dwell, Seventh St., near Freeman St.; cost, \$8,000.

John Seymour, 2 three-story brick, Third St., be-

tween Broadway and Ludlow St.; cost, \$5,000.

H. Kolman, three-story brick, s. e. cor. Sixth and

Pearson St.; cost, \$6,000.

Mrs. Oliver, three-story brick, Central Ave., near

Liberty St.; cost, \$4,000.

H. F. Fossett, two-story brick, 15 Stone St.; cost,

\$3,500.

Evans Estate, 5 double brick dwells, Bellevue

Ave., Mt. Auburn; cost, \$30,000.

John Ryan, two-story brick, No. 2 Charles St.; cost,

\$6,000.

Fifteen permits for repairs; total cost, \$12,000.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—One Hundred and Thirtieth St.,

a s. 175' e. Seventh Ave., 4 three-story brownstone

dwell; cost, each \$8,500; owner, Wm. Moltenynde,

Westfield, N. J.; architect, T. S. Godwin; builders,

Tyson & Van Dolan and J. B. Smith.

Fourth St., No. 230 w. cor. West Tenth St., five-story

brick store and tenement; cost, \$19,000; owner, Her-

mann Ragner, 101 Seventh St.; architect, F. W.

Klempf, builders, Murphy & McIntyre and Grissler

& Pausel.

One Hundred and Seventeenth St., n. s. 100' w. First

Ave., 4 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, each

\$8,000; owner, L. Snyder, 163 Broadway; architect,

G. J. Carey.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth St., n. s. 100' w.

Seventh Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwells; cost,

each \$9,000; owner, R. M. Streibig, 7 East Forty-

eighth St.; builder, Samuel Lynch.

One Hundred and Thirtieth St., n. s. 350' e. Seventh

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2, New York office America's Architect. 283

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwells; cost, each

\$9,000; owner, R. M. Streibig, 7 East Forty-eighth

St.; builder, Samuel Lynch.

Tenth Ave., n. w. cor. One Hundred and Seventh

St., four-story brick store and tenement; cost, \$13,000;

owner, James Hamel, 34 West Fifty-fifth St.; archi-

tect, B. S. Townsend; builders, James Hamel &

Son.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth St., n. s. 125' w.

Seventh Ave., 3 three-story sandstone dwells; cost,

each \$6,000; owner, Adelaide Wilson, 74 East One

Hundred and Twenty-eighth St.; architect, J. F.

Miller; builder, Thos. Wilson.

Ark St., Nos. 57, 59 and 61, six-story iron printing-

office; cost, \$10,000; owner, W. B. Smith, 314 Broad-

way; architect, E. L. Woodruff; builder, G. W.

Moore.

Second Ave., w. s. 70' n. One Hundred and Twenty-

second St., four-story brick flat; cost, \$13,000; owner

and builder, E. L. Pearson, 57 Third Place, Brook-

lyn; architect, F. C. Merry.

Twenty-ninth St., Nos. 417, 419, and 421 w. eight-

story brick factory; cost, \$40,000; owner, Charles S.

Fischer, on premises; architect, Geo. B. Pelham;

builder, J. C. Wessela.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., Nos. 111 and 113,

four-story brick tenement; cost, \$20,000; owner, Chas.

Wilde, Nos. 413 and 415 East One Hundred and

Twenty-fourth St.; architects, Babcock & McArroy.

Fifteenth St., Nos. 237 and 249, 2 five-story brown-

stone apartment-houses; cost, each \$35,000; owner

and builder, F. A. Seitz; architect, J. M. Dunn.

Forty-ninth St., No. 140 w. five-story brownstone

apartment-house; cost, \$18,000; owner and builder,

Frank A. Seitz, 332 East Forty-second St.; architect,

J. M. Dunn.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh St., n. s. 230' e.

Eight Ave., 6 three-story brownstone dwells; cost,

each \$10,000; owner and builder, S. O. Wright, 135

East One Hundred and Thirtieth St.; architect, J.

H. Valentine.

Madison Ave., s. w. cor. Sixty-ninth St., 6 four-story

Nova Scotia brownstone dwells; cost, from \$22,000

to \$35,000 each; owners and builders, Chas. Beck &

Co., 63 East Forty-first St.

North Moore St., Nos. 31 and 33, seven-story brick

storage; cost, \$20,000; owners, Jas. M. Dunbar and

F. W. Haynes, 59 Leonard St.; architect, J. M.

Slade; builders, J. H. Masterton and John Smith.

Fifty-fifth St., n. s. 450' w. Sixth Ave., 3 two-story

brick stables and dwells; cost, each \$5,000; owner,

E. J. Donnell, 41 West Fifty-fifth St.; builders, L. N.

Crow and McGuire & Slane.

Forty-ninth St., n. s. 450' w. Sixth Ave., 3 two-story

brick stables and dwells; cost, \$10,000; owner, E. J.

Donnell, 41 West Fifty-fifth St.; builders, L. N.

Crow and McGuire & Slane.

Eighty-ninth St., s. s. 135' e. Fourth Ave., 2 four-

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

[Vol. IX. — No. 283.]

VOL. IX.

Copyright, 1875, JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

No. 284

JUNE 4, 1881.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston as second-class matter.

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THE movement in favor of a World's Fair in Boston has taken shape in two public meetings at the Hotel Vendôme, held in accordance with a call signed by the chief officers of most of the mercantile organizations in the city, to consider the expediency of such an undertaking. The meetings were very fully attended, and although it was impossible to do more than appoint a committee to obtain definite information as to cost and other particulars, the general feeling was very favorable to the enterprise. The outlay for grading and preparation of the land would be trifling, and if circumstances should admit of utilizing the exhibition buildings of the Charitable Mechanic Association and the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, a very large item of expense would be saved, while the flat lands in and about the new Park present remarkable advantages of accessibility and central situation. By 1835, West Chester Park, which will bound one end of the site suggested, will undoubtedly be extended northward to Cambridge, and southward to Dorchester and Milton, while the main tracks of the Boston & Albany, including the New York & New England, and Boston & Providence Railroads meet at the opposite end of the grounds, and the Fitchburg road, by a branch through Newton of less than half a mile in length, could land its passengers at the same point. These four railways alone would bring a suburban population as great as that of Boston itself within thirty minutes' ride of the exhibition, while the street-car lines radiating in every direction from the building would make it a convenient stopping-place for passengers entering and leaving the city by all the different routes on their daily avocations. This is an important element in estimating the probable receipts of the Fair. A very large proportion of its patronage would come from the people of the suburban towns, and by making it easy for them to stay an hour or so any day without interfering with their business, repeated short visits rather than one or two long ones would be the rule among them, and their half-dollar admission fees would be correspondingly multiplied. Considering this, as well as the comparative wealth and populousness of the New England district, the estimate presented at the meeting, which set the probable number of admissions at five million, while the number at Philadelphia was eight million, seems a very low one, the more so as the summer climate of Boston is a cool and agreeable one, and the thousands of vacation excursionists from the West and South who flock to New England in the hottest weather would find no pleasanter place for their sojourn, independent of other attractions. Still, the thrifty Bostonians like to count the cost of what they intend to do before they begin, and it is very possible that circumstances may seem unfavorable to the enterprise. If so, it is best to find it out at this stage of the proceedings rather than later.

AFTER the discreditable stories concerning the Chicago Court-House and its architect, which have been industriously circulated of late, it is pleasant to read testimony going to

show that some, at least, of the competitors for the work preferred to lose altogether the time and money which they had put into their drawings rather than purchase a favorable judgment at the sacrifice of their high conception of professional honor. Mr. Gay, who gained the second prize in the competition, is unfortunately in Europe, so that we have no means of knowing how his claim to succeed Mr. Matz happened to be passed over, but several architects assert that they were approached, soon after the competition, by persons professing to have influence with the County Commissioners, who offered to secure the commission for them in return for the promise of a certain sum, the payment of which should be contingent upon their success. Mr. Dixon was plainly told that his plan was placed among the first three, and that he could have it adopted by the payment of fifteen thousand dollars, but replied without hesitation that he would not give fifteen cents for any such purpose; that he went into the competition fairly, and would succeed fairly, or not at all. To Messrs. Burling & Adler advances were made in a more plausible manner, by a contractor, a friend of Periolat, who claimed to be influential with the Commissioners, and proposed to form a partnership with them, dividing the commission with them. Business arrangements of this kind are sometimes made by architects, and Mr. Burling not unreasonably consented to sign an agreement, of which, however, he repented immediately, seeing its doubtful character, and had it cancelled. Two other architects also testified to having been sounded by Periolat, who offered to obtain the commission for them in exchange for a promise of money, but both of them refused to listen to such overtures. One of these was Mr. Matz, who deserves the more praise for his honesty in that having already been awarded the first premium, and having personal friends among the Commissioners, he had good reason for believing that Periolat could accomplish what he undertook without difficulty and without suspicion. On the whole, supposing Periolat's story to be true, he seems to have had much trouble in finding an architect who would consent to accept the unfair advantage which he offered, and the investigation reflects credit upon the profession in Chicago rather than the reverse.

WE have received the Second Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America, a document possessing a degree of interest quite unusual among such papers. The work of the Institute during the past year has been more varied, and if possible, more judiciously planned than ever, and although it is hardly yet time for the publication of definite results, the letters and reports of progress from the agents of the Institute are extremely interesting and valuable. Restricted in membership and resources as the society is, it has during the past year maintained or instituted explorations in four different places, by means of three separate parties, not working independently, but each occupying its own place in a general scheme of operations. At present, the Institute divides its energies between two objects, part of its force being directed to the investigation of American aboriginal remains, while the rest is devoted to the archaeology of the Old World, particularly Grecian antiquity. In pursuance of the first branch of its work, a most efficient agent, Mr. A. F. Baudelier, of Illinois, spent five months among the Indians of New Mexico, living a part of the time in entire fraternity with them in the pueblo of Cochiti, winning both confidence and affection among the simple people, and obtaining invaluable knowledge concerning their ancient customs and traditions. This scheme of investigation was intended to be a comprehensive one, embracing in regular succession the aboriginal tribes from New Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama, but on the invitation of the American director of the Lorillard Expedition, it was decided to change the order of exploration, and to send Mr. Baudelier to Mexico, where he could profit by the liberal appointments and conveniences provided by Mr. Lorillard.

IN the East the energy of the Archaeological Institute has been not less successfully displayed. Our readers probably remember the interest which was felt in the departure of the expedition which is to make excavations at Assos, under the lead of Messrs. Clarke and Bacon, two young architects of Boston and New York, and will be glad to know that after various mishaps and delays the pioneers have safely reached

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Co., five-story brick factory on Sar-
at Holliday and North sts.
newly, two-story brick building on Fre-
son King and Front sts.
son, one-story brick building (library)
north of Saratoga St.
sonal Bank, one-story brick building on
avenue Baltimore and Fayette sts.
son, three-story brick building, s.w.
Front Sts.
son 188. — Mr. Samuel Wynne is erect-
ing buildings on Park Ave., between
son Sts. —
son, one-story, one 43' front, five stories
front, four stories high, brick with
son, four 19' front three stories high,
son, four stories high, brick, with stone
son, five stories high, brick, stone trim-
son, E. Cassell, architect.
son, E. Cassell is also preparing drawings
son on Boundary Ave., for Mr. Wm.
son, 12' x 25', four stories high, of brick,
son in sandstone trimmings; cost, about

son congregation of Chalmers St. M.
son ended to erect a new front to their
son on Franklin and Pine Sts., to be of
son cost about \$6,000.

son, — Messrs. Dixon & Kennedy are
son going for the new Mansion House, to
son corner of St. Paul and Fayette Sts.,
son brick and freestone, and contain 165

son. — The new engine-house for No. 4
son C. & F. D., is to be located on Lexington
son the new U. S. Post Office. It will be of
son sandstone, and French Gothic in de-
son W. T. Wilson, architects.

son, — The Female House of Refuge
son having ground on Baker and Carey Sts.,
son which they will erect buildings for
son the old building at present on the site
son and rearranged for the administration,
son and a new dormitory for fifty in-
son mated. A large laundry, containing
son necessary for its purpose, will be located
son nearby. The buildings will be ready for
son Fall. Architects, J. A. & W. T. Wil-

Continued on next page.

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VOL. IX.

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THE New York people do not seem to be very happy in the selection of sites for their monuments. Even of the very best and most costly a large proportion are rendered comparatively insignificant by the position in which they are placed. It should never be forgotten that the neighborhood of high trees, while it may sometimes throw into relief a marble figure, is very prejudicial to the effect of a bronze statue, which is both dwarfed by their size and at a little distance becomes indistinguishable from their branching trunks. The Farragut monument just erected in New York furnishes an example of some of the worst faults of situation. Not only is it badly placed in itself, but the design of the figure with its pedestal is singularly at variance with its surroundings. As our readers know, the statue stands upon a high plinth, which expands on either side into a sort of massive *exèdre*, the arms of the seat curving forward toward the spectator, who faces the figure, and the back, both of the statue and its pedestal, being almost without interest. Evidently, the place for such a construction should be against a high wall, or some equivalent barrier, terminating a long and direct approach. Instead of this, the monument is placed somewhere toward the edge of a dilapidated grass-plot, a few feet from the street, and overshadowed by waving foliage. One side of it looks askant at Twenty-sixth Street, while its back is turned to the broad expanse of Madison Park. There is room for doubt whether a statue near the border of a public garden should face the garden itself, or the street which borders it. In the case of the Everett monument in Boston, the former alternative has been adopted, — not with the best effect; but the latter disposition seems to succeed no better for the New York statue, which suffers lamentably in dignity from the continual passing of persons behind it.

We have been favored with a letter from a prominent master stone-cutter in Cincinnati, objecting to our comments upon the circular of the Stone-Cutters' Association, published three weeks ago, which provides among other things that a fee, based on the amount of the tender, shall be paid to all members of the Association who estimate upon a given piece of work. Our correspondent thinks that we, in saying that "the architects will be the first and the worst sufferers" by this provision, adopt a one-sided view of the subject, and that we ought to take into consideration the losses which the stone-cutters have endured of late years from "cut-throat competition," which they hope to check by the adoption of the new rule. To this we can only reply that we criticize the regulations by which the Association seeks to remedy its distress, not from any want of sympathy with the misfortunes of the trade, but because we consider them to be unjust to the architects, who are not responsible for the eagerness of bidders to obtain contracts. If, as our correspondent says, there is no longer any profit in the business, we should see nothing objectionable in a combination of the trade to raise prices, and the Cincinnati architects, if they were satisfied that no good workmanship could be obtained for their employers at prices less than the schedule rates, would gladly acquiesce in any arrangement which the stone-cutters might make among themselves; but they have good reason to resent and try to break down an attempt on the part of a certain num-

ber of men to use them as cat's-paws in securing advantages which they are unable to gain by a general agreement among their own trade. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the master stone-cutters have sadly mistaken the proper means for attaining the object which they desire; and that those who think that they can make a profit out of a contract at a lower price than will probably be set by those who are paid for estimating will make it known without charge for the information; while the annoyance and expense which even the feeblest effort to maintain the rule will cause to architects must inevitably influence them to reduce their cut-stone contracts to the lowest possible limit.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* points out the existence of an evil which affects many other industries besides that of which it speaks, the manufacture of iron. Every one must have noticed the singular difference in the condition of the two branches of the trade. While nearly all the rolling-mills and foundries in the country are full of orders, many of them even refusing contracts to be filled months hence, the smelting furnaces barely pay expenses, and in some districts are one by one going out of operation. The explanation of this is, of course, the disproportion between the production of the raw material and the means which at present exist for working it into the forms required by commerce, and the remedy must lie either in the multiplication of manufacturing establishments or the curtailing of the amount of pig-iron delivered from the furnaces. There is now, and probably will be for years to come, a market for all the rails, beams, bolts and bars that can be produced in the country; but, as the *Bulletin* remarks, the uncertainty of political affairs, on which depends the question whether iron industries shall be in future, as now, fostered by a heavy protective tariff, or abandoned to foreign competition, practically prevents the construction of new mills. The cost of the plant for the best modern processes of puddling, forging, rolling and steel-making is enormous, and no prudent capitalist or corporation can afford to invest money in works which may at any moment be thrown out of employment by the passage of a free-trade act. Whether such legislation would be beneficial to the people at large or not is an open question; but there can be no doubt regarding the evil effect upon all parties of the uncertainty which hangs over this, as well as other industries. Foreigners reproach us with persisting in the use of antiquated and wasteful processes and machinery, which have long been discarded in Europe, but the reluctance of manufacturers to put additional capital into their business, so long as they are able by means of protection to obtain a fair return from that already invested, is, under the circumstances, quite natural.

At the annual meeting of the United States Electric-Light Company, recently held, some interesting facts were mentioned in regard to the economy of the electric light as compared with gas for house use. The United States Company controls the Maxim patents for incandescent lamps, and already has a considerable number in use, so that the opinion of its secretary, Mr. Curtis, that at present the light from incandescent apparatus is more costly than that from illuminating gas in the proportion of about three to two is entitled to great weight. Mr. Curtis added very frankly that the only practically useful way of lighting small rooms was by incandescence, and that for this purpose the system must yet be regarded as occupying the position which gas-lighting held when first introduced; with, however, a very favorable prospect for the speedy introduction of improvements which will both cheapen and improve the processes used. For out-door or hall illumination the success of the electric light is already assured. The delay in completing the new factory at the corner of Avenue B and Seventeenth Street has compelled the company to decline many contracts, but every day shows an increase in the number of lamps. In New York streets the white light of the electric arc has long ago become too common to attract notice, and many of the late contracts are for the illumination of the larger stores and offices.

Quiet preparations are making for an underground railway in the city of Chicago. According to the *Tribune*, right of way has already been secured for a considerable part of the route, and all the funds needed to build and equip the road have been subscribed. The projectors of the enterprise wish to have the terminus of the line south of the river, and are dis-

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quessing the practicability of buying or leasing from the city the La Salle Street tunnel. If this could be done, and right of way obtained through La Salle Street, one of the main arteries of the business portion of the town, the new road would have a flattering prospect of success. The cost of construction would be considerable, since much of the ground, though not rocky, is soft and treacherous, but the engineering difficulties are by no means equal to those which must be met in New York. In Boston, where even those who opposed the elevated-railroad schemes most vigorously are beginning to call for one underground, the conditions are, for the greater part of the city, much the same as in Chicago, and the details of any construction of the kind there would be watched by Eastern engineers with much interest.

We have before had occasion to speak of the Chevalier da Silva, architect to the King of Portugal, and one of the most distinguished men in the profession. Our younger readers may perhaps be glad to know something of what constitutes the life of such a man in Europe, and what are the duties to which he devotes himself outside of his professional employments. This we can judge of from the list of his printed works, which we find in a foot-note to a review of his latest book. His first important publication was a history of past and contemporary architecture in Portugal and other countries, which appeared in 1833. Next, after a long interval, came a descriptive account of Portugal, accompanying a series of photographic views; and in 1865, a monograph on the work executed under his direction in the Palace of Ajuda. In 1867 were published two archaeological treatises, one on the proposed restoration of the Church of Belem, and the other on the signification of the marks cut on various ancient structures in the kingdom. A historical dissertation on Portuguese architecture from the twelfth to the eighteenth century was the next venture, followed, three years afterward, by an octavo pamphlet on a system of sewerage for the city of Lisbon. From that time to the present his leisure hours have been mainly occupied in the preparation of his most important literary work, the *Elements of Archaeology*, founded upon the well-known *Abécédair d'Archéologie* of his constant friend Arcisse de Caumont, but containing much new matter. He has not, however, been too busy to organize and conduct to vigorous activity the Royal Association of Portuguese Architects and Archaeologists, of which he was the first President, and, seconded by his colleagues, to found the Archaeological Museum, now established in the ancient Carmelite church at Lisbon, and rapidly gaining reputation as one of the most interesting collections in Europe. Few men can look back to a greater number of honorable purposes successfully carried out in the course of a life whose activity is yet undiminished, and young architects especially, who are apt to think that their profession cuts them off from full participation in the higher pursuits of cultivated men, may learn much from this example.

In consequence of the recent rise in the Ohio River and its tributaries, several hundred cellars in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City were flooded, to the great discomfort of those who occupied the houses to which the cellars belonged. Rheumatism, and other effects of living in a damp atmosphere, began to appear among them, and the Board of Health at Allegheny, desiring to prevent the spread of such diseases, ordered that all the overflowed basements should be pumped out before a certain day, under the penalties provided for disobedience to its directions. As the occupants of the houses affected had of course no means of complying with this order, the City Fire Department perceived in it an opportunity for making a little money, and voted that one of the fire-engines should be detailed to pump out cellars at the rate of eight dollars each. This, though probably meant as a favor, was not received with much gratitude by the citizens or the newspapers. The *Pittsburgh Telegraph* very pertinently says that as the flooded houses were built in conformity with the grades established by the city, their owners are not responsible for the damage caused by the failure of the city engineer to provide for such contingencies, and that if the existence of standing water in the basements of the low parts of the town menaces the health of the citizens, it should be removed at the public expense. There is good foundation for this argument, and perhaps some house-owner may see fit to carry the matter to the courts. Meanwhile, it would seem worth the while of some private proprietor of a portable steam-engine and a rotary pump to enter into competition with the Fire Department for the business of removing the water.

The project for reclaiming the Florida Everglades appears to meet with the favor of certain capitalists, and a company has been formed, called the Atlantic and Gulf-Coast Canal and Okechobee Land Company, which comprises among its directors several very rich and able men. It is thought that the newly drained lands will prove well adapted for the production of sugar-cane and indigo, and preparations will soon be made for colonizing the territory by means of regular agencies in Europe, particularly in the Mediterranean provinces, whose climate most nearly resembles that of Southern Florida. At present, the great Florida swamps are said to be free from malaria; whether this healthfulness will continue after they are drained and occupied by settlers is perhaps doubtful. While an efficient subsoil drainage is the best of all safeguards against malarial poisoning, the mere abstraction of the surface water from a territory previously overflowed is a very different thing, and the exposure of the bed of a pond by drawing off its contents, often, in fever districts, gives rise to a violent outbreak of the disease in its immediate vicinity. No doubt the projectors of the enterprise are quite aware of this, and intend to take proper precautions, — indeed, the high valuation at which the land is said to have been "capitalized" would seem to indicate that the cost of some efficient measures against such dangers have entered into their estimates; so that we may hope for the colony a reasonable immunity from those disorders which so seriously affect the prosperity of many other Southern States.

WITHOUT even the excuse of general distress and despair, certain labor reformers seem to have undertaken to revive here the cowardly ruffianism which has sometimes disgraced England during the protracted strikes of the last twenty years. The attempt at Milwaukee the other day to blow up a locomotive, with the men on it, by means of a nitro-glycerine bomb, is perhaps the worst case which has come to our notice, but another is reported from Chicago which falls little short of it in savage malice. It seems that a strike took place there among the stove moulders some time ago, but the market did not sustain it, and the foundries resumed work without making the desired concessions; but their miscalculation appears to have rankled in the minds of the strikers, and a week ago two men employed in the Chicago Stove Works were on the point of pouring the melted iron for a casting into the mould, when one of them noticed an unusual appearance about it, and stopped for a further examination, which disclosed two pounds of gunpowder concealed in the mould; quite enough, if the suspicion of the men had not been aroused in time, to have thrown the melted metal by its explosion all over the room, to kill and maim scores of innocent persons. The whole history of English "rattening" and mill-burning contains nothing so disgraceful as these attempts at wholesale assassination.

SAN FRANCISCO is complaining of a grievance which is usually felt most heavily in times of commercial depression, — the over-valuation of property for purposes of taxation. No doubt it is difficult for assessors to form a correct judgment of real-estate values in times when sales are infrequent, but no one can compare the assessed valuations with the selling price in many of the transactions which have taken place since the revival of the real-estate interest without feeling that injustice is often done to tax-payers by mistakes which might have been avoided. It has not been very unusual of late to see certain estates sold at nearly double the assessed valuation, while those of another class will uniformly go at much less than the valuation, often not more than two-thirds. In such cases the owners of the over-valued property have good reason for complaining that an unfair proportion of the burden of taxation is laid upon them, and the more so, that the best sales are generally of the choicest estates, for which a low valuation means the saving of hundreds or thousands of dollars a year in taxes, which must be taken from the smaller and less salable properties by means of a high valuation. It would seem only reasonable that the actual rental should be taken as a guide for assessing the value from year to year of a given estate, as well as of others similarly situated, but occupied by their owners, and such a rule would give welcome relief to those proprietors who now find it impossible to pay taxes and repairs from the rent of their property, whose unfavorable situation, and consequent diminished value, can be estimated much more correctly from this fact than by the hasty glance at the outside which is all that assessors generally see fit to give.

CIVIC MONUMENT

THE Army and Navy Monument, designed by Martin Milner Common, is the most pretentious in its scheme of any war memorial in New England. It is a columnar monument, more than seventy feet high, made of granite, and decorated with nine statues and four bas-reliefs. From the four corners of the base project pedestals, each supporting a bronze statue. Around the base of the column are four emblematic figures of the North, South, East and West, executed in high relief in granite. The top of the monument is surmounted by a bronze statue of the Genius of America. This structure has also passed under the ban of public disapprobation. What are its faults? Looked at from a sufficient distance to enable the eye to take in the whole mass, it appears disjointed, ill balanced, and hard. The figures at the base of the monument, though intended to form a part of its architectural and decorative effect, appear like black dots. As the monument is approached, these impressions do not improve. The details lack interest. There is no monumental character in the statues: they are made for themselves, and not as a part of a structure.

Once accepting the design as one inherently appropriate to the occasion, how should it have been notable examples of columnar design, in the Column of July, in Paris.

As an introduction to what some observations by a writer

"Columns having a wider human sentiment have taken no little appropriateness. The obelisk, and receive decoration of forms that go up into the Egyptian manifested the loyalty to its proper expression of the divinity of that feeling. high, a morning, supporting the aspiration; a column carries an Egyptian handled it with the surface of his columns that they appear elastic. They imply who took in one hand a monument upon it, and it became a statue's character of all architectural design suggests the greatest variety every direction, and when descending object of the richest beauty. umis are found in Rome; it famous churches of Italy. every one. The Egyptian polio because polish in itself had any material like granite must have is not perfect without polish, forms requires as much skill as fact, the full beauty of the form a plain form or surface for the form becomes valuable and art terfuges of incompetency, and merit of the columns and obelisks size or great age; nothing of matter unless they

It has been found desirable to the articles were based. Intended have been extended so as to take the neighborhood of that city. ment the illustrations of these show what the master-hands of flow the columns and obelisks; the strongest arguments in support to make. — Eds. AMERICAN ARCHT.

June 25, 1887

ties to unite with it in the erection of a building for their joint use.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—*Keop St.*, s. e. 120° e. Marcy Ave., 2 three-story brownstone dwellings, cost, \$7,000 each; owner and builder, John Sunderland, 39 Jones St.; architect, John Ito.

the Pier near Foot of State St., one-story frame structure shed, cost, \$8,200; owner, Franklin Woodruff, 141 Remsen St., builder, Thomas Stone.

Bergen St., s. e. 240° e. Flatbush Ave., two-story brick stable; cost, \$6,000; owner, Robert McKnight, 87 St. Marks Pl.; builder, James Shannon.

Hopt St., Nos. 10 and 12, w. s. 115° n. Livingston St., three-story brick manufactory; cost, \$3,100; owner, A. Friedrick, on premises; architect, Fred. E. Lock-Carlton; builder, P. Carlin & Sons.

fourth St. brick hospital; cost, \$25,000; owner, H. H. H. Hospital, Cumberland St., near Myrtle Ave.; architect, M. J. Morrill; builders, James Lock and Wright & Brook.

Hart St., s. e. 211° w. Throop Ave., 2 two-story brownstone dwellings; cost, \$4,000 each; owner and architect, M. G. Baker, 194 Hart St., builder, F. N. Wood.

Bergen St., s. e. 250° e. Brooklyn Ave., two-story brick stable; cost, \$1,600; owner, H. F. Wood; architect, John Munford; builders, James Ashbich & Son and John Lee.

Hoppe St., s. e. 122° e. Marcy Ave., 2 three-story brownstone dwellings; cost, \$11,000 each; owner and carpenter, John F. Ryan, 142 Rodney St.

ALTERATIONS.—*Fulton St.*, w. s. 1° e. 11th Ave., one-story brick extension, interior altered; cost, \$6,000; owner, John Harrison, on premises; architect, Isaac H. Reynolds; builders, P. E. Brunne and John J. Quinn.

Cumberland St., s. e. 250° n. Myrtle Ave., interior alterations; cost about \$3,000; owner, H. H. Hospital; architect, M. J. Morrill; builders, J. Lock and Wright & Brook.

Pierpoint St., No. 60, make full story of attic on main building and add one story on extension, tin roof; cost, \$3,000; owner, Otto Heime; builder, E. Smolker.

Fifty-third St., n. s. 125° w. Fourth Ave., raise building seven feet, interior alterations; cost, \$8,000; owner, Chas. A. Willard, Third Ave. and Twenty-fifth St.; builder, Daniel Ryan.

CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Family, in the Thirtieth St. between Fourth and Fifth Aves., Brooklyn, was laid last week. It will be of brick, with wooden superstructure, 20' x 45' and will cost about \$30,000. It will be finished by October.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—J. J. Meyer, three-story brick store and dwell., 20' x 60', 477 N. Clark St.; cost, \$5,000.

A. Bryant, two-story brick store and dwell., 50' x 70', 2,900 Michigan Ave.; cost, \$60,000; owner, H. S. 90', Van Buren St., near Michigan Ave.; cost, \$30,000.

Kent Bros., four-story brick store and dwell., 50' x 100', 512 State St.; cost, \$25,000.

M. Lenns, two-story brick store and dwell., 20' x 67', Twenty-ninth St.; cost, \$3,200.

C. Housenell, shop, 60' x 60', 19 Clybourn Ave.; cost, \$3,500.

Chicago Pavement Co., one-story factory, 70' x 70', Clinton and Nineteenth Sts.; cost, \$10,000.

J. Kunnely, three-story brick dwell., 22' x 40', 100 Noble St.

H. J. McCormick, three-story dwell., 22' x 39', 419 Honore St.; cost, \$4,000.

E. J. Ward, two-story brick barn, 22' x 40', 620 Dearborn Ave.

K. L. Fay, three-story brick store, 50' x 77', Dearborn Ave. and Michigan St.; cost, \$12,000.

J. G. Adams, five-story brick store, 100' x 120', 330-36, Adams St.; cost, \$100,000.

J. Paul, two-story brick dwell., 34' x 44', 60 Walton Pl.; cost, 6,000.

W. Mollen, same, 20' x 67', 426 N. La Salle St.; cost, \$5,000.

H. P. Hutchinson, 8 two-story brick store and dwell., 100' x 25', 73-81 Harrison St.; cost, \$8,000.

Mrs. Todd, three-story brick dwell., 22' x 64', 404 N. La Salle St.; cost, \$6,000.

E. E. Beers, 8 two-story dwellings, 21' x 34', 3,529-37 Homer St.; cost, \$5,000.

H. Bierman, brick dwell., 22' x 62', Huron St., near Wood St.; cost, \$2,000.

H. Delois, one-story brick dwell., 22' x 14', 421 W. Chicago Ave.; cost, \$4,400.

O. S. Wheeler, two-story brick dwell., 45' x 50', State St., near Schiller, cost, \$13,000.

H. Baker & Co., one-story brick dry-house, 62' x 70', Paulina St., near Blue Island Ave.; cost, \$5,000.

Mrs. Foster, Palmer, four-story brick store and dwell., 73' x 136', 1-133 State St.; cost, \$19,000.

F. S. Wright, two-story dwell., 24' x 42', 883 Jackson St.; cost, \$4,000.

Slater, same, 22' x 60', 9 Curtis St.; cost, \$4,000.

S. W. McCay, three-story brick dwell., and barn 25' x 40', Cass and Michigan Sts.; cost, \$1,000.

BANK BUILDING.—Messrs. Hurling & Whitehouse, architects, are completing the designs for the First of 190' on Dearborn St. and 95' on Monroe. It will be six stories high.

STOKES.—Plans have also recently been completed by Messrs. Hurling & Whitehouse for the largest block of buildings now in course of construction in the city. It will be 125' x 225', and six stories high. The building is the joint enterprise of Marshall Field, E. H. Sheldon, and Mrs. McCagg. It will be erected on the north side of Adams St., between Fifth Ave. and Franklin St. The probable cost will be \$183,000. The remainder of the frontage of this block on Adams St., will be occupied by two buildings to be erected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and Mr. Conrad Furt.

HOUSES.—Mr. C. O. Hansen has drawn plans for a two-story house for Mr. Robert Berger, to be built at the south-east corner of State and tie the St.

A block of six dwelling-houses, 300' x 120', is building on the corner of Throop and Congress Sts., for M. A. Gillespie; William Thomas, architect; cost, \$15,000.

L. R. Hallberg has recently drawn plans for a two-story building by J. H. Cornick on Tichen Avenue. APARTMENT-HOUSES.—Three flats are building on the corner of Sedgwick St. and Grant Pl., for P. O. Lundstrom. They are 22' x 60', three stories and basement. The cost will be about \$5,000. A three-story flat building, 28' x 85', is to be built on Erie St., between Dearborn and State Sts., for A. B. Clark, Esq.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Chas. Schmoldt & Co., three-story brick, Moore St., near Liberty St.; cost, \$1,000.

Wm. Dehls, two-story brick, Addison St., near Cook St.; cost, \$6,000.

Fred. Webber & Bro., two-story brick, a w. cor. Jefferson and Hammond Sts.; cost, \$2,000.

Fred. Webber & Bro., two-story brick, s. side Hammond St., near Vine St.; cost, \$23,000.

Henry Rothaupt, repair No. 161 Broadway; cost, \$2,000.

H. C. Tudor, two-story brick, No. 468 Baymiller St.; cost, \$2,000.

F. W. Hundt, addition to first-story, from a w. cor. Third and Vine Sts.; cost, \$2,000.

Henry Wald, four-story brick, No. 461 Walnut St.; cost, \$2,000.

Mt. Auburn Episcopal Church, addition to stone church; cost, \$5,000.

M. Douglas, two-story brick, Alford Place, Mt. Auburn; cost, \$8,000.

J. H. Overbeck, addition to St. Joseph College, Eighth St., near John St.; cost, \$3,000.

John St., cost, \$4,000.

STRIKES.—The strike of the tinners and slaters has ended in favor of the journeyman. All the slaters having agreed to the advance in wages, and the tinners have also been compelled to recognize the Union. The pay for this class of labor is now \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Denver, Col.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Among the building permits issued since last report are the following:—

Anthony Sweeney, two-story brick, stone dressing, 41' x 60', and brick barn, 24' x 30', Parkview and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.; cost, \$10,000.

William H. Craig, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 50', Arapahoe St., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Sts.; cost, \$4,000.

John Milheim, double two-story brick, 41' x 60', Calmar St., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts.; cost, \$10,000.

Ella Brummett, two-story brick, 45' x 66', Champa St., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Sts.; cost, \$6,000.

Ghost & Post, two-story double brick dwell., 40' x 42', Lawrence St., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Sts.; cost, \$4,000.

Geo. Fritsch, two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$4,000.

CLUB-HOUSE.—A two-story brick club-house is being erected on Arapahoe St., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Sts.; E. Anthony, architect; cost, \$16,000.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The contract for the superstructure of the new "Gilpin School" has been awarded to H. C. & Howard; cost, \$38,540. The contract price of the foundation was \$3,400. S. S. Koesehaub, architect for the Board of Education.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Thirtieth St., Nos. 105 and 107, a four-story brick stable; cost, \$10,000; owners, Johnston & Hart, 132 Fourth Ave.; builder, John McCool.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., n. s. 150' w. Ninth Ave., four-story brick apartment-house; cost, \$12,000; owner, Catharine Fettech, 232 West Thirty-ninth St.; architect, F. T. Camp; builder, John Fettech.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., n. s. 175' w. Ninth Ave., four-story brick apartment-house; cost, \$10,000; owner, Catharine Fettech, 232 West Thirty-ninth St.; architect, F. T. Camp; builder, John Fettech.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., n. s. 200' w. Ninth Ave., four-story brick apartment-house; owner, Catharine Fettech, 232 West Thirty-ninth St.; architect, F. T. Camp; builder, John Fettech.

Fourth Ave., n. e. cor. the Hundred and Sixteenth Sts., 4 four-story brownstone flats; cost, each \$13,000; owner and builder, Patrick H. Lalor, 121 East One Hundred and Sixteenth St.; architect, J. H. Valentine.

Avenue A, n. e. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-second St., 2 three-story brick stores and tenements; cost, each \$9,000; owner and builder, Jos. Murray; architect, J. H. Valentine.

Avenue A, s. e. 119' 11" n. One Hundred and Twenty-second St., 3 three-story brick flats; cost, each \$9,000; owner and builder, Joseph Murray, 315 East One Hundred and Sixteenth St.; architect, J. H. Valentine.

Tenth St., No. 291 e, five-story brick tenement; cost, \$14,000; owner, Ernst Von Au, on premises; architect, J. Hoffman.

Fourth Ave., No. 63 four-story brick store and tenement; cost, \$13,000; owner, Franziska Wirrbauers, Englewood, N. J.; architect, H. W. Berger; builder, J. Schneider; Henry W. Waller.

Thirtieth St., No. 133 w. rear four-story brick tenement; cost, \$7,000; owner, Mrs. Ranney, et al, 150 Madison Ave.; architect, C. C. Currie; builders, Jno. Fettech, Joyce & Carpenter.

Leonard St., Nos. 113 and 115, five-story brick store; cost, \$72,000; owner, E. S. Jaffray, 350 Broadway; architect, H. S. Jaffray; builder, R. L. Darragh.

Sixty-fourth St., n. s. 22' w. Second Ave., two-story brick stable; cost, \$3,500; owner, A. M. Parsons, 812 Lexington Ave.; architect, F. S. Barus; builder, Parsons.

First Ave., s. w. cor. Sixty-first St., 4 five-story brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, Joseph Redman, 31 East Fifth St.; architect, A. B. Ogden; builders, Cook & Higgins.

Sixty-first St., s. e. 91° w. First Ave., 3 five-story brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, architect and builders, same as last.

Sixty-third St., n. s. 210° e. Second Ave., 4 five-story brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, architect and builders, same as last.

Second Ave., s. w. cor. Seventy-third St., six-story brick cigar factory; cost, \$35,000; owners, Saut & Newmark, 10 Park Pl.; architect, A. B. Ogden.

Second Ave., s. w. cor. Seventy-third St., five-story brownstone store and tenement; cost, \$10,000; owners and architect, same as last.

Seventy-third St., s. e. 110° w. Second Ave., one five-story brownstone tenement; cost, \$10,000; owners and architect, same as last.

Madison Ave., s. w. cor. Sixty-second St., five-story brick and brownstone dwellings; cost, from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each; total \$150,000; owner and builder, Ira E. Doyling; architect, J. E. Ware.

Eighteenth St., No. 431 e, four-story brick stable; cost, \$10,000; owner, John Rickman, 431 East Eighth St.; architect, Wm. Jose.

White St., Nos. 83 and 85, 2 five-story iron stores; cost, each, \$25,000; owner, Wm. P. Dixon, 201 Wall St.; architect, J. M. Shade, builder, W. G. Shade.

Broadway, n. e. cor. Thirtieth St., two-story brownstone store and offices; owner, G. L. Jones, 1245 Broadway; architect, Geo. A. Freeman, Jr.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth St., s. e. 175° w. Sixth Ave., 4 three-story stone dwellings; cost, \$25,000; owners, Smith & Kinsinger, 7 Pine St.; architects, Thom & Wilson.

Broadway, No. 626, through to Crosby St., six-story iron store; owner, Jacob Rothschild, 68 West Fourteenth St.; architect, Henry Bernbach.

East Side Boulevard, n. w. cor. Fifty-ninth St., four-story stone tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner, A. J. Kerwin, Fifty-eighth St., foot East River; architect, A. Wagner.

East Side Boulevard, w. s. 23' n. Fifty-ninth St., four-story brownstone tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner, A. J. Kerwin, Fifty-eighth St., foot East River; architect, same as last.

East Side Boulevard, s. w. cor. Sixtieth St., five-story brick and stone tenement; cost, \$14,000; owner and architect, same as last.

ALTERATIONS.—East Fifty-fourth St., Nos. 11 and 13, mansards removed, wall carried up, extensions, alterations, etc.; cost, \$4,000; owners, M. Rindskopf and Jacob Hays, on premises; builder, J. Hanta.

Lexington Ave., n. w. cor. Fifty-second St., raise one story; cost, \$4,000; owner, Dr. T. G. Thomas, 294 Fifth Ave.; architect, Silliman & Farnsworth.

Fifth Ave., D. C. Weeks & Son and Lahey & Huchbee, builders, D. C. Weeks & Son and Lahey & Huchbee.

Nineteenth St., No. 120 w, four and one story brick extension; cost, \$4,000; owner, Edward Jensen on premises; architect, Wm. Jose.

Washington St., No. 23, four-story brick extension, etc.; cost, \$11,000; owner, E. B. Robinson, on premises; architect, Geo. B. Post; builder, Peter Looman.

Twentieth St., No. 105 e, two-story brick extension, new staircase, etc.; cost, \$4,000; owner, J. A. Davenport, 11 Pine St.; architect, C. C. Haight; builders, J. M. Dodd, Jr., and Smith & Crane.

Fiftieth St., No. 18 e, to be altered for private dwell.; cost, \$6,000; owner, Mary A. Hadden, et al, 20 Lafayette Pl.; architects, W. A. Field & Son; builder, J. J. Tucker.

Forty-sixth St., No. 172 e, rear, three-story brick extension on front, etc.; cost, \$10,000; owner, H. Dinkels, 208 Canal St.; builder, Jno. H. Whittenack.

Forty-sixth St., No. 49 w, three-story brick extension; cost, \$4,000; owner, Fred H. Howell, 49 West Forty-sixth St.; architect, H. H. Holly; builder, W. T. Lamb, Jr.

LABOR MARKET is very uneasy and some masons are paying an advance on \$4. Carpenters are also agitating for \$4.50 per day.

BUILDING MATERIALS are firm, and we have again to note an advance in the price of brick.

APARTMENT-HOUSE.—On the n. w. cor. of Madison Ave. and Fifty-second St., an apartment-house 75' x 85', is to be built from designs of Mr. Carl Pfeiffer.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS Nos. 42 and 44 Broadway are being torn down; the new building will have a brick front in place of iron as originally designed by the architects, Messrs. D. & J. Jardine; Mr. Alex. Brown, Jr., is the builder.

Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Broadway are to be rebuilt by Messrs. Smith and Producers & Co., to whom the contract has been awarded by the Messrs. Shaw of Boston.

STABLE.—The old St. Germain Livery Stable, Twenty-second St., between Lexington and Fourth Aves., is to be entirely remodelled for Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, from designs of Mr. H. Edwards Ficken.

Philadelphia.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Phillip St., s. e. of York St., 3 two-story dwellings, 12' x 27'; Benj. Walker.

Madison St., n. of Oxford St., 3 three-story dwellings, 16' x 30'; W. Wolf, contractor.

Cumberland St., between Mill and Armat Sts., one-story dry-house, 30' x 21'; Trout & Fisher, contractors.

Fourth St., w. of Thirtieth St., three-story dwell., 22' x 33'; J. B. Doyle, contractor.

Smick and Jefferson Sts., three-story store and dwell., 21' x 34'; W. Schmittman, owner.

Fourth St., No. 819, four-story building, 21' x 33'; J. H. Taggart & Son.

Third St. and Lehigh Ave., three-story tavern, 18' x 60'; Michael Fox, owner.

Ninth St., s. of Cumberland St., two-story stable, 60' x 90'; P. R. Theobald, owner.

First Ave., s w cor. Sixty-first St., 4 five-st'y brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, Joseph Redman, 81 East Fifty-fifth St.; architect, A. B. Ogden; builders, Cook & Higgins.
Seventy-first St., s e, 31 w First Ave., 3 five-st'y brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, architect and builders, same as last.
Seventy-first St., n e, 210 e Second Ave., 4 five-st'y brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner, architect and builders, same as last.
Second Ave., s w cor. Seventy-third St., six-st'y brick factory; cost, \$35,000; owner, Sutra & Marks, 78 Park Pl.; architect, A. B. Ogden.
Second Ave., w s, 46 s Seventy-third St., five-st'y brownstone store and tenement; cost, \$10,000; owner, architect, same as last.
Seventy-third St., s e, 110 w Second Ave., one five-st'y brownstone tenement; cost, \$10,000; owner and architect, same as last.
Seventh Ave., s w cor. Sixty-second St., five-st'y brick and brownstone dwellings; cost, from \$20,000 to \$25,000 each, total \$150,000; owner and builder, J. H. Boying; architect, J. E. Ware.
Eighty-fifth St., No. 431 e, four-st'y brick stable; cost, \$10,000; owner, John Rickman, 431 East Eighty-fifth St.; architect, Wm. Jones.
Eleventh St., Nos. 83 and 85, 2 five-st'y iron stores; cost, each \$25,000; owner, Wm. P. Dixon, 50 Wall St.; architect, J. M. Slade; builder, W. G. Slade.
Twentieth St., n e cor. Thirtieth St., two-st'y brownstone store and offices; owner, G. L. Jones, 1215 Broadway; architect, Geo. A. Freeman, Jr.
Third Ave., 1 three-st'y stone dwell.; cost, \$12,000; owner, Smith & Basins, 7 Pine St.; architects, J. M. & Wilson.
Seventh Ave., No. 625, through to Crosby St., six-st'y store; owner, Jacob Rothschild, 55 West Fourth St.; architect, Henry Fernbach.
Side Boulevard, n w cor. Fifty-ninth St., five-st'y stone tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner, A. Kerwin, Fifty-eighth St., foot East River; architect, same as last.
Side Boulevard, s w cor. Sixtieth St., five-st'y brick and stone tenement; cost, \$14,000; owner and architect, same as last.
REPAIRS.—**East Fifty-fourth St., Nos. 11 and 13, mansions removed, wall carried up, extensions, alterations, etc.; cost, \$4,000; owners, M. Hindskopf and Jacob Hays, on premises; builder, J. Banta.**
Seventh Ave., n w cor. Fifty-second St., raise front; cost, \$4,000; owner, Dr. F. G. Thomas, 234 Ave. architects, Silliman & Farnsworth; architects, Weeks & Son and Luky & Bucklee.
Seventh Ave., No. 120 w, four and one st'y brick tenement; cost, \$4,000; owner, Edward Jensen on premises; architect, Wm. Jones.
Fourth Washington St., No. 23, four-st'y brick extension, etc.; cost, \$11,000; owner, E. B. Robinson, on premises; architect, Geo. B. Post; builder, Peter Baum.
Twentieth St., No. 106 e, two-st'y brick extension, staircase, etc.; cost, \$4,000; owner, J. A. Davison, 11 Pine St.; architects, G. C. Hastings; builders, J. D. Dold, Jr., and Smith & Crane.
Seventh Ave., s e cor. Fifty-seventh St., raise one st'y factory; cost, \$6,000; owner, Thomas A. Hart, 200 White St.; mason, James Cox; carpenter, E. Mapes.
Forty-sixth St., s e, 115 w Fifth Ave., rebuild gallery in front of church, etc.; cost, \$10,000; owner, Avenue Baptist Church Society, No. 2 West Sixth St.; architects, D. & J. Jardine.
Forty-third St., No. 18 e, to be altered for private use; cost, \$6,500; owner, Mary A. Hadden, et al, Mayette Pl.; architects, W. A. Field & Son; architect, J. J. Tucker.
Forty-first St., No. 102 e, rear, three-st'y brick extension on front; cost, \$4,000; owner, J. W. Dimick, 101 St.; builder, Jno. H. Whitehead.
Forty-sixth St., No. 49 w, three-st'y brick extension; cost, \$4,000; owner, Fred. H. Howell, 49 West Sixty-sixth St.; architect, H. H. Holly; builder, W. Lamb, Jr.
MARKET is very uneasy and some masons are holding an advance on \$1.50 per day.
BRICK MATERIALS are firm, and we have again to make an advance in the price of brick.
UPPER-HOUSE.—On the n w cor. of Madison and Fifty-second St., an apartment-house 25 x 30 to be built from designs of Mr. Carl Pfeiffer. The old building Nos. 16 and 18 Broadway are being pulled down; the new building will have a brick front in place of iron as originally designed by the architect, Messrs. D. & J. Jardine; Mr. Alex. Brown, Jr., is the builder.
NO. 14, 16 and 18 Broadway are to be rebuilt by Messrs. Smith and Prudgers & Co., to whom the contract has been awarded by the Messrs. Shaw of Boston.
ABLE.—The old St. Germain Livery Stable, Tremont and Second Sts., between Lexington and Fourth Aves., is to be entirely re-modelled by Mr. Albert S. Howard, from designs of Mr. H. Edwards Ficken.

Philadelphia.

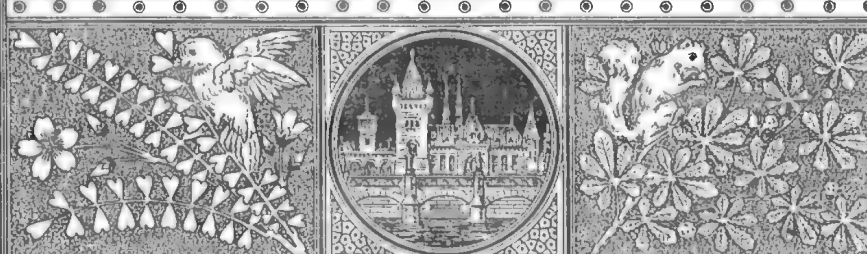
RENOU PERMITS.—**Phillip St., s of York St., 3 four-st'y dwell., 12 x 27; Benj. Walker.**
Philadelphia St., n of Oxford St., 3 three-st'y dwell., 12 x 27; W. Wolf, contractor.
Cherland St., between Mill and Armat Sts., one-st'y dry house, 20 x 31; Trott & Fisher, contractors.
Fourth St., w of Thirtieth St., three-st'y dwell., 12 x 27; J. B. Doyle, contractor.
Seventh and Jefferson Sts., three-st'y store and well, 21 x 34; W. Schneitmann, owner.
Fourth St., No. 10, four-st'y building, 21 x 30; E. H. August & Son.
Third St., and Lehigh Ave., three-st'y tavern, 18 x 26; Michael Fox, owner.
Fourth St., and Cumberland St., two-st'y stable, 60 x 26; P. J. Koch, owner.


THE

AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND

BUILDING NEWS





VOLUME X

JULY—DECEMBER

1881

JAMES ROSGOOD & CO. PUBLISHERS.

— 211 TREMONT ST. BOSTON.

July 23, 1881

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

- 234,025. HINDER. — Benj. S. Atwood, South Abington, Mass.
 234,026. TELESCOPIC LADDER. — Ferdinand W. Hotick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 234,033. WIRE LATTICE. — Bernhard Kucken, Stralsund, Prussia, Germany.
 234,046. COVERING FOR STEAM-PIPES, ETC. — Robert H. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 234,050. TRICK FOR MOVING BUILDINGS. — John Minahan, Stratford, Conn.
 234,052. HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR. — Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass.
 234,101. SASH-BALANCE. — Finley F. Westerfield, St. Louis, Mo.
 234,123. SASH-WEIGHT. — Patrick H. Griffin, Detroit, Mich.
 234,134. TIMBER-FRAMING MACHINE. — Isaac Lepley, Amador City, Cal.
 234,136. SKYLIGHT. — John M. Lutz, Philadelphia, Pa.
 234,162. DOOR-CHECK. — Samuel A. Armstrong, Gibson City, Ill.
 234,166. ELEVATOR. — Henry Baragwanath, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 234,169. LOCK-STRIKE. — John H. Barnes, New Haven, Conn.
 234,170. MANUFACTURE OF GAS TUBING. — Samuel Barr, Providence, R. I.
 234,184. DOOR-SPRING. — Charles B. Clark, Detroit, Mich.
 234,185. SPRING-HINGE. — Charles B. Clark and Henry C. Hart, Detroit, Mich.
 234,206. SASH-CURD FASTENER. — Thomas P. Dunne and Paul Rath, New York, N. Y.
 234,209. LATHING-HAMMER. — Homer G. Elliott, Hillsville, U. S.
 234,211. FIRE-GRATE. — Adam C. Engert, Three Mills Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, England.
 234,219. WATER-CLOSET AND BIDET BOWL. — John Flanagan, Newburg, N. Y.
 234,221. ROOF FOR VAULTS. — Hamline G. French, New York, N. Y.
 234,226. FIRE-TOXONS. — Charles H. Lovrien, Erie, Pa.
 234,228. LOCKING-LATCH. — Anders Rand, Galveston, Tex.
 234,230. VENTILATING AND FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS. — Christian Raub, St. Louis, Mo.
 234,239. RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER. — Leverett E. Rhodes, Hartford, Conn.
 234,242. FIRE-ESCAPE. — Lorenzo D. B. Shaw, Revere, Mass.
 234,247. COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING WOOD. — Bat Smith, Spanish Camp, Tex.
 234,258. CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINE. — Daniel O. Strider, St. Louis, Mo.
 234,266. ARTIFICIAL STONE. — David G. Weems, Baltimore, Md.
 234,268. JAIL OR PRISON. — William H. Brown and Benjamin F. Haugh, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Atlanta, Ga.

HOUSES. — Messrs. Parkins & Bruce, architects, have in hand houses for the following gentlemen: — Mr. Burkhardt, cost \$9,000; E. F. May, cost \$10,000; D. A. Beale, cost \$6,000; Henry Miller, cost \$7,000; H. S. Jelliffe, cost \$15,000; A. G. Grier, cost \$6,000; three cottages for W. R. Hill, cost \$6,000; nine cottages for J. T. Grant, cost \$15,000; and J. J. Philbrick, cost \$3,000.
STORES. — Messrs. Parkins & Bruce, architects, are building a store for W. D. Grant, cost \$10,000; and one for J. C. Fuller, cost \$3,000.
BANK. — Alterations costing \$10,000 on the Atlanta National Bank are being carried out by Messrs. Parkins & Bruce.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Sixteen building permits have been issued since the last report, the following only being of sufficient importance to be mentioned: — Strawberry M. F. Church, stone church and chapel, cor. Wilson St. and Park Ave.
 Marine Bank, two-story brick building, n w cor. Second and Frederick sts.
 E. W. Gorman, three-story brick building, Patterson Park Ave., near Tenth St.
 F. Siebert, two-story brick packing-house, Carolina St., near Alice Ann St.
 Henry Taylor, addition and improvements to warehouse on Baltimore Ave., between Luzaw and Howard sts.
 John Fleckenstein, two-story brick building on Dallas St., between Gay and Chew sts.
STORES. — Mr. Charles L. Carvon is preparing drawings for an addition to the store of Mr. Joel Gutman, on Luzaw St., near Fayette St., 66' x 49', 2 stories high; cost, about \$7,000.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS. — During the month of June the following permits were issued: — Brick, 25' wood, 70' alterations, 204; boilers, engines, etc., 33; heating, etc., 29.
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT. — The semi-annual report

AN EXHIBITION OF BUILDING MATERIALS WILL FORM A SPECIAL FEATURE

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION'S FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, SKILL, AND ART, AT BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1881.

In their own brick-and-stone EXHIBITION BUILDING, having SEVEN ACRES OF Floor-Space, on Huntington Avenue and West Newton Street (near the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE can now be made. No charge for entry, space, or motive-power. The earliest applications first assigned. Practical manipulation especially welcomed.

AWARDS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS, as at all previous exhibitions, according to merit of exhibits.

THE ASSOCIATION'S GRAND MEDAL for the single exhibit most promotive of human welfare will be awarded by the American Society of Arts and Sciences.

A SPECIAL CLASSIFIED EXHIBIT OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND HOUSE-DECORATION GOODS will be made under the charge of an honorary committee of architects and building experts.

GOODS CAN BE RECEIVED by the 15th of August, and must be by the 31st. All the railroads terminating in Boston will transport goods to the Exhibition free of cost.

Open to American Inventions and Products from All Parts of the United States.

CIRCULARS, FLOOR-PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING FORWARDED, UPON REQUEST, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Address all applications to **GEORGE B. HANOVER** (Clerk of Board of Managers.)

MECHANICS' HALL, 40 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON, - - - MASS.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

from the office of the Inspector of Buildings shows the following permits granted for the first six months of the year: —

Brick, 147; wood, 337; wood (special), 7; alterations, etc., 1,74; boilers, etc., 206; heating, etc., 123. The permits for brick buildings show an advance of from 10 to 36%, and for wooden buildings, from 31 to 40% over any year except 1876, while the others are in advance of any year since the formation of the office.

Permits not written up since the first of the month, but will be ready for next issue.

HOTEL. — Ex-Alderman Flynn has decided on plans for his new hotel at City Point.

FREIGHT-HOUSE. — The N. Y. & N. E. R. R. will build a wooden freight-house, 62' x 83', on Pier No. 1, South Boston wharf.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Fan Buren St., s s, 291' 9" w Throop Ave., 2 two-story brownstone dwellings; cost, each, \$4,000; owner and builder, Chas. Ibbill.

Jan Buren St., s s, 147' 9" w Throop Ave., 3 two-story stone dwellings; cost, each, \$3,000; owner and builder, Chas. Ibbill.

India St., s s, 109' e Manhattan Ave., three-story brick tenement; cost, \$5,500; owner, Daniel McCollum; India St., architect, James Mulhaugh; mason, Jas. Rooney.

Elm Pl., w s, 100' s Fulton St., three-story stone theatre; cost, \$10,000; owners, H. Lewis, Wm. Barry, and Hugh Jay, 161 Monmouth St.; architect, A. J. House.

Concord St., s s, 140' w Bridge St., 2 three-story brick dwellings; cost, each \$5,500; owner, E. T. Blackhouse; Carlton Ave.; builders, E. F. Smith and T. K. Schermerhorn.

Atlantic Dock, s s, 200' n Clinton Wharf, eight-story elevator; cost, \$6,000; owner, etc., Atlantic Dock.

Greene Ave., n s, 140' w Yates Ave., 4 two-story brownstone dwellings; owner and builder, John Crozier, 81 Reid Ave.

Lafayette Ave., n w cor. Lexington Ave., three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, \$6,000; owner, J. Quinn, 469 Macon St.; architect, J. H. Reynolds.

Canterland St., w s, 28' s Fulton St., three-story brick stable; cost, \$3,200; owner, Joseph Johnson; architect, F. D. Morris; builders, Thos. Patton and Wright & Brook.

J. J. Gorman, near Bedford Ave., three-story brick public school; cost, \$10,000; owner, Board of Education; architect, J. W. Naughton; builders, F. J. Carlin and F. E. O'Brien.

Broadway, No. 371 E. D., four-story brick store and tenement; cost, \$11,000; owner, William H. Hill, 116 South Fifth St.; architect, C. F. Eisenach; builders, S. J. Burrows and C. L. Johnson.

Wythe Ave., between Hewes and Hooper Sts., 10 three-story brick tenements; owners, H. Appiston & Co., Bond St., N. Y.; builder, G. H. Stone.

Lorimer St., w s, 125' n Calver St., two-story brick dwelling; cost, \$5,400; owner, Gertrude Calver, cor. Calver and Lorimer Sts.; architect, F. Weber; builders, J. Reed and T. Keppie.

Fleming St., s s, 75' e Clinton St., four-story brick dwelling; cost, \$20,000; owner, William Heister, 36 Fulton St.; architect, G. L. Morse; builders, K. J. Carlin and Morris & Belover.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

ALTERATIONS. — Washington St., Nos. 186 and 200, ss, repair damage by fire; cost, \$3,000; owner, Brooklyn Institute; builder, E. Smith.

Hempden St., No. 36, raise one-story; cost, \$3,000; owner, Joseph O. Low, on premises; architects, W. Field & Son; builders, Martin & Lee.

Hempden St., No. 34, improvements same as last; cost, \$5,000; owner, E. H. It. Lyman, on premises; architects and builders, same as last.

Sixth St., between North Ninth and North Tenth Sts., add two stories to the one-story building, and one story to the two-story building; cost, \$3,500; owners, Wadsworth, Mariner & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York; architect, Joseph Todd; mason, J. Doremus.

Buffalo.

HOUSES. — Prospect Ave., cor. Porter Ave., brick dwelling; cost, \$14,000; owner, Mr. John Smith; architects, Messrs. Porter & Percival.

Franklin St., cor. Allen St., brick dwelling; cost, \$18,000; owner and architect, E. W. Caulkins; builders, J. Heier & Son.

FACTORY. — Elliott St., cor. North Division St., seven-story brick factory; cost, \$25,000; owners, Messrs. John C. Jewett & Sons; architect, Geo. J. Metzger; builders, Rumrill & Rupp.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS. — C. C. Peterson, three-story brick store and dwelling, 24' x 70', 601 West Indiana St.; cost, \$6,000.

A. Dixon, two-story brick barn, 50' x 94', 301 Fifth Ave.; cost, \$6,000.

City, two-story engine-house, 24' x 106', Jane St. and Ashland Ave.; cost, \$10,000.

A. Garrity, three-story brick dwelling, 24' x 60', 701 Wells St.; cost, \$3,500.

J. A. Saxton, 3 three-story brick stores and dwellings, 56' x 41', Sixteenth St., near Wabash Ave.; cost, \$8,000.

F. J. Nellig, three-story brick store and dwelling, 25' x 50', 233 Third St.; cost, \$4,500.

Mrs. — Kallan, two-story brick dwelling, 24' x 43', 89 Laflin St.; cost, \$3,600.

Mrs. — Hall, two-story brick dwelling, 22' x 60', 93 Laflin St.; cost, \$4,500.

J. Smith, 3 three-story brick dwellings, 50' x 40', Clark and Schiller Sts.; cost, \$3,200.

S. Smith, 3 three-story brick dwellings, 70' x 60'; cost, \$12,000.

J. Pincade, 5 one-story brick dwellings, Indiana and Springfield Aves.; cost, \$3,000.

H. Meyer, two-story brick dwelling, 21' x 54', 388 Webster Ave.; cost, \$4,000.

C. J. Hull, 3 three-story brick stores, 24' x 80', 105 Blue Island Ave.; cost, \$15,000.

J. B. Grommes, two-story brick dwelling, 28' x 70', Dearborn and North Aves.; cost, \$3,000.

H. Cade, three-story brick dwelling, 25' x 70', 267 Ashland Ave.; cost, \$10,000.

H. J. Dirks, three-story brick dwelling, 40' x 65', 720 Wells St.; cost, \$15,000.

C. Winkler, two-story brick dwelling, 24' x 50', Le Moyne and Leavitt Sts.; cost, \$4,200.

J. Sampson, three-story brick dwelling, 22' x 55', Webster Ave. and Hubbard St.; cost, \$6,000.

(Continued on next page.)

SUMMARY: —

Cyclones and Western Hail.
 State Board of Health's
 Items at Coney Island. — El
 Buffalo Soldiers' Monument
 at Cincinnati. — Mod
 — Interpreting Photograph
 the Storage of Electricity.
 ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS OF THE
 THE ILLUSTRATIONS: —
 Designs for a Country Hou
 for a Club-House.
 THE WIND-PRESSURE OF CYCLO
 THE FOUNDING OF BIG BEN.
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 WHITEWOOD AND COTTONWOOD.
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MATERIALS and HOUSE-DECORATION
committee of architects and building experts,
and must be by the 31st. All the railroads ter-
ritory of cost.

COPIES OF BUILDING FORWARDED,
OUT CHARGE.

DEPT. OF INTELLIGENCE.

1. W. Yokel, three-story brick building, on A. Ave., between Middle and Eutaw sts., near Strand, two-story brick building, in rear of A. St., between Storratt and Hamburg sts.

2. J. Jackson C. Gott is preparing drawings for the following buildings:

1. For Mr. H. H. Koedy, at Hagerman blvd., 41'6" x 50', three-story, of brick.

2. For Mr. Chas. C. W. Heater, Middletown, N. C. road, about 32' x 50', three-story, of brick, with stone.

3. For Mr. Dixon & Kennedy are preparing drawings for building for M. J. C. Stenebumer, on Eutaw near Dolphin St., 25' x 50', three-story, of brick with white marble and terra-cotta.

Cost, about \$12,000.

4. The First Congregational Church of Baltimore to erect a handsome addition to their church on Eutaw St., near Dolphin St., to cost \$10,000.

5. For E. L. E. Stone, with red sandstone. Messrs. Dixon & Kennedy, architects; in Hagerman, contractor.

Boston.—Since our last report the following have been issued from the office of
—*Milton St.,* No. 173, for Horatio G. Currier's dwell., 25' x 27';
—*Wm. St.,* No. 184, for Thos. D. Curtis, four-story dwell., 36' x 30';
—*Wm. St.,* near Dartmouth St., for John S. Leighton, tenement-house, 23' x 33'; tenement-house, at Thomas R. White, builder.
—*Near Westlake St.,* for Wm. Donaldson's dwellings, 20' 6" x 34'; Wm. Donaldson, Jr.
—*North St.,* near Albany St., for Hugh L. Frost's dwell. and store, 25' x 40'; *Lodge Street Arc.,* No. 198, for Mrs. D. M. Frost's dwell., 30' x 70'; J. Connelly & Co., for St., cor. King St., for John J. Sorenson's family hotel, 37' x 66'; Sampson Clark & Sons,
—*Wm. St.,* No. 171, for Geo. B. Upton, four-story dwell., 30' x 34'; B. F. Deane's build-
—*Wm. St.,* No. 173, for Geo. B. Upton, four-story dwell., 30' x 34'; B. F. Deane, builder.
—*Wm. St.,* near Court St., rear of, near Exeter St., stable, 23' x 23';
—*Wm. St.,* near West Chester Park, for E. R. Frost's stable and dwelling-house, 30' x 40';
—*Wm. St.,* near Exchange St., rear of;
—*Wm. St.,* near Exchange St., for Wm. T. Frost's dwell., 18' 6" x 32'; Wm. T. Frost,

(Cont. from next page.)

Entered at the Post Office at Boston as second-class matter.

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In connection with the exhibition of building appliances which is to be held in the new rooms of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association next month, it has been decided to provide for showing architectural drawings. A well-lighted series of rooms has been secured for them, and it is hoped that architects generally will lend their aid in making this not the least interesting feature of a very interesting technical exhibition. To lend additional attraction to the occasion, and bring out a large number of contributions, the committee have arranged for the award of medals for excellence in design and in construction, and wish to exhibit working-drawings as well as sketches. The main object of the undertaking being to interest architects, who can understand the technical merits of designs, however roughly indicated, it will be unnecessary to aid their effect by elaborate finish or by framing: a meritorious constructive device, a skilful plan, or a beautiful elevation, will not want appreciation, even though hastily rendered. Following the method found so successful at the annual exhibitions in Paris, it is proposed to leave the nomination of the jury to the contributors themselves. Each contributor will name four architects as judges, and the committee will count the votes and notify the four gentlemen receiving the greatest number of ballots. If any one should be unable to attend, the next in order will be notified, and so on until a jury is obtained. The attendance of architects will, it is hoped, be very large, from all parts of the country, so that contributors need not confine their nominations to any particular locality. The contributions of the jurors so chosen will be marked II. C., and debared from competing for awards. Free tickets of admission will be issued to contributors, which can be obtained from the committee. Contributions, accompanied by nominations for members of the jury, may be sent at once to any member of the committee, or to the editors of the *American Architect*. No contribution will be received after September 1. The committee consists of Mr. John S. Danrell, Mr. Henry A. Turner, and Mr. T. M. Clark, all of Boston.

A GOOD deal of feeling has been aroused in Chicago by a proposition to reduce the fire-limits, so as to allow the erection of wooden buildings in the less thickly settled portions of the city. The ostensible reason for the introduction of the measure is the desire to reduce the cost of workmen's cottages,—a rather unfortunate argument, since it is easy for its opponents to show that at present prices the first cost of a brick building of that class is little, if at all, greater than that of a frame cottage; while the saving in repairs and fuel will make it much the cheaper of the two at the end of a few years. The disadvantage of permitting wooden buildings to be constructed in situations where they are certain to be surrounded by those of masonry within very few years is obvious. Such buildings, sandwiched in between brick houses and stores, form a standing menace to the whole district in which they occur, and the example of New York and Boston, where wooden fire-traps of the most dangerous description, a century or more old, alternate with the most costly buildings in the city, shows that the

il, once incurred, can never be removed. A similar measure as unhappily already become law in New York, where its evil effects will be still more quickly and more seriously felt than would be the case in Chicago, partly by reason of the rapidity with which the limited remaining area of Manhattan Island is being covered by the solid blocks of the advancing city, and still more on account of the costly character which distinguishes the average New York building from that of all other cities, and by so much increases the amount of property which will be exposed to perennial risk by the neighborhood of cheap, inflammable structures. No doubt the self-interest of shortsighted real-estate speculators has much to do with the promotion of such measures, which should be resisted by all who interest themselves in building matters. Among these, the insurance companies might be expected to be the most energetic in their remonstrances, but so far they appear to have given the subject no attention whatever. An increase of rates on brick buildings situated outside of the new reduced limits would be only just to the policy-holders and the companies; but the timely warning of such increase would do more than anything to avert the legislation which would render it necessary.

An interesting case under the New York Building Law is now before the courts, and its decision will be a matter of interest to all architects who have occasion to practise in that city. Not long ago the present owners of a large house on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street applied to the Building Bureau for permission to put two additional stories on the building, making it six stories high, with walls eighty-nine feet above the curb. The statute now provides a certain rather excessive thickness of walls for buildings of this height, and as those of the structure in question, built some time ago, would fall below the limit, the permit to alter was, as in scores of similar cases, refused on the ground that the requirements of the law would not be complied with. The next step, under such circumstances, usually is to request the appointment of a board of examiners, whose constitution is fixed by the statute, and who may recommend that the provisions of the Act be modified to meet the special case. If the examiners consent to make this recommendation, the chief of the Bureau may authorize a special exception to be made from the statute in accordance with the recommendation, but without such reference and recommendation, no variation from the letter of the law is permitted. The owners of the house having referred the matter in due form, and received a favorable reply from the examiners, applied to the Bureau, after the usual course, for a new permit, in accordance with their recommendation. Much to their surprise, it was refused, and the Bureau persisting in its refusal, the owners appealed to the Supreme Court, which by law takes cognizance of cases under the Building Act, for a mandamus to compel the issuing of the permit. The mandamus was granted, but the Bureau in its turn appealed to the highest court, and succeeded in obtaining a stay of proceedings until the decision on the appeal.

JUDGE CULLEN, in granting the stay of proceedings, expressed his opinion that the terms of the law required the favorable action both of the Board of Examiners and the Bureau to authorize any deviation from the letter of the statute, with the intention of limiting in such cases the discretionary power of the Bureau, but not of providing an appeal from its decisions. If it were made compulsory on the Bureau to confirm the judgments of the examiners, its discretionary authority would be abrogated, and, as the judge said, it would become "a mere conduit for the transmission of applications to the examiners." This argument seems forcible, and as an appeal is still left, we presume, from the superintendent's decisions to the courts, there is much to be said in favor of clothing him with all reasonable authority, and holding him to a proportionate responsibility. That the recorded approval of an impartial board should be necessary to any deviation from the strict meaning of the law is important as guarding against too great laxity of administration, and if any superintendent should show himself disposed to surpass even the examiners in strictness, the public will gain as much as private proprietors will lose. For the latter, the proper remedy against the needless hardships which they sometimes suffer under the present statute is not the weakening of the superintendent's authority, but

RESIDENCE OF R. H. WILSON, ESQ.
CHICAGO, ILL. • BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.



The Author's Priests are © J.H. Drummond & Son.

Leaves from a Ketchikan Book.



Dealing with the 124th Congress

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

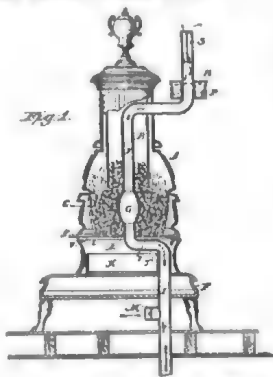
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and cutting towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Patented specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

243,648. HOT-AIR STOVE. — Egbert C. Goodrich, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and John W. Johnson, Moravia, N. Y. This invention has for its objects, to provide means whereby a continuous current of thoroughly heated and moistened air may be supplied to the rooms above the one in which the stove is, and to provide for removing the parts of the apparatus when injured by the intense heat of the fire. The letter A indicates a "magazine store." B indicates the magazine, C the fire-pot, E the ash-pit, and F the base of the stove. The letter G indicates a heating chamber, consisting of a shell of cast-iron, which is elliptical in vertical section, and which is provided with cylindrical extensions H at opposite ends. I indicates a pipe extending upward through the back part of the stove into the ash-pit, where it is bent forward to the centre of the stove, above the removable ash-box K, and then vertically upward, extending through the centre of



the grate L, which has an opening for the purpose. This pipe terminates just above the grate, and it is detachably secured to the heating-chamber G, in such position that it will be in the hottest part of the fire-pot, where it will be always surrounded by incandescent fuel. The lower end of the pipe L is in the side of the room, and communicates with the external air. The pipe may be provided with a branch, provided with a suitable damper, M, leading into the room, by means of which air may be taken from the room directly, instead of from the outside. The letter N indicates a pipe detachably secured to the upper end of the chamber G, and extending vertically up into the magazine to near the top, where it is bent into the horizontally and passed through the walls of the stove, and then upward to the rooms above. The letter P indicates an annular water-chamber surrounding the pipe N above its second bend, and communicating with the interior of said pipe by means of apertures, R, to supply steam to the heated air, in order to moisten it. The letter S indicates a series of radial partitions in the upper part of the pipe N, for distributing the heated air in different directions, as indicated by the arrows.

244,968. WINDMILL. — John S. Adams, Elgin, Ill.
244,969. WINDMILL STERILIZING MECHANISM. — J. S. Adams, Elgin, Ill.

244,970. COMPOUND FOR SEWER-PIPES, ETC. — Daniel H. Dorsett, Clinton, Mo.

244,971. ROTARY FAN-BLOWER. — Charles Gage, Boston, Mass.

244,972. MACHINE FOR GRINDING CEMENT. — Benjamin F. Holland, Utica, Ill.

244,973. TRAP FOR WARE-BASINS. — Andrew W. Nicholson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

244,974. COCK AND FAUCET. — Fergus A. Renton, Green Point, N. Y.

244,975. COMMUNICATING SHUTTER-WORKER AND SAFETY-FAUCET. — Nelson Howen and Martin D. Miller, Oswego, Kan.

244,976. EXPANDING REAMER. — Benjamin F. Sisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

244,977. REACTING TRUSS. — Hector von Bayer, Washington, D. C.

244,978. RIVER-KEY. — Andrew F. Clinch, York, Pa., and James H. Clinch, Philadelphia, Pa.

244,979. ELEVATOR. — Richard T. Crane, Chicago, Ill.

244,980. SAW-TABLE GAUGE. — Edgar A. Jones, Sturgis, Mich.

244,981. CHICKEN AND COWL. — John H. Kohlmeier, Newark, O.

244,982. DOOR-CHECK. — William W. Massey, Elgin, O.

244,983. SAW. — Geo. H. Northway, Chicago, Ill.

244,984. ONE-HAND PLANK. — Isaac Reeder, Philadelphia, Pa.

244,985. ADJUSTABLE MANTLEPIECE. — Thomas Scandlin, Evansville, Ind.

245,100. BOKING-BIT. — M. Scott Waller, Jefferson County, Va.

245,114. SAW. — Joseph Ashenfelter, Blue Springs, Neb.

245,122. COMBINATION-TOOL. — George W. Bishop, Sterling Township, O.

245,132. SELF-CLOSING FAUCET. — Clara E. Carr and George D. Scott, New York, N. Y.

245,133. ELECTRIC WATER-METER REGISTER. — George Cressy, Louisville, Ky.

245,140. SEWER-TRAP. — Abraham Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.

245,146. WINDOW-FRAME. — William Goforth and Andrew J. Goforth, Windsor, Mo.

245,158. HEATING-FURNACE. — Albert L. Goodenow and William J. Owen, Utica, N. Y.

245,163. WATER-CLOSET. — John McGuire, Milwaukee, Wis.

245,166. WATER-CLOSET. — Henry C. Meyer, New York, N. Y.

245,168. SASH-FASTENER. — John D. Miller, Lancaster, O.

245,213. SEAL-TRAP. — Dennis A. Regan, Philadelphia, Pa.

245,227. CLAY TILE. — Fritz Schmidt and Martin Holzbecher, Uppeln, Prussia, Germany.

245,230. DOOR AND WINDOW SECURER. — Wm. Secuman, Honesdale, Pa.

245,237. PLASTERING AND ORNAMENTS WALLS. — A. G. Gienos, New York, N. Y.

245,238. APPARATUS FOR EJECTING WATER-PIPES. — James Thomas, Newark, N. J.

245,241. CURVED-PIPE. — Charles F. Spencer, Rochester, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Eighteen building permits have been issued since the last report, the following only being of sufficient importance to be mentioned:

A. H. Schuyler, 6 three-story brick buildings on Boston St., near Guy St.

S. W. Hunter, two-story brick buildings on Greenmont Ave., between Monument and Madison Sts.

W. S. Fiesch, three-story brick buildings, on Franklin St., between Paoli St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Geo. A. Frames, three-story brick building, n e cor. Monument and Gay Sts.

Geo. A. Sargeant, two-story brick, on Claret Alley, between West and Stockholm Sts.

Wm. E. Hooper, addition and improvement to dwell., n e cor. Madison Ave. and Townsend St.

Thomas A. Gorman, two-story brick buildings on Chesapeake St., near Hudson St.

Levin A. Kuzer, four-story brick warehouse, n side Holliday St., near Lexington St.

Isaac Hartman, three-story brick building on Baltimore St., between Gay and Holliday Sts.

R. P. Guy, three-story brick building, s w cor. Lexington and Park Sts.

WAREHOUSE. — Mr. Chas. E. Cassell is preparing drawings for a new warehouse, for the Trustees of the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, to be built on west side of Hanover St., between Pratt and Lombard Sts., 29' 1" front, 140' deep, five stories and basement, of pressed brick with red sandstone finish; cost, about \$25,000 or \$30,000.

GREEN-BUILDING. — The contract for the erection of a new building for the central station of the Brush Electric-Light Company, at No. 40 Monument St., has been awarded to John Waters, for \$10,300, the building to be 216' long, 16' wide, one-story high (21'); the contract for building a stack for same, 100' high, 7' clear inside, has been awarded to Jno. G. Robinson, for \$4,200.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Brick. — Terrace St., near Park St., for James W. Kenney, four-story brewery, 80' x 45'; James Devine, builder.

Beacon St., No. 281 and 282, for Vinal & Dodge, 2 three-story dwells., 24' x 68', mansard; Vinal & Dodge, builders.

Harwich St., near Dartmouth St., for John L. Lamprey, 2 dwells., 20' x 35'; Thomas R. White, builder.

Harwich St., near Yarmouth St., for John F. Mead, 11 dwells., 20' x 35'; Thomas R. White, builder.

Dale St., near Mills St., for O. H. Flanders, 3 dwells., 18' 6" x 30', dwell., 21' x 35', three-story dwell., 22' x 35'.

Bunker Hill St., Sullivan and Wall Sts., for Middelex R. R. Co., three-story stable, 78' x 78'; M. S. & G. N. Miller, builder.

Academy St., near Clarendon St., for J. Avery Richards, four-story dwell., 24' x 62'; Chas. Chipman, builder.

West Broadway, near A St., for J. J. Williams, boiler-house, 22' x 18'; Vinal & Dodge, builders.

Wood. — Parkman St., near Dorchester Ave., for A. W. Fice, two-story dwell., 21' x 30'; Chas. Stinson & Co., builders.

Edgewood St., near Blue Hill Ave., for C. E. Currier, 2 dwells., 21' x 32'; C. E. Currier, builder.

Terrace St., near of near Parker Pl., James W. Kenney, cooper shop, 50' x 28'.

Soley St., No. 18, for Elizabeth Wiley, three-story dwell., 16' 6" x 34'; Geo. M. Starbird, builder.

Dudley St., No. 124, for Donald Kennedy, store, 17' x 35'; Hugh W. Brown, builder.

Traverse St., off of Dorchester Ave., for Wm. Stetcher, dwell., 21' x 23'; Wm. Eadie, builder.

Holton St., 121 and 123, for Edw. A. Kenney, 2 three-story dwells., 22' x 35'.

Hemlock St., near Washington St., for David N. McKenney, storage, 30' x 25'; James Currie, builder.

Beacon St., near Brookline Ave., for James McGarry, two-story dwell., 21' x 65'; James Campbell, builder.

Longwood Ave., No. 117, for Mary Lane, three-story dwell., 24' x 35'.

Orleans St., cor. Webster, for Luther Hall & Co., two-story stable, 22' x 21'; Jos. A. Brown, builder.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Eighth Ave., s w cor. Union St., three-story brick dwell.; cost, \$58,000; owner, Mrs. M. L. Maxwell, 71 First Pl.; architect, R. B. Eastman; builders, W. H. Hazard & Son.

Manor St., No. 46, s e near Lorimer St., three-story frame tenement; cost, \$3,300; owner, Mr. Williams, on premises; builders, G. Welch and J. Bueger.

Jenn St., s e 225' w Marcy Ave., 3 two and one-half-story brownstone dwells.; cost, \$4,000; owner, S. B. Saddington, 263 Hester St.; architect, G. M. Casey; builder, W. H. Colson.

Stuyvesant Ave., s e 50' s Gates Ave., 2 three-story brick tenements; cost, total, \$7,000; owner, J. MacPerry, 1005 De Kalb Ave.; builders, A. Sachs and J. T. Perry.

Lafayette Ave., s e 415' e Bedford Ave., 2 two and one-half-story dwells.; cost, \$4,000; owner and carpenter, Geo. F. Chapman, 15 Kosciuszko Pl.; mason, J. Brown.

South Elliott Pl., s e 150' s De Kalb Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, \$9,000; owner, Isabella Gordon, 3 Willow St.; architect, R. Dixon; builder, J. Gordon.

Greene St., s e 100' e Bedford Ave., 13 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, each, about \$8,500; owner, etc., James H. Harrow, 106 Lawrence St.

Bedford Ave., s w cor. Hooper St., three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$18,500; owner, Edward Havens, cor. Bedford Ave. and Reap St.; architect, W. H. Gaylor; builders, James Rodwell and C. L. Johnson.

Patterson St., s e 100' w Hoyt St., two-story brick ticket-office and theatre entrance; owners, Hyde & Helman, Adams St., near Myrtle Ave.; architect, Wm. Taylor; builder, M. J. Royce.

Bedford St., No. 328 — 80 West Smith St., three-story brick tenement; cost, \$5,500; owner, Samuel Frost, 68 Irving Pl., New York; architect, etc., E. G. Valli; mason, John Hayes.

Gramercy Ave., s e cor. Moore St., 4 four-story brick stores and tenements; cost, each \$6,000; owner, Jacob Klefer, 142 Gramercy Ave.; architect, John Platte; builders, Gramann & Maurer.

Pier foot of Hudson Ave., four-story frame elevator; cost, \$4,000; owner, Robert Colgate & Co., Riverdale, N. Y.; architect and builder, H. G. Secker.

Montrose Ave., s e 150' e Ewen St., three-story frame store and tenement; cost, \$4,000; owner, Charles Ness; architect, J. Platte; builders, J. Schlereth and J. Friesse.

De Kalb and Central Aves. and Stockholm St., one and three-story railroad depot; cost, \$100,000; owner, Brooklyn & New York R. R. Co.; architect, Edward E. Raitt; builders, John D. Anderson and Wm. Russell.

Franklin St., s e 410' e Bedford Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, each \$7,000; owner and carpenter, S. E. C. Russell, 65 Grand Ave.

Twenty-third St., s e, extending to Twenty-fourth St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves., two-story brick car-house and storage lot; cost, \$17,000; owner, Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co., cor. Atlantic and Third Aves.; architect, Geo. W. Anderson; builders, John D. Anderson and John Lee.

Wyckoff Ave., Woodbine and Key Sts., one-story brick stable; cost, \$28,000; owner, Brooklyn City Railroad Co., 10 Fulton St.; architect, A. W. Dickie; builders, John Lambert and P. Brady.

Wyckoff Ave., Palmetto and Woodbine Sts., two-story brick car-house and hay-loft; cost, \$48,000; owner, Brooklyn City Railroad Co., 10 Fulton St.; architect, A. W. Dickie; builders, W. H. Hazard & Son and P. Brady.

ALTERATIONS. — Hecce St., No. 145, two-story brick bay-window extension; cost, \$2,500; owner, L. J. Bug-window architect, G. S. Teale; builders, W. & T. Lamb.

Ewen St., n w cor. Cook St., two-story brick extension; cost, \$2,500; owner, Wm. Battermann on premises; architect, Th. Engelhardt; builders, G. Doering and H. Loeffler.

Hicks St., n w cor. Cranberry St., raised one-story, interior alterations; cost, \$2,500; owner, Wm. Court, on premises; architect, I. D. Reynolds; builder, M. C. Ruch.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS. — J. Marsen, two-story brick store, 24' x 70', 331 Halsted St.; cost, \$3,800.

D. E. A. Hartwell, four-story brick warehouse, 43' x 100', Lake and Jefferson Sts.; cost, \$12,000.

W. Jacobs, one-story brick store and house, 60' x 70', Paulina and Mooreman Sts.; cost, \$5,000.

Union Iron and Steel Co., two-story brick wire mill, 86' x 140', Ashland and Archer Aves.; cost, \$25,000.

Lizzie Lane, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 60', Indiana Ave.; cost, \$4,000.

E. Baggett, two-story brick store, 30' x 60', 152 Fifth Ave.; cost, \$3,000.

T. Mackin, 2 three-story brick dwells., 50' x 74', 241 Illinois St.; cost, \$12,000.

E. W. Jennings, 3 three-story brick dwells., 60' x 40', Washington St.; cost, \$13,000.

Mobile.

STONES. — Perryman Stores, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 North Commerce St., burnt March 20, 1881, rebuilt on original plans; Nos. 48 and 50, contractor, G. E. Tyndall, cost, \$4,200; No. 52, contractors, Marvin & Farley, cost, \$1,675.

DWELLINGS. — North-west cor. Church and Jackson Sts., two-story frame dwell.; owner, A. Levy; contractors, John P. Enrie & Son; cost, \$3,000; architect, Jas. H. Hutchison.

North-east cor. Government and Lawrence Sts., two-story frame dwell.; owner, John L. Laurels; contractor, M. Smith; cost, \$2,000; architect, Jas. H. Hutchison.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Eighteenth St., s e 140' e Avenue A, 2 three-story hard-brick factories; total cost, \$9,000; owner, Vernon K. Stevenson, 115 Broadway; architects, D. & J. Jardine; builder, W. C. Follows.

(Continued on next page.)

SUMMARY:—

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Buice J. Talbot.

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HOLLAND.

RELIC HUNTING.

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Government with the

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Parisian houses now sta-

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

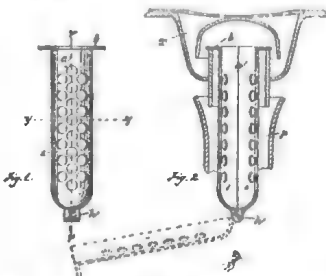
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents heretofore, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

213,619. SINK-STRAINER.—John M. Simpson, Boston, Mass. This invention relates to removable strainers for the drain-pipes of sinks, to arrest solid matter and prevent it from clogging into the drain-pipe. The invention has for its object to provide a removable strainer adapted to be easily applied and removed, to be used for a considerable length of time without being cleaned, and to be conventionally cleaned when occasion requires. The invention consists in a strainer composed of a perforated flanged tube, inserted in a sink drain-pipe below the usual bell strainer, and



made in two longitudinal sections adapted to be separated when the strainer is removed from the pipe, so that accumulations of solid matter may be readily removed: a represents the strainer, a perforated tube of metal open at one end and provided with a flange, b. The tube is so proportioned that it can be inserted in a sink drain-pipe, p, below the ordinary bell strainer, T, without completely filling it. The perforations of the strainer are sufficient in size and number to allow the liquids to escape freely. The strainer is divided longitudinally into two separable sections, 1, 2, which are connected at the lower end of the strainer by a hinge, A, so that when removed from the drain-pipe the strainer may be opened, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, for the convenient removal of accumulations of solid matter.

215,278. APPARATUS FOR CONSUMING SMOKE.—William Chisholm, Cleveland, O.

245,269. MORTISING-MACHINE.—John C. Foster, Reading, Pa.

245,269. NUT-WRENCH.—Gilmore C. Fink, St. Petersburg, Fla.

245,318. CEMENT.—John Robertson, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

245,319. WATER-CLOSET.—John Robertson, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

245,323. PUMP-SHAFT.—Henry Sprinkel, Cooper, Ill.

245,334. FIRE-ESCAPE.—Julius T. Wolf, Mayville, Wis.

245,335. FIRE-ESCAPE.—Henry Bristol, Westville, Conn.

245,383. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—John Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.

245,389. STOP-PIPE THIMBLE.—Andrew W. Krapf, Blissfield, Mich.

245,412. LOCK.—Dana H. Flint, Hopkinton, N. Y.

245,419. STEAM-HEATING APPARATUS.—Edward E. Gold, New York, N. Y.

245,494. FIRE-ESCAPE.—Charles A. Gregory, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

245,499. APPARATUS FOR PIERING GUTTERS, STREET-CLOSINGS, AND SIDEWALKS FROM ICE AND SNOW.—James A. Harvey, Burlington, Vt.

245,511. EXTENSIBLE SHAD-BLACKET.—Philipp Koel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

245,519. WEATHER-BEARD GAUGE.—John Madison Lawrence, Winnsboro, Tex.

245,541. SHUTTER-FASTENER.—Alphonse Montant, New York, N. Y.

245,545. ELECTRIC GAS-LIGHTING DEVICE.—Geo. J. Murdoch, Hinghamton, N. Y.

245,569. FURNACE-DAMPEN.—Wm. E. Puffer, New York, N. Y.

245,570. VARNISH.—Ernst Schults, Berlin, Prussia, Germany.

245,574. TREATMENT OF HYDRAULIC CEMENT IN THE KILN.—James B. Speed, Louisville, Ky.

245,589. DEVICE FOR RAISING WEIGHTS.—Wm. W. Vaughn, Stockton, Cal.

245,596. BEVEL-SQUARE.—C. Bishop Weissauer, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Henry Birn, Jersey City, N. J.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS.—A. M. Grimes, additional story to back building, Burke St., at Canton Ave.
Chas. Neale, back building, No. 188 South Ann St., between Thames and Lanier Sts.
G. J. Larum, two-story brick building, w s Jackson St.

AN EXHIBITION

—OF—

Architectural Drawings

—WILL BE HELD—

IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAIR

—OF THE—

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,
IN BOSTON,

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Temperance Temple, 41 and 43 Gay St., two towers and a cornice.

John Trister, two-story brick building, 37 Bradford Alley, between Canton Ave. and Alceanna St.

D. Ludwig, three-story brick building, n e cor. Class St. and Greenmount Ave.

D. A. Price, two-story brick back building, 234 Arty Ave.

Loander Jones, additional story to 51 Arlington Ave.

C. A. Gambrell & Co., five-story brick building and one-story engine-house, Smith's Wharf.

Thos. Wilson Sanitarium, six-story brick warehouse, n e cor. Sharp and Germu Sts.

Marion St. and Jew Alley.

E. S. Smith, 2 two-story brick buildings, Bethel St., between Canton Ave. and Alceanna St.

ALTERATIONS.—Mr. Howard Mumukidaysen is carrying on extensive improvements at his property, 257 Charles St., under plans furnished by Mr. Geo. Arler, architect.

The National Marine Bank, the permit for the erection of which has been noticed, will be immediately proceeded with. Mr. Geo. Archer, architect; cost, \$16,000.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Wood, South St., near Commercial St., for D. J. Cutter, stable, 49' x 60'; J. H. Wilder, builder.

Upcoming St., near Warren St., for Mrs. N. E. Temple, stable, 30' x 33', two-story; John Oliver, builder.

Blue Hill Ave., near Alaska St., for J. S. Kemp, dwell., 22' x 32', two-story; Henry J. Bartlett, builder.

Beacon St., rear of, near Brighton Ave., for Geo. J. Quinsler, dwell., 20' x 23', two-story; Geo. J. Quinsler, builder.

Terrace St., near Sheridan Ave., for Daniel Neavens, dwell., 20' x 32', two-story; J. H. Cox, builder.

Augusta Ave., near Metropolitan Ave., for John Fallon, dwell., 21' x 28'; Geo. A. Spear, builder.

Lafayette St., rear of, near Washington St., for Standard Rubber Co., rubber factory, 60' x 110'; F. G. Case, builder.

Order St., No. 17A, rear of, for J. Robbins & Co., coal-house, 64' x 116'; J. Montgomery, builder.

Tudor St., near R St., for Robert Bishop, storage, 60' x 110', three-story.

Commonwealth St., near Eastern Ave., for N. Y. & N. E. R. Co., freight-house, 62' x 60'.

Myrtle St., near Dudley St., for B. C. Denuett, 3 dwells., 20' x 24'; B. C. Denuett, builder.

Trull St., near Hancock St., for S. B. Pierce, dwell., 29' x 38', two-story; Wm. J. Jolliffe, builder.

Brick, near West Chester Park, for Ezra H. Baker, stable and dwell., 25' x 80' 4", two-story; Vital & Dodge, builders.

The following permits were issued at the office of Inspector of Building during the month of July:—

Brick, 45; wood, 82; wood, asphalt, 1; alterations, 219; boilers, etc., 24; heating apparatus, etc., 46; street, 143. Total, 669.

ALTERATION.—Ebon D. Jordan, Esq., is building an addition to his residence, No. 46 Beacon St., containing staircase hall, dining room, picture-gallery, etc., at a cost of about \$7,500; Mr. S. J. P. Thayer, Boston, architect.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Allen & Kenway are the architects of a house for Geo. N. Dana, on Beacon St. It is a stone front, three-story, 28' x 62'; Vital & Dodge and L. Orsely, contractors.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Clason Ave., e s, 100' n Willoughby Ave., four-story brick addition to convent; cost, \$40,000; owners, Sisters of Mercy; architect, P. C. Keely.

Sixteenth St., Nos. 120-124, cor. Fourth Ave., two-story frame church; cost, \$2,000; owner, Free Methodist Society; architect, A. Blum; builder, J. A. Schiller.

Lincoln Pl., n s, 233' w Seventh Ave., four-story brick dwell.; cost, \$12,500; owner, Ellen L. Condon, 26 Sterling Pl.; architect, C. Werner; builders, M. Ryan and W. Zang.

Floyd St., s s, 350' e Tompkins Ave., three-story frame tenement; cost, \$4,500; owner, architect and builder, Henry Loebler, 193 Stockton St.

Bore St., s s, 100' e Second St., two-story frame dwell.; cost, \$4,250; owner, Jacob Straus, 20 Moore St.; architect, J. Platts; builders, S. Brendel and J. Rieger.

Truth Ave., n w cor. Sixteenth St., three-story brick store and flats; cost, \$3,500; owner, James McKiverkan, Parkville, L. I.; architect and builder, R. Dixon.

Heave St., s e cor. Wythe Ave., four-story brownstone store and tenement; cost, \$9,500; owner, Richard Healey, architect, Isaac H. Reynolds.

Third Ave., n w cor. North Seventh St., four-story brick store and tenement; cost, about \$10,000; owner, Mrs. O'Donnell; architect, John Mumford.

Bedford Ave., w s, 45' 8" s Quincy St., 2 three-story brownstone store and flats; cost, \$10,000; owner, J. H. Ireland, cor. Kent and Cross St.; architect, Wm. H. Gaylor; builders, C. King and E. Van Voorhis.

Hicks St., No. 119, two-story and basement brownstone dwell.; cost, \$14,000; owner, Lemuel H. Arnold, 62 Wall St., New York; architect, Stephen D. Hatch; builder, Elbert Snedeker.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—N. Schaeffer, two-story brick dwelling, 22' x 54', 420 West Chicago Ave.; cost, \$4,000.

J. A. Thorn, two-story brick dwell., 24' x 45', 2,975 Wabash Ave.; cost, \$4,500.

T. Keating, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 40', 190 Centre Ave.; cost, \$7,000.

P. Drovak, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 60', 704 Allport Ave.; cost, \$2,000.

A. P. Gilmore, one-story addition, 80' x 175', 215 Madison St.; cost, \$12,000.

Michigan Ave., Baptist Church, repair church, Michigan Ave., near Twenty-third St.; cost, \$25,000.

M. Smurston, one-story brick dwell., 24' x 45', Locomis and Seventeenth Sts.; cost, \$2,000.

H. Keph, two-story brick dwell., 24' x 64', 606 Twentieth St.; cost, \$2,000.

W. Kruger, three-story brick store and dwell., 26' x 76', 633 Blue Island Ave.; cost, \$4,000.

G. Lambrecht, two-story dwell., 20' x 65', 3,474 Broad St.; cost, \$4,000.

W. Werson, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 60', 3,424 Lock St.; cost, \$3,200.

C. B. Brown, one-story addition to foundry, 40' x 60', Illinois and Kingsbury Sts.

W. Trimble, brick store and dwell., 22' x 42', Madison and Fortieth Sts.; cost, \$3,000.

E. H. Johnson, two-story brick dwell., 26' x 60', 3,443 Vermont Ave.; cost, \$6,100.

J. Jaub, two-story brick dwell., 24' x 46', 59 Weland St.; cost, \$2,600.

J. P. Harvey, two-story brick dwell., 23' x 37', 269 Church St.; cost, \$3,000.

G. M. Richardson, three-story brick dwell., 41' x 62', 1339 West Washington St.; cost, \$7,000.

(Continued on next page.)

THE AM

VOL. X.

AUGUST

Entered at the Post Office

SUMMARY:—

The Industrial Schools of

New York.—Summer H.

Maxim Electric Lamp H.

Explanation of the Run

Philadelphia, and Boston

River.—The Forty-second Str

tion of Swiss Villages.

CARBONIC OXIDE AND CAST-I

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PLAM

LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.—

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—

The Cradock House, Medi

—Cavender Club House, C

Haag, Watzburg, Germa

DECORATION AS APPLIED TO

POINT OF VIEW. . . .

ASPHALT. . . .

THE FINDING OF ROMAN TOW

COMMUNICATIONS:—

Cold-Air Supply.—A Sys

Architecture. . . .

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. . . .

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THE epidemics of intermittent fever which have appeared in Western Massachusetts seem in a fair way to be thoroughly investigated, and it may be hoped that an important addition to our knowledge of the subject will be the result. The most energetic action has been taken in Lenox, where the disease

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

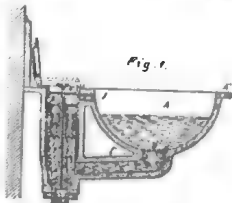
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BUILDING PATENTS.

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243,718. **WASH-BASIN.**—Charles H. Moore, Yonkers, N. Y. This invention consists of a wash-basin, a slab, and an outlet-chamber, made in one piece, with a float operating in the outlet-chamber, and a soap-dish fitted in the surface-opening of said chamber. It also consists of a plug valve fitted in an independent valve-seat secured in the bottom of the outlet-chamber. A' shows the slab, A the bowl, and B an enlarged chamber, adapted to contain a soap dish, in the surface opening, and extending downward to the outlet. This chamber has a float operating in it, and is



shaped at the lower end and to receive an independent seat for the plug-valve to operate in. This valve-seat B has a shaft on it, and is secured to the end of chamber B with a lock-nut. The float H, operating in the chamber B, is intended to lift the valve C in case of any accidental increase of water in the basin; and the chamber J, which is most applicable to bath-tubs, is intended as an auxiliary to supply the outlet or float-chamber B. B' is a counter-sunk outlet of the basin A, into which a movable strainer, E, is fitted to afford access to the passage C. G represents a soap dish fitted in the open chamber B, having a passage through it for the spindle of the plug-valve to operate in.

246,593. **STEAM ROOK-DRILL.**—Samuel G. Bryer, Bangor, Me.

246,597. **SMOKY-METAL AND CONCRETE PIPE FOR DRAINAGE.**—Mortimer M. Camp, New Haven, Conn.

246,600. **LOCK.**—Frederick Egge, Bridgeport, Conn.

246,600. **WINDMILL.**—Francis J. Goldsmith, Fairville, O.

246,615. **BOAT.**—William T. Kenyon, New Britain, Conn.

246,618. **FAUCET.**—Thomas F. Langley, East Kingston, N. H.

246,620. **WARNING AND VENTILATING APPLIANCES BY THE SUN'S RAYS.**—Edward S. Merce, Salem, Mass.

246,631. **KNOB FOR LATCH-LOCKS.**—Henry M. Paine, Newark, N. J.

246,639. **THUNDER-LIGHTER.**—Henry E. Russell, Jr., New Britain, Conn.

246,642. **DOOR-HANDLER.**—Samuel Selden, Erie, Pa.

246,655. **MARINE STRUCTURE FOR WATER-WORKS.**—Geo. R. Bramhall, Chicago, Ill.

246,656. **WEATHER-STRIP.**—James C. Brannon, Independence, Kan.

246,658. **PIPE-SCAPE.**—Robert Bustin, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

246,659. **CURTAIN-CORD TIGHTENER.**—Samuel G. B. Cook, Baltimore, Md.

246,663. **PANTOGRAPH.**—James B. Crocker, Jr., and Edward Fess, Chicago, Ill.

246,664. **SELF-CLOSING VALVE AND FAUCET.**—Geo. R. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

246,703. **DETACHABLE SAW-TOOTH.**—Elias C. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind.

246,704. **BASIL-HOLDER.**—Albert Ayers, Halway, N. J.

246,708. **SPRING-HINGE.**—Joseph H. Banker, Cincinnati, O.

246,709. **STONE-PIPE DAMPER.**—Ashbell Barnum, Green Island, N. Y.

246,718. **PLUMBER'S TRAP.**—Andrew Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

246,735. **MACHINE FOR FORMING METALLIC ELEVATOR-TRUCKS.**—James Dunn, Fort Hope, Ontario, Canada.

246,741. **HOISTING-APPARATUS.**—Albert C. Foster, Leno, Ill.

246,742. **SCRUB-DRIVER.**—George K. Gay and John H. Parsons, Augusta, Me.

246,752. **HAND-LOCK.**—Hanson Goodrich and Joseph R. Nieldall, Manchester, N. H.

246,767. **CHIMNEY-FLUE BRUSH.**—David C. Greenway, Abingdon, Va.

246,762. **PIPER-DRIVING WOOD.**—Erwin Hagen, St. Louis, Mo.

246,781. **AIR-COOLING APPARATUS.**—Ralph S. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.

246,783. **MOULD FOR FORMING THE WALLS OF CISTERNS OR WALLS.**—Olof Johnson and Johan J. Sandstrom, Algona, Ia.

246,790. **HEATING-APPARATUS FOR BUILDINGS.**—Ernst Korting, Brunswick, Germany.

246,801. **PUMP AND WATER-ELEVATOR.**—Charles L. Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

246,814. **LOCK-HINGE.**—Charles W. Pierce, Oak Hill, N. Y.
246,815. **VENTILATING-MACHINE.**—William A. Pitt, New York, N. Y.
246,840. **WOOD-BORING MACHINE.**—James M. Trackwell, Skookumchuck, Wash.
246,841. **WINDMILL, SKYLIGHT, &c.**—William Trotter, Jr., Oyster Bay, N. Y.
246,845. **APPARATUS FOR ILLUMINATING BUILDINGS.**—Jonathan B. Whitcomb, Berkeley, Cal.
246,846. **EXPANDING MANHOLE.**—John A. Wilde, Hudson, N. Y.
246,855. **VENERING WOOD.**—George Woods, Cambridgeport, Mass.
246,860. **(Reissue.) COMBINED CLUTCH AND BRAKE OF HOISTING-DRUMS FOR ELEVATORS, &c.**—Julius S. Lane, Akron, O.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.
BUILDING PERMITS.—Fifteen permits have been issued during the past week, the following being the most important:—
S. D. Price, 9 dwellings, Ann St., north of Biddle St.
Henry Sprain, brick dwell., 25 Bethel St., bet. Pratt and Lombard Sts.
Henry Winder, three-story brick building, w. cor. Hudson and Henry Sts.
Lewis Seldner & Son, five-story warehouse, Liberty St., bet. Gorman and Lombard Sts.
Joseph Turner, 3 three-story brick dwells., Townsend St., commencing at s. cor. John and Townsend Sts., and 7 three-story brick dwells., John St., commencing 100' south of Townsend St., corner houses architect.
Epworth Church. — Brick and stone church building, cor. Mosher and Hilmer Sts.
James Corner & Sons, brick and iron warehouse, Ann St., south of Thames St.
WAREHOUSES.—Two brick warehouses, 24' x 85' each, stone and terra-cotta finish, to be built for Mr. A. B. Hoffman and Mr. Lewis Seldner respectively, are now in process of erection on Liberty St., near German cor., cost, \$20,000 and \$21,000; B. E. Bennett, contractor; Chas. L. Carson, architect.
ALTERATIONS.—The front and interior of "Temperance Temple," South Gay St., near Fayette, are being re-modelled under drawing prepared by Mr. Jackson C. Gott, architect. The improvements, which will cost about \$6,000, are being executed by Mr. Henry C. Albaugh.
CLUB-HOUSE.—The competition for the "Merchants' Club," participated in by Messrs. J. A. & W. T. Wilson, Nierale & Son, O. E. Cassell, and J. C. Neilson has resulted in the selection of the design submitted by Messrs. Nierale & Son, a premium of \$100 being awarded to each of the other competitors. The building is to be about 40' x 81', located on German St., near South, and will cost about \$25,000.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Wood. — Webster St., near Cambridge St., for Ebenezer A. Hollis, 2 dwells., 20' x 30', 1 1/2' x 2 1/2', two-story; Henry M. Perry, builder.
Warner Ave., near Harvard St., for Herbert E. Dennett, 2 dwells., 19' x 30', two-story; Joseph Stewart, builder.
Warner Ave., near Harvard St., for Herbert E. Dennett, dwell., 19' x 33', two-story; Joseph Stewart, builder.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Cedar Grove Cemetery, Adams St., near Milton St., for City of Boston, greenhouse, 23' x 63', 2 cells 11' x 80' 6" each; John H. Hart & Co., builders.
Parker St., near Dorchester Ave., for A. W. Tico, dwell., 21' x 30', two-story; Charles Simson & Co., builders.
Hoffman St., rear of, near Gilbert St., for Michael Mitchell, stable, 20' x 32'; John L. Dakin, builder.
Harford St., near Sargent St., for James I. McLellan, dwell., 22' x 32', two-story; Jas. D. McLellan, builder.
Goodwin St., near Bellevue St., for Edward N. Capen, storage of carriages, 38' x 60', two-story; J. B. Keene, builder.
Cranford St., cor. Elm Ave., for G. Dary, dwell., 30' x 52', two-story; Wilson Bros., builders.
Pyneham St., rear of, near Tremont St., for Metropolitan R. R. Co., 21' x 60'.
Brick. — Tremont St., No. 21, for Bridget Goldie, dwell., 38' x 60', three-story flat; Jeremiah J. Spillans, builder.
Channey St., Nos. 30 and 32, for W. S. Dexter, mercantile, 23' 9" x 100', five-story flat; M. S. & G. N. Miller, contractors.
Channey St., cor. Rowe Pl., for David and Henry C. Noviss, mercantile, 63' x 60', six-story; Timothy E. Stuart, builder.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—North Twelfth St., n. s. 175 w. Second St., brick chimney, 20' x 8' at base and 16' x 6" at top; cost, \$2,300; owners, C. C. Reed & Co.; builder, Wm. L. Langridge, Jr.
Quincy St., b. s. between Yates and Lewis Aves., 3 three-story brownstone dwells., cost, \$6,000 each; owner, A. G. Vandewater, 450 Fifth St.
Plymouth St., n. s. 705 w. Pearl St., rear, three-story brick storehouse; cost, \$5,000; owner, E. W. Bliss; builders, M. Reed and E. Snedeker.
North Seventh St., n. s. 100 w. Seventh St., three-story frame tenement; cost, \$3,500; owner, William Colt, 215 Carroll St.; architect, Baldwin Pettit; builders, Bruce & Inckerson and Baldwin Pettit.
Monroe St., 350 w. Yates Ave., two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$4,000; owner, Samuel Organ, 561 Monroe St.; architect, H. B. Eastman; builder, J. De Herard.
Battle St., s. e. cor. Nevins St., one-story brick moulding-mill; cost, \$5,000; owner, John S. Loonis, 325 President St.; architect, David H. Long; builders, Nash & Partell.
On Dock, between Broadway and South Sixth St., two-story brick factory, etc.; cost, \$20,000; owner, New York Ferry Co., foot Broadway; architect, W. B. Ditmars; builders, Griffith J. Roberts and Jenkins & Gilles.
Second Ave., w. s. near 6th St., two-story frame factory; cost, \$2,500; owners, Chambers Bros.; architect and builder, H. E. Fickett.
Ninth St., s. w. cor. Seventh Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, \$7,000 each; owner, F. Mulhally, 576 Quincy St.; builders, John Aspl and P. Ward.
Duane St., n. s. 200 e. Nevins St., two-story frame saw and blind factory; cost, \$3,500; owner, etc., Stanley Muckles, 672 Pacific St.
Commercial St., n. s. 200 e. Ann St., two-story brick machine-shop; cost, \$3,000; owner, Havemeyer Sugar Refining Co., mason, J. B. Woodruff.
Lafayette Ave., n. s. bet. Tompkins and Murey Aves., 2 three-story brownstone dwells.; cost, \$8,250 each; owner, William Lehnken, 202 South St., New York; architect and builder, John H. Smith.
Elm St., No. 31, three-story frame tenement; cost, \$3,500; owner, Henry Steinmann, cor. North Ninth and Fifth Sts.; builder, John Rieger.
Columbia St., e. s. 75 s. Ninth St., three-story brick

(Continued on next page.)

VOL. X.

SEPTEMBER

Entered at the Post Office

SUMMARY:—

The Death of President Garfield, Va. — Garfield's Exhibition. — The Attention of the Thames. — Railway Freight House, Germany. — A Party-Winner. — Near Woodstock Town. — THE FAIR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY. — CEMETERIES REFORMED. — II. THE ILLUSTRATIONS: — LIONS AT SYRACUSE, N. Y. monde. — Foreign Skies (N. O.). LEGAL NOTES AND CASES. — THE REVELATIONS OF SANTA NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

THERE are in the lives when the duties, interests life should give place for ship, and we need not apportion small portion of the space nical matters to the expression feel at the sad event which elected President, and his otic leader. The pity and watched for so many weeks given place to a sorrow which the hearts of all Americans Ohio family afflicts ten millioning that a nation is so deeply under the influence of universal feelings find expression, and sacrifices are renewed and religious will before long demand the pity excited by the shall have been the means of will have been no less service and upright life.

A THREE-STORY building mond and Alleghany Railroad in last week, owing, it is said, which "was crushed in by the were killed, and four more papers remark that the railroad accident, as the building contractors, from their own to the company. Who is responsible for the death of Without remarking on the must be managed whose office such gross defects in the structure own occupancy, we may say responsible for the death of obliged to trust for safety to of the roof was such that it then the person who designed trophe; or if he, acknowledge was compelled to undertake person, who assumed the real criminal. It cannot these persons are, and to a and although they may be satisfaction for the loss and grief inflicting, some good may be them, to deter other ignorant with the lives of the innocent

A REMEDY for drought, which suggested to the mill-owners the scarcity of water from J. A. Devoe, a meteorologist

(Continued on next page.)

THE courses pursued in the Institute will form a somewhat, but will, it is hoped, be in principle now universally admitted, that the laws of structure are to be learned only by studying them. It has begun to find application in education, but its peculiar value is not understood by those who have not received the public instruction. It is difficult for any one but an architect to understand what architecture suffers, not from the want of constructors, but from the want of the science which they apply. The laws of the science and those of architectural construction are so intimately connected in our minds, so that we cannot think of the one without the other, or a pointed arch, without suggesting thoughts of proportion.

Sept 24, 1881

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive continuing information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

- 246,962. SAFETY ATTACHMENT FOR ELEVATORS. — Ephraim D. Bishop, San Francisco, Cal.
- 246,865. BRIDGE FOR BRUSHES. — Edwin S. Chandler, Bennington Centre, Vt.
- 246,871. FIRE-ESCAPE. — Alphonse T. Cwerdinski, St. Louis, Mo.
- 246,876. SASH-FASTENER. — Charles L. L. Emery, Dilldeford, Me.
- 246,881. COSSMOIDE. — Duncan C. Hartman, Baltimore, Md.
- 246,885. REAMER. — Joseph H. Huber, Lancaster, Pa.
- 246,889. COMPOSITION FOR FILLING THE PORES OF WOOD. — Christopher H. Kuhn, Cincinnati, O.
- 246,894, 246,895, 246,896, 246,897, 246,898, 246,899. FIRE-EXTINGUISHER. — Charles M. Martin, New York, N.Y.
- 246,903. METAL-TURNING LATHE. — Thos. G. Morse, Pa.
- 246,904. BIT-STOCK. — Obed Peck, Rowe, Mass.
- 246,914. AUTOMATIC ELEVATOR-GATE. — Thomas Scholey, Teoria, Ill.
- 246,936. SASH-HOLDER. — Gustavus H. Barb, Denton, Tex.
- 246,939. ROCK-DRILLING MACHINE. — Milan C. Dulock, Chicago, Ill.
- 246,950. SAFETY DEVICE FOR ELEVATORS. — John H. McCarran, Cincinnati, O.
- 246,973. WASTE-PIPE COVER FOR SINKS. — Johannes Peterson, New York, N.Y.
- 246,976. PIPE-WRENCH. — John F. Phillips, Georgetown, Col.
- 246,980. SAW-SET. — Edward Senn, New York, N.Y.
- 246,982. DOOR-SPRING. — Fred. W. Smith, Freeport, Ill.
- 246,985. PARLOR AND OTHER HEATING STOVES. — Edgar W. Anthony, Boston, Mass.
- 246,997. BRICK-KILN. — Daniel Ashbury and E. Nye Hutchinson, Charlotte, N.C.
- 247,027. SASH-BOARD FASTENER. — Thos. P. Dunne and Paul Rath, New York, N.Y.
- 247,031. DRINK FOR PAINTS. — Alexander H. Everett, San Francisco, Cal.
- 247,040. HOT-WATER GENERATOR. — William W. Goodwin, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 247,041. STONE DRILL OR REAMER. — John Greek, Evansville, Ind.
- 247,050. HANGER FOR SUSPENDING BEAMS. — Lemuel M. Ham, Boston, Mass.
- 247,062. ADJUSTER-HANDLE. — William A. Ives, New Haven, Conn.
- 247,106. REMOVABLE WOODEN THREAD FOR STONE STEPS. — Henry T. Pratt, New York, N.Y.
- 247,130. DUCK-KNOB. — Benjamin D. Stevens, Cambridge, Mass.
- 247,132. HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR AND HOIST. — Fernando Tommasini and Emile Heurtebise, Paris, France.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Since the last report twenty-one permits have been granted, of which the following are the more important: —
Solomon McCabe, 3 brick dwellings, Wall St., between West and Oxford Sts.
J. B. Irvine, 3 three-story houses, Carey St., near Mulberry St.
J. H. Irvine, 3 brick dwellings, Mount St., south of Edmonson Ave.
Baltimore Chrome Works, brick building, 50' x 200', cor. of Dock and Wills Sts.
J. G. Mann, three-story brick building, Dallas St., between Alameda and Lancaster Sts.
Geo. C. Herlium, 7 brick dwellings, Essex St., between Gies St. and Canton Ave.
S. T. Cromwell, 2 brick dwellings, Wayne St., near Warner St.
Edmund Dedler, 4 brick buildings, Watson St., between Exeter and Lloyd Sts.
Frank Ellerman, 2 brick buildings, Castle St., between Monument and Madison Sts.
E. W. Haviland, 11 brick dwellings, Freeman St., commencing at a w. cor. of Freeman and Stricker Sts.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Brick. — Court St., cor. Court Sq., for Fifty Associates, hotel, 43' 6" x 100', seven-story flat; J. W. Colburn & Co., builders.
Flat. — Monument St., near Bedford St., for William H. Haley, 6 dwellings, 20' 6" x 32', three-story; Wm. H. Haley, builder.
Hale Park Ave., rear of cor. Canterbury St., for D. Bianchetti, store, 20' x 30'; W. B. Walker, builder.
Alm St., Orient Heights, for Enrich F. Botter, dwell., 18' x 23'; James H. Coffin, builder.
Clarence Pl., near Washington St., for Samuel Williams, stable, 24' x 30', two-story; Joshua H. Wilder, builder.
North Avenue St., near Lyman Ave., for James Shaugnessy, 2 dwellings, 16' 6" x 27'; Daniel M. O'Connell, builder.

AN EXHIBITION

— OF —

Architectural Drawings

— WILL BE HELD —

IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAIR

— OF THE —

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,

IN BOSTON,

During September and October, 1881.

ARCHITECTS IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY

Are invited to contribute Designs to this Exhibition, and to forward their Contributions as soon as possible.

Drawings may be sent by mail, by express, prepaid, or by freight at reduced rates arranged by the officers of the association, to T. M. Clark, 178 Devonshire Street; Henry A. Turner, 31 West Street; John S. Darnell, City-Hall, or to the American Architect, 211 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Fifth St., s. s. 122'10" x Fifth Ave., 32 three-story brick and brownstone dwellings, each, cost, \$5,000; owner, C. B. Sheldon, 401 Wyckoff St.; architect, N. G. Foster, builder, Chas. Long.
Tenth Ave., s. s. 350 x Nestrand Ave., 3 two-story frame dwellings, cost, each, \$4,200; owner and builder, Thos. E. Greenland, 226 Kosciuszko St.; architect, I. D. Reynolds.
Central Ave., n. w. cor. Myrtle St., 2 three-story frame tenements, cost, \$9,000; owner, Peter Grimm, Central Ave.; architect, Geo. Hillenbrand; builders, Wm. Bayer and Sehey.
Wilder St., No. 85, s. s. 100 x Leonard St., four-story frame tenement, cost, \$5,000; owner, Henry Hecht, 101 Dover St., cor. Pearl St., New York; architect, Geo. Hillenbrand; builders, Wm. Bayer and J. Rueter.
Eighteenth St., No. 120, s. s. 100 x Third Ave., two-story brick dwell., cost, \$2,200; owner, E. F. T. Steindler, 615 Third Ave.; architect, George W. Brandt, builders, Firth & Van Pelt and George W. Brandt.
Clinton Ave., s. s. 46 x Fulton St., five-story brick flat, cost, \$11,000; owner, Thomas A. Wellwood; builder, J. Pearce.
Bremen St., s. s. south of Prospect St., 6 three-story brick dwellings, cost, \$3,500 each; owner, C. Ritchie, 16 Court St.; architect, E. T. Hatch.

Buffalo.

DWELLING. — Brick dwell., for Mr. Magnus Weiner, North St., n. e. 111' Circle; cost, \$25,000; architects, Holmes & Little.
STABLE for Mr. Daniel O'Day, a brick stable on North St., near Delaware Ave; cost, \$10,000; architects, Holmes & Little.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS. — G. Carpenter, 2 three-story brick stores and dwellings, 40' x 70', Madison St., near Paulina St.; cost, \$14,000.
W. B. Walker, two-story brick dwell., 42' x 70', 2025 Prairie Ave.; cost, \$9,000.
S. F. Norton, one-story brick dwellings, 20' x 34', Coblenz St., near Western Ave.; cost, \$2,400.
J. Schuster, three-story brick store and dwell., 24' x 60', 133 Laramie St.; cost, \$8,000.
C. Miller, three-story brick dwell., 27' x 180', 2819 Michigan Ave.; cost, \$10,000.
H. M. Taylor, one-story brick dwellings, 20' x 32', Coblenz St., near Western Ave.; cost, \$2,400.
C. C. Marshall, three-story brick factory, 40' x 100', 44 Desplaines St.; cost, \$20,000.
C. Buck, one-story brick dwell., 22' x 49', 430 Centre Ave.; cost, \$2,500.
City, two-story brick engine-house, 24' x 104', Ogdon Ave.; cost, \$10,500.
Murphy, Anthony & Co., one-story addition to boiler-shop, 20' x 100', Fulton St.; cost, \$2,000.
L. O. Goddard, two-story brick dwellings, 34' x 47', Lake Ave., near Thirty-sixth St.; cost, \$8,000.
F. Smeeth, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 54', 36 Montgomery St.; cost, \$2,000.
J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., five-story brick factory, 100' x 200', Market and Superior Sts.; cost, \$30,000.
S. Chase, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 52', 304 Sophia St.; cost, \$4,000.
W. St. L. & P. R. Co., additional story, 24' x 60', Twelfth St. and Third Ave.; cost, \$2,500.
R. Stevenson, three-story brick dwell., 25' x 50', La Salle Ave. and Schiller St.; cost, \$12,000.
G. H. Taylor, six-story brick building, 90' x 180', 140 Monroe St.; cost, \$120,000.
C. L. Hutchinson, three-story dwell., 30' x 60', 2790 Prairie Ave.; cost, 10,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

H. Shell, two-story brick dwell., 24' x 60', 2638 Westworth Ave.; cost, \$2,500.
McFarren, Levy & Co., one-story brick factory, 10' x 80', Indiana St. and La Salle Ave.; cost, \$3,500.
C. Kadovsky, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 54', Dickson St.; cost, \$3,000.
J. Sayk, two-story brick dwell., 25' x 50', 135 Nineteenth St.; cost, \$4,600.
C. Gottschalk, four-story brick malt-house, 68 Division St.; cost, \$12,000.
E. Lampke, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 60', 170 Dayton St.; cost, \$3,000.

Denver, Col.

BUILDING PERMITS issued since our last report: —
C. R. Gallup, two-story brick dwell., 33' x 74', Chippewa St.; cost, \$3,700; E. F. Passett, architect.
D. O. Perrott, two-story brick dwell., 44' x 45', Tremont St.; cost, \$4,600.
J. M. Sticker, two-story brick dwell., 32' x 57', Eleventh St.; cost, \$5,700; E. Anthony, architect.
P. W. Barnes, one-story brick dwellings, each 20' x 25', Olive St.; cost, \$4,000.
Genl Albert Johnson, two-story brick dwell., 50' x 60', Sherman St.; cost, \$7,000.
E. O. Whitcott, two-story stone dwell.; cost, about \$14,000; E. E. Edbrooke, architect.
Jacob Schueler, three-story brick block, 20' x 70', Larimer St.; cost, \$10,000.
E. K. Smith, two-story brick dwell., 32' x 63', Arapahoe St.; cost, \$5,500.
Smith & Linkham, brick stable, 50' x 123', Lawrence St.; cost, \$6,000.
Mrs. Louisa Clough, two-story brick dwell., 30' x 48', Curtis St., between Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth Sts.; cost, \$4,500.
Adam Weber, two-story brick business house, 22' x 60', Holladay St., between Eleventh and Twelfth Sts.; cost, \$1,000.
Bishop J. P. Machebeuf, three-story brick dwell., 30' x 44', Stout St., between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Sts.; cost, \$9,000.
B. H. Baylis, two double brick dwellings, two-story each, 42' x 62', South Fifteenth St., between Capital and Olive Sts.; cost, \$15,000.
Charles Wheeler and Thomas Withers, two-story double brick dwell., 42' x 57', Chippewa St., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sts.; cost, \$8,000.
BREWERY. — Philip Zang & Co., three-story brick brewery, 91' x 157', Seventh and Water Sts.; cost, \$60,000; F. C. Eberly, architect.
HORSE-HOUSE. — Denver Fire Department, two-story brick horse-house, 25' x 75', Broadway; cost, \$10,000; Mr. Cushman, architect.
CITY-HALL. — New city-hall, four-story brick building, 100' x 250', stone basement and trimmings; cost, \$145,700; Nichols & (Husmann, architects; McPhoe & McGinnity, general contractors.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Fifty-eighth St., Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 E., three-story brick and stone club-house; cost, \$100,000; owner, German Liederkranz, W. Steinway, president, East Fourteenth St.; architects, Wm. Kubles and H. J. Schwartzman.
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth St., n. s. 40' x Grove Ave., 4 three-story brick dwellings; cost, each, \$3,000; architect, F. T. Camp; builders, A. B. Alexander and N. Hand & Son.
Broome St., s. s. 22 x Elm St., seven-story brick factory; cost, \$75,000; owner, William C. Browning, 753 Fifth Ave.; architect, J. Hoffman; builder, Richard Deceva.
Church St., Nos. 212 and 214, five-story brick store and lofts; cost, \$25,000; owner, Jacob Utigson, 30 Walker St.; architect, J. Hoffman.

(Continued on next page.)

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. X.

OCTOBER

Entered at the Post Office

SUMMARY: —

The Broadway Underground New York. — Malaria Statements regarding ery, Ala. — Fireproof the Sorbonne, Paris. — St. Gothard Tunnel. — vate Names.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENCE

THE ILLUSTRATIONS: —

Boat-House, with Details.

— Drawing Tables.

THE FAIR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

CIATION. — II.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE U

THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

COMMUNICATION.

Some Minor Uses of Iron

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

The building of the B seriously opposed by a num in New York, among oth and Grace Churches, the Lorillard, Spencer and W viduals. It is understood report on the expediency road will report favorably trary are brought to their objectors was recently held properly presented. The pated by the owners of the ing of their foundations by sandy portions of the route through the street is also ous to the interests of nei of the railroad profess to without any material inte mining of cellar walls by middle of the street might but several of the speakers that none of the subscribed in, and that there might the company responsible in cas

A CHIMNEY at the corner New York, fell some four stances, killing a man who was delayed until last week. P. Esterbrook, Superintendent probable cause of the accident down, and the bricks and of the shaft. and in Mr. Esterbrook the cylinder exerted a kind out the walls at the foot, and the Superintendent's cases an opening should be and planks placed in it to d side where it can be carried attention of all architects amon than to see the most ca tion or treatment of walls w or permanently, to retain a terial. The best engineers great cost of good work of of their constructions to a f commit similar or worse er capacity.

The village of Schaghtico visited by malarial disease construction of a railway cul the course of some small st stagnant pools. The town hills of the upper Hudson nowned for its healthfulness been so violent as to affect

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

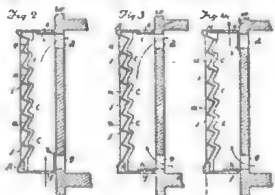
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

247,420. WARMING AND VENTILATING APARTMENTS BY THE SUN'S RAYS. — Edward S. Morse, Salem, Mass. The invention consists in the employment of a casing attached to the outer wall of a building, and provided with a blackened surface of metal, earthenware, or other suitable material, having either a flat or corrugated surface protected by glass in front of the same, and so arranged as to allow the rays of the sun to fall as directly as practicable upon the blackened surface. Behind it is an inclosed airspace communicating by apertures at the upper and lower ends with corresponding openings of a room of a building, and also by separate openings with the outer atmosphere. The action of the sun's rays upon the blackened surface heats the air in the space, which heated air, as it ascends, may be directed into the room, so as to warm it, or it may serve to draw the air from the room, and thus ventilate it. A represents a casing attached to the exterior of a house, where it may be exposed to the sun's rays, c represents a plate extending from the top to the bottom of the casing and presenting series of inclined surfaces, so arranged that the rays of the sun will fall upon them



to the greatest advantage. This plate has a blackened surface in front, and is composed of metal, earthenware, or other suitable material. In front of this blackened surface is arranged a series of glass strips, or parallel with the inclined portions c, and set in casings j. At the top and bottom of the casing a, respectively, are openings e and f, and in the wall of the building, at the upper and lower ends of the casing, respectively, are apertures d and g. Between the opening and apertures of above, and the opening f and aperture g below, are hinged the lids i and h, so arranged as to close either aperture above or below while the other is open. When a room is to be heated, the lid h at the bottom of the casing is opened, thus closing the aperture g, and the lid i at the top closes the opening e, leaving the aperture d open. The air passes into f, becomes warmed in its passage through the casing and enters the apartment at d. In Fig. 3 the openings e and f are shown as closed; the air entering the casing from the apartment, and passing through the casing, reenters the apartment, and so continuing the circulation and adding to the supply of heated air in the apartment. When ventilation only is required, the bottom opening f is closed by lid h, leaving aperture open. Aperture e is then closed by lid i, leaving e open, as shown in Fig. 4. As the air becomes heated it passes up and out of opening e, drawing air all the time from the apartment through aperture g.

247,149. MACHINE FOR MOVING DOORS FOR LOCKS. — Tyne N. Andrews, San Francisco, Cal.
247,167. SASH-BALANCE. — Patrick H. Fox, Boston, Mass.
247,168. WOOD-WORKING TOOL-HANDLE. — James K. Green, Philadelphia, Pa.
247,172. — WELL AND ROCK DRILLING MACHINE. — Elias J. Hill, Findlay, Ohio.
247,210. WATER-CLOSET. — Edwin and LeGrand M. Norton, Chicago, Ill.
247,211. SCREW-CLAMP. — Eljah R. Osgood, Columbus, O.
247,226. MARK-HOLD AND HAND-HOLD STOPPER. — Daniel Sullivan, Central Falls, R. I.
247,229. APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING DWELLINGS. — William Wheeler, Concord, Mass.
247,230. HOTOGRAPH FOR LIGHTING DWELLINGS. — William Wheeler, Concord, Mass.
247,231. APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING DWELLINGS. — William Wheeler, Concord, Mass.
247,233. — MACHINE FOR QUARRYING AND DRIPPING STONE. — Jos. Williams, Commercial Road, Liverpool, County of Lancaster, England.
247,234. COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING WOOD. — Edward N. Andrews, New York, N. Y.
247,246. WINDOW-SCREEN. — John Forhan, New York, N. Y.
247,253. AIR-COOLING APPARATUS. — Ralph S. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
247,252. ARTIFICIAL STONE, TILE, AND MARBLE. — Jno. W. McKnight, Washington, D. C.
247,271. METHOD OF MAKING LINE-BRICK. — Jacob Reese, Pittsburg, Pa.
247,273. DRAIN-PIPE CONNECTION AND PLED FOR BATHS, ETC. — William Hicketts, Cincinnati, O.
247,282. REFLECTOR. — William Wheeler, Concord, Mass.
247,287. WASTE-WATER DISCHARGE FOR PORTABLE WASH-STANDS. — Nathan O. Bond, Fairfax Court-House, Va.

247,289. HEATING-FURNACE. — George R. Brown, Corning, N. Y.
247,310. SASH-HOLDER. — Charles D. Clark, Detroit, Mich.
247,328. MONKEY-WRENCH. — George T. Flanagan, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
247,331. SKETCHING APPARATUS. — Richard D. Gallagher, Omaha, Neb.
247,349. SHUTTER. — Alexander H. Hill, Okaloosa, Iowa.
247,353. CARPENTER'S SQUARE. — Jeremiah C. K. Howard, Edgerton, Mont.
247,361. TYPE-SUPPORTING HANGER. — Wm. Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.
247,370. MASON LATHING AND FURRING. — David W. Lloyd, Pittsburgh, Pa.
247,372. GAS-HEATING APPARATUS. — Charles M. Langer, New York, N. Y.
247,386. DIP-PIPE. — George A. McIlhenny, Washington, D. C.
247,402. FAUCET. — John M. Peck, New Haven, Conn.
247,406. PIPE-TONGS. — Nathan Purdy, Fall Brook, Pa.
247,411-415. ELECTRIC BURGALAR-ALARM. — Henry C. Kneiss, Jersey City, N. J.
247,416. LADDER. — Edward Row, Indiana, Pa.
247,421. CONCRETE PAVEMENT. — John J. Schilling, New York, N. Y.
247,422. PROCESS OF COLORING AND GRADING WOOD. — Charles Schneider, Jersey City, N. J.
247,428. FIRE-PROOF MASONRY-GRATES. — John L. Treviser and William H. Loomis, Alameda, Cal.
247,440. SASH-FASTENER. — Isaac F. Turner, Troy, N. Y.
247,450. STOVE-PIPE THIMBLE. — Elbridge D. West, Canandaigua, N. Y.
247,458. SASH-FASTENER. — Willard D. Doremus, Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Since our last report twenty-three permits have been granted, of which the following have been selected as worthy of mention: — J. Singsaet, three-story brick building, No. 370 Pennsylvania Ave., between Smith and Fisher Sts.; Denny & Mitchell, three-story brick building, 112 Baltimore St., between Carey and Republican Sts.; Valentine Sullivan, three-story brick building, n. cor. of Fayette and Amity Sts.; Congregational church, stone church-building, Eutaw St., between Dolphin and Hoffman Sts.; A. H. K. Hobbs, a two-story brick buildings, John St., 7th w. of Euter St.; John H. Morrow, three-story brick buildings, York St., 185 e. of Sharp St.; Wilson Sanitarium, five-story brick warehouse, 56 Hanover St., between Pratt and Lombard Sts.
STORIES. — The two large warehouses on the n. cor. of Howard and Mulberry Sts., are being demolished by Mr. William Ferguson, and will be immediately replaced by three two-story retail stores.
HOUSES. — Mr. Jacob Wahl has had drawings prepared for a three-story brick house, 18' 6" x 50' each, to be erected on Fairmount Ave.; cost, \$4,000 each. Also, a three-story brick houses, 16' x 40' each, to be built on Irwin Pl., and cost about \$3,000 each; Mr. Wm. F. Weber, architect.

Boston.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Brick. — Commonwealth Ave., No. 285, for Henry S. Whitcomb, dwell., 28' x 62', three-story and mansard; Keeney & Follows, builders.
Dartmouth St., rear of, near Columbus Ave., for Boston Title Co., office, 40' x 66'; Vinall & Dodge, builders.
Purchase St., Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60, for John Bassett, 2 mercantile buildings, 19' 2" x 50', three-story; Stevens & Rogers, builders.
Liverpool St., No. 132, for E. H. Hodges & Co., engine-house, 16' x 20'; E. H. Hodges & Co.
Wood. — Rutherford Ave., near Allen St., for A. H. Allen, storage, 60' x 80', three-story.
South St., near Washington St., for Emma E. Gray, dwell., 23' x 28', two-story; Alexander Rogers, builder.
South St., opp. Walton St., for Arthur W. Roberts, dwell., 30' x 21', two-story; Alex. Rogers, builder.
Greene St., near Centre St., for Estate of Alex. Dickson, 2 dwells., 20' x 40', two-story; Jos. Hammerle, builder.
Warren Sq., for Estate Alex. Dickson, 2 dwells., 20' x 40', two-story; Jos. Hammerle, builder.
Dorchester Ave., rear of, near Blake St., for John Boucher & Co., boiler-house, 30' x 16'; Jerome B. Keane, builder.
Trall St., near Hancock St., for Franklin King, dwell., 34' x 38' 7", two-story; Edw. McKechnie, builder.
Riverside St., near Adams St., for Ella F. Lapham, dwell., 16' x 25'; Eliza Lapham, builder.
Orchard Pl., near Boston St., for Wm. B. Traak, 2 dwells., 24' x 34', two-story and mansard; Wm. Eddie, builder.
Webster St., No. 229, for Mrs. Wm. D. Sheriffs, dwell., 21' x 32', two-story mansard; Frame & Patten, builders.
Elmore St., near Wilmont St., for New England Smelting Co., smelting-house, 25' x 60' and 25' x 70'; Wm. F. Wood, builder.
Emerson St., n. cor. East Fourth St., for Thomas McDowell, greenhouse, 24' x 60'; Henry M. Elliot, builder.
Holt St., No. 304, for Chas. H. Parker, dwell., 19' x 34', three-story; H. M. Merrill, builder.
1st St., near East Sixth St., for Locke & Nolan, 4 dwells., 19' x 32', two-story; Locke & Nolan, builders.
Narra St., near Tupelo St., for B. S. Bennett, dwell., 27' x 30', two-story; B. S. Bennett, builder.
STONE. — A four-story building has just been started at the corner of Winter and Washington Sts. It will have stone fronts on both streets; owner, M. G. Rich

anis, Eng.; Louis Weissbach, architect; cost, \$17,000; J. W. Coburn & Co. and McKean & Campbell, builders.

Brooklyn.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Hecker St., n. s. cor. E. Evergreen Ave., two-story frame dwell.; cost, \$2,200; owner, M. E. Goodwin; architect, F. Webber; builders, J. Graham and J. Kessel.
Sixth Ave., w. s. cor. Carroll St., four-story brownstone tenements; cost, \$6,000 each; owner, etc., Geo. W. Brown, 728 Fulton St.
Hainbridge St., n. s. cor. E. Tenth Ave., 3 two-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$2,500 each; owner, etc., Robert Given, 55 Canton St.; mason, Edward Mullin.
Kosciusko St., s. e. cor. Throop Ave., three-story brick store and dwell., and 3 two-story brick dwell.; total cost, \$18,000; owner and builder, M. J. McLoughlin, 100 Kosciusko St.; architect, R. Ford.
Floyd St., n. s. 250' w. Broadway, 4 two-story frame dwell.; cost, \$2,500 each; owner, etc., Geo. Ledford, 42 Thompson Ave.
Hecker Ave., n. e. 60' e. North Henry St., 2 three-story frame tenements; cost, \$3,600; owner, H. B. Dindin, Hecker Ave.; builder, John Hoepfer.
Jackson Ave., s. e. cor. Old Bushwick Ave., three-story brick store and tenement; cost, \$5,500; owner, Franz Brendel, on premises; architect, George Hillbrand, builder, Franz Brendel.
Fifth Ave., w. cor. Prospect Ave., three-story brick store and dwell.; cost, \$5,500; owner, Harriet Ingram, 702 Fifth Ave.; architect, George Ingraham; builder, Wm. Corrigan.
Union Ave., cor. Amelle St., 2 one-and-two-story brick factories; cost, \$12,000; owner, Wm. Cahill Excelsior Wire Manufacturing Co., 43 Fulton St.; architects, Parke Bros.; builders, Stephen J. Burrows and Oscar H. Doolittle.
Park Ave., Nos. 675 and 678, 2 1/2-story Mary Ave., 3 two-story frame dwell.; total cost, \$6,500; owner, F. Miller, 100 Leavitt Ave., and Harri St.; architect, T. Engelhardt; builders, Sachs & Smendinger and John Rueger.

Chicago.
BUILDING PERMITS. — F. Schneider, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 40', Seminary Ave., near Webster St.; cost, \$2,500.
J. H. Little, two-story brick dwell., 25' x 64', 629 West Adams St.; cost, \$8,000.
C. & N. W. Railway Co., two-story brick freight-house, 40' x 410', Kinzie and Water Sts.; cost, \$20,000.
C. Seipp, ice-house, 64' x 144', 2222 Ingelhart St.; cost, \$30,000.
F. Acker, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 32', 2814 Church St.; cost, \$3,000.
Mrs. — Troost, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 50', 34 Montana St.; cost, \$2,300.
J. W. Conroy, 2 three-story brick store and dwells., 40' x 10', 407 State St.; cost, \$10,000.
E. A. Holroyd, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 55', 440 Warren Ave.; cost, \$3,800.
Vordell & Hinkley, two-story brick factory, 60' x 90', Loomis and Taylor Sts.; cost, \$20,000.
M. Krantz, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 47', 40 Evergreen St.; cost, \$4,000.
Curran & Wolf, a two-story brick dwells., 63' x 145', Calumet Ave. and Twenty-second St.; cost, \$20,000.
M. Bartodieu, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 60', Eighteenth St., near Paulina St.; cost, \$3,700.
C. E. Baker, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 67', Indiana Ave., near Thirty-fifth St.; cost, \$6,000.
Johanna Webber, two-story front addition, 20' x 26', 18 Wesson St.; cost, \$12,000.
F. A. Lancaster, two-story dwell., 30' x 60', 2703 Park Ave.; cost, 10,000.
J. Kenny, one-story dwell., 20' x 40', Emerald Ave., near Thirty-third St.; cost, \$8,000.
ADDITION. — The Moran Building, on Washington St., 27 Dearborn, is having two stories added to it, of rather inserted. It is already one of the highest buildings in the city.
HOTEL. — A new hotel on the European plan is to be built by the owner of Burke's Hotel, Mr. William McCoy, on lots 8 and 9 in block 115, in the school section. It is on Clark St., east front, 100' of Jackson, and is 30' x 213', running through from Clark St. to Pacific Ave.

Louisville, Ky.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Of the building permits issued since last report, the following are those of importance: —
J. & N. R. Co., foundation for brick depot; cost, \$6,000; I. Wolters, architect.
Wittelsheiser & Paeckel, brick store and dwell.; cost, \$7,250; W. H. Redin, architect.
Geo. Freischner, brick dwell.; cost, \$9,000; C. D. Meyer, architect.
Catherine Keister, brick store and dwell.; cost, \$6,000; Chas. B. Meyer, architect.
H. Israel, brick dwell.; cost, \$2,500; Charles D. Meyer, architect.
Edward Fulton, brick store and dwell.; cost, \$7,000; C. A. Curtin, architect.
H. V. Loring, brick dwell.; cost, \$6,000; H. P. McDonald & Bro., architects.
Thomas Shanks, brick office; cost, \$2,700.
C. G. Maltby, brick dwell.; cost, \$3,900.

New York.
BUILDING PERMITS. — Syntex Pl., w. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-first St., two-story brick stable and office; cost, \$3,000; owner, Frank Beattie, 262 West Forty-third St.; architect, D. J. Marshall.
East Fifty-ninth St., Nos. 420 and 422, four-story brick tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner, A. Kreiselman, 420 East Fifty-ninth St.; architect, F. T. Camp.
Alexander Ave., n. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St., four-story brick store and tenement; cost, \$10,000; owner, Mary Dugan, 167 Alexander Ave.; architect, John Rogers; builder, Jas. O'Kane.
One Hundred and Ninety-ninth St., n. s. 25' w. Lexington Ave., 2 four-story brick apartment-houses; cost, each \$25,000; owner, Matthew Van de Water, 2525 Second Ave.; architect, Chas. Baxter.

(Continued on next page.)

SUMMARY: —
Village Hospitals suitable M.
The Plumbing Regulation of the Cincinnati Iron Street Elevator, Philadelphia. — in New York. — The Inhabitants of the Zuni Indians. Architects: a Local Council.
THE NEW TURKISH MUSEUM OF A NEW HISTORY OF ART.
THE FAIR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS. — IV. —
THE ILLUSTRATIONS: —
The Yorktown Monument — a commemorative of the Constitution. —
Kirkcaldy, Tieves. —
LEGAL NOTES AND CASES. —
FOURTH COMPETITION IN INTERIOR DECORATION FOR THE DENVER BUILDING. —
THE NEW PLUMBING REGULATIONS OF A DRESSING IN THE MOSAICS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF LONDON. —
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PATRONAGE OF TAPESTRY. —
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. —

AMONG the innumerable newspapers for perpetuating the most popular one appears the establishment of hospitals and endowed in such a way as to carry through, and it is present state of knowledge published, and the name of the kept quite as much in mind as few vast city establishments cottage-hospitals, which, scattered villages of the country, would hardly be tolerated in some such public charity is a reminder country districts a circumstances where whole families breaks of contagious disease to a single case, if means of had been available. The simple and inexpensive. A carefully heated and ventilated nurse or two, and a modest would do far more in any inhabitants to restore the sick from needless attacks of dis by contributing the money of a huge city or State at least, the country districts are ties than the towns.

We print elsewhere the extent of Health of the City of New plumbing-work in dwelling-houses of them, as will be observed others are put forth as proposed in every future cautious, and the document formal best plumbing practice of the a provisional set of regulations some weeks ago, and publishers might offer such criticisms proper, and although the first its way, some new rules and been added. Among these pipes should be placed in a half foot square, extending fight with lowered ventilated the shaft at every story, and floor, to stand on in case of

allow as closely as possible the outlines of the original mosaics. The changes made are as the omission of the seats of the figures were represented standing, must in its ungraceful and monotonous effect execution of the designs was entrusted to whom our readers have often heard, seems agreed as to the success of the design united with brilliancy of color. From the octagonal construction the light being thrown upwards from the center, heightened in a singularly effective quality with which the work has been suitably of Salvati's process for the time occupied seems relatively within two years, we note, although in three years. This rapidity is only of material, financial, and technical progress in the different processes of manufacture most recent improvements; but the work is in a process described at some

ing mosaic work was to cover the wall of cement, and insert the pieces separately (operation at Rome) only allows two at any one time, if due regard be given to the Salvati process consists in the design amongst different work of the design is pasted on paper, the cards, and thus when being placed in the separate sheets and fix them to the paper from the face of the completed. Apart from the advantage of the uniformity and regularity of the mosaic work is much more easily than each block has to be fixed separately labor allows of a proportionate system as compared with that of the

question of durability to be glanced at, that although some of Salvati's process they are as firm as when they are to unfavorable climatic conditions the testimony of the late Sir Gilbert is in support of this assertion, under his direction, such as the Wolbert Memorial, etc. The portions of the octagon should be its present undecorated state is produced by the mosaics overhead but to make the rest of the Emperor's dome. According to the *Echo* been enriched by a noble work which also the artistic requirements of the offers a new inducement to art-visit." — *The Builder*.

PATERSON, N. J., WATER-PLY.

St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1881.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT:
Our correspondent that the people of St. Louis annually from a deficiency in their relief and at very slight expense by for many or all domestic purposes, water shed by an ordinary dwelling supply sufficient for all the wants of properly constructed cisterns, and care into the sewer till the roofs are a supply of palatable and healthful could be that it could not be used in about being pumped into a tank, with not provided, and that people who wish to be deprived of it at any time gives a suggestive description of how to be filled by surface drainage. A town was so successful that another fire-department of the neighborhood water-supply for fire protection, tanks each, and two of 2000 barrels was impossible to fill them from roofs, tanks, and an ample supply quickly and to have a completely satis-

respectfully ILLSLEY.

TAPESTRY.

Des Moines, Iowa, September 22, 1881.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT:
any ideas in regard to tapestry deco- ways ing it, whether tufted

or hung from a rod; in fact, anything you can tell us of it, or where we can learn of the art, will be greatly appreciated by us, and many thanks to you for the same.

Yours truly,

REDHEAD, WEISSLAGER & CO.

[Such materials are sometimes put on in plaited panels drawn up to knots in the centre, but the usual way is to fasten strips of wood, two inches wide and five-eighths inch or so thick around the top of the room and above the base-board or wainscoting, with vertical strips of the same kind at the angles, and spaced along the walls so that one shall come at each seam of the cloth, and the breadth of tapestry or damask are then sewed together, edge to edge, with great care, and tacked to the strips. A line of gimp or other finish is run around the top and bottom. The thinner the strips to which the stuff is tacked, the better the surface will arrange with the base or other mouldings, but the cloth must always be stretched clear of the plaster. — *Rev. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.*]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

PAPERHANGING ON DAMP WALLS.—A mode of hanging paper on damp walls has been patented in Germany. Lining-paper, coated on one side with a solution of shellac in spirit of some kind, greater consistency than ordinary French polish, is hung with the side thus treated towards the damp wall. The paperhanging is then proceeded with in the usual way, with paste. Any other kind of resin easily soluble in spirit may be used in place of shellac. A layer of paper thus saturated with resin is said to be equally effectual in preventing the penetration of damp. It is not stated how long lining-paper prepared in the manner described will adhere to a damp wall. As far as we are aware, French polish peels off moist surfaces, or is decomposed by damp. However, the suggestion with regard to the new process remains a matter for speculation, and experience alone will solve the question. For this reason, it is worth while, in our damp climate, to try the experiment.

A BOTTOMLESS PEAT-BED.—On the extension of the New England Road from Brewster's to the Hudson there is one of those peat-beds like the one which, near Wallingford, has caused the Consolidated Road so much trouble. This one west of Brewster's required over 600 car-loads of earth to fill it before a foundation could be laid for the abutments of a bridge across the shallow pond. For this structure piles, one upon another, have been driven 110 feet into the peat, and the longest goes down 114 feet below the surface. A 3,000-pound weight has been used in driving them, and, at the last fall of this immense hammer, a fall of 20 or 30 feet would drive the piles only half an inch, so great was the friction on the sides of the piles. As it was, bottom was not reached after all; the friction on the piles sustains them. Some 70,000 or 80,000 cubic yards of earth have been dumped into this pit. — *Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.—Whipple's Fire Reporter prints the following comparative statement of fires in Chicago and St. Louis for the first eight months of this year. Chicago has a population, by last census, of 603,304; St. Louis, 350,522:

TOTAL LOSSES AND INSURANCE FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

	Loss.	Insurance.	Loss to Ins.
St. Louis.....	\$1,383,807.14	\$2,394,972.40	\$1,656,365.25
Chicago.....	457,997.53	5,540,514.00	369,251.85

DOUBLE-GLAZING.—A writer in the *English Mechanic* points out some of the advantages of double-glazing in promoting the health of homes in winter. Skylights, he says, ought never to be put up unless double or double-glazed. Double-glazing answers perfectly if the sashes are grooved out for glass on each side, and are then glazed with an airspace of one half-inch or more between the panes of glass. The glass must be put in with its inner faces perfectly bright and clean, and the glazing should be done on a cold, dry day, so as not to include watery vapor, which in cold weather will condense inside the airspace, and cause mistiness. This double-glazing with an airspace makes a window almost as warm as a brick wall, and not only keeps up the temperature of a room in winter, and saves fuel, but it keeps the room cool in hot weather, and it makes the temperature more uniform throughout the apartment. With ordinary thin glazing in winter, the inmates are always being chilled on that side which looks toward the window, and baked on that side which is toward the fire. Double-glazing our window sashes would save all this trouble.

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.—The cedars of Lebanon have of late years suffered much from the destructive tendencies of visitors. The Governor-General of the Lebanon has therefore laid down certain regulations for the protection of the cedar-grove of Becherré, and appointed a custodian to see that the rules are enforced. A wall has been built around the cedar-grove, and although the cedars will be accessible to all travellers wishing to visit them, the erection of tents and establishment of encampments will not be permitted within this enclosure, except in such places as may be pointed out by the guard. No fires may be lighted in the vicinity of the trees, and all cooking operations must be carried on outside the enclosure. The observance of this precaution is all the more necessary, as three of the largest cedars were recently destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of servants attached to the suites of travellers. It is absolutely prohibited to cut branches or sprigs either for local use or for carrying away. The horses and mules of travellers will not be allowed to remain within the enclosure; while other animals, such as oxen, cows, goats, sheep, etc., are not to enter under any pretext, and will be impounded if found trespassing. The interpreters and muleteers of travellers will be held responsible for the infraction of any of these rules, which the natives also are expected to observe. By these judicious steps it is hoped that the famous cedars will be preserved from destruction. — *St. James's Gazette.*

PICTURE OF COLUMBUS.—The picture of Columbus just found in the Spanish Colonial Office represents him as about forty, without a wrinkle on his broad forehead, with dark, thick hair, a brilliant eye and beaked nose.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ROME.—Not only are most strenuous efforts being made at the present moment to complete the defensive works already in course of construction round Rome, but it has also been lately decided largely to extend the system of fortifications designed in 1878 for the defence of the city. In that year four million lire were voted for the construction of forts on the southwestern, eastern, and northeastern fronts of Rome; but these works were not intended to form an entrenched camp or pivot for strategic operations, such as, for instance, has been created round Paris since the conclusion of the late Franco-German war, but were designed solely to secure the capital against capture by a sudden and unexpected attack, and enable it to hold out until a field army sufficient for its defence could be concentrated. Recent events have, however, determined the military authorities to now give a far greater development and strength than was originally intended to the defences on the right bank of the Tiber. In the neighborhood of Rome this latter runs in a nearly due north to south direction, and the ground on its right bank being considerably higher than that on the left, completely commands the town of Rome. To render the capital secure, it is therefore essential that the right bank of the river should be strongly fortified; and a scheme for this purpose has now been approved. The character of the country in front of the girdle of forts will, it is anticipated, prove extremely advantageous to the defenders, since it is a treeless, sparsely populated and malarial-stricken waste, which will offer little cover or shelter to an attacking force. The roads, moreover, traversing the Campagna all radiate from Rome, and will therefore facilitate the operations of the defenders, while the absence of lateral communication in advance of the fortifications will greatly inconvenience an attacker. — *St. James's Gazette.*

TESTS FOR STONES.—For purposes of the engineer, or in geological surveying, the physical character of a rock is of value. There are a few tests which it may be necessary to have recourse to. Mr. W. H. Penning, F. G. S., says: "To ascertain the kind of rock exposed in a pit or quarry, a fragment is detached from that part which has been least altered by the action of the weather. A good-sized piece of the rock is broken off, and afterwards reduced by chipping into a square lump. Good edges are thus obtained for observation of its texture by the aid of a pocket-lens. Scratching is a tolerably good means of testing hardness, and the young architect or geological student might examine the hardness of the stones in any locality with the aid of his pocket-knife. Those which are easily scratched, effervesce rapidly by dilute hydrochloric acid; and generally the degree of durability of a stone may be ascertained by the rapidity or slowness of effervescence. Calcite, or carbonate of lime, limestones, etc., are easily scratched and effervesce rapidly under acid. Magnesian limestone and dolomite do not effervesce quickly, and many sorts of stone, like gypsum sandstone, do not effervesce at all. Other important tests may be resorted to if additional information be required, and the texture and color are important for the architect. Texture is discovered by chipping an angle, and this may be crystalline, earthy, fibrous, granular, or compact. The behavior of a stone before the blowpipe is another valuable test: some stones reduce to quicklime, as those in which carbonate of lime is the chief constituent; others are fusible more or less, and some yield copper, lead, glass, slags, etc. It would be as well if these simple means of testing were more generally known and exercised in the selection of building-stones." — *The Building News.*

STRAPONTIN SEATS.—The recent attempt to enforce new regulations against fire in the Paris theatres resulted in little more than an increase in the quantity of water kept on the roofs in tanks for the use, in case of need, of the official fireman. Something like a revolt of the managers appears to have been aroused by the prohibition of what are known as "strapontin" seats, and it is said that in certain theatres these obstructions have, by way of defiance, been actually increased in number. The "strapontin," as the word indicates, are seats forming a sort of bridge across a gangway, thus making the lines of seats continuous. They were adopted at the Gaiety Theatre when the great demand for places to witness the performance of the "Comédie Française" offered a temptation to increase the amount of accommodation by such means; but their introduction was speedily followed by an order for their removal from the Lord Chamberlain's Office. As these extra seats were probably adding to the receipts on that occasion nearly £200 a week, it is easy to understand their popularity with managers in prosperous times. In defence of them it is urged that, as they are always provided with a spring which compels them to fly up and stand erect when not sat upon, they do not practically form any obstruction; but it cannot be denied that they cause annoyance to visitors, who are not able to pass to and from their seats without requesting the occupants of "strapontins" to rise. For the rest, their dangers are probably exaggerated. Some time since, when an ingenious American was reported to have invented "anti-panic seats," which would instantly disappear upon an audience rising "en masse," it was sensibly observed that in the case of a panic very little would be gained by enabling the entire audience to precipitate itself instantly upon one or two narrow exits. — *London Daily News.*

TALKING A HOLE THROUGH A DEAL BOARD.—One day at Menlo Park Mr. Edison had been showing his phonographs and telephones to a friend, who at last remarked, in a kind of despair, "Mr. Edison, you had better invent a machine to talk a hole through a deal board." In a week the machine was complete, and may now be seen in the exhibition. It consists of a mouth-piece, with a diaphragm across it, to the centre of which a light steel rod with a ratchet at the end is attached. On being sung to, the diaphragm and the rod vibrate rapidly, and the ratchet, gearing into a little cog-wheel, causes it to revolve. The axle of the cog-wheel carries a minute drill. Many inventors may have had as many brilliant ideas—few have carried out so many in actual practical form. The secret of Mr. Edison's success in this direction may be summed up in his own words: "Whenever by theory, analogy, and calculation I have satisfied myself that the result I desire is impossible, I am then sure that I am on the verge of a discovery." — *The Athenaeum.*

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

218,285-289. BUILDING BLOCK OR TILE. — August Campbell, Metuchen, N. J.
218,334. ADJUSTABLE MATERIAL AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME. — Henry W. Johns, New York, N. Y.
218,328. FAYETTES TROUGH. — Chas. Kaltenbach, Chicago, Ill.
218,331. COMPOUND FOR FILLING THE PORES OF WOOD. — Henry W. Matlack, Lawrenceburg, Ind.
218,315. FIRE-ESCAPE LADDER. — John Shepard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
218,316. GASKET AND COUPLER FOR PIPES. — John Parach, Jr., Erie, Pa.
218,309. FASTENER FOR METRIC RAILS OF RAILROADS. — G. B. Smith, Cleveland, O.
218,305. IRON-FASTENING. — Benjamin F. Smith, White Pigeon, Mich.
218,309. FIRE-ALARM. — Gustav W. Ulmer, New York, Mass.
218,311. LATCH. — Frank Whaley, Pawling, N. Y.
218,315. FIRE-ESCAPE. — Joseph Whitley, Flint, Mich.
218,304. AUTOMATIC BRAKE FOR ELEVATORS. — Joseph H. Baird, Jackson, Mich.
218,307. SMOKE-FLUE. — Constantine L. Brady, St. Louis, Mo.
218,401. SELF CLOSING AND LOCKING HATCHWAY. — Joseph C. Channing, Cincinnati, O.
218,412. TENSION-MACHINE. — William H. Jones, Cincinnati, O.
218,402. BOILER-COVERING. — Gilbert C. Fowler, San Francisco, Cal.
218,400. WEATHER-BOARD GRADE. — Isaac A. Harris, St. Charles, Minn.
218,403. SAW-SET. — Noah S. Harvey, Detroit, Mich.
218,400. PIPE-JOINT. — Chas. W. Leibel, New York, N. Y.
218,470. BIT-STOCK. — William A. Ives, New Haven, Conn.
218,492. WINDOW-REFLECTOR. — And. G. Moodie, Stillwater, Minn.
218,493. HEATING-FURNACE. — William H. Moore, Portland, Ore.
218,494. ATTACHING WINDOW-SHARDS TO ROLLERS. — Charles C. Mosher, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
218,506. BOILER-MACHINE. — Nathan Saunders, Worcester, R. I.
218,517. APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING WOOD-GRAINING. — Benjamin C. Smith, Newport, Me.
218,526. MANUFACTURE OF COMPOSITE PAYMENT. — Peter Stuart, Edinburgh, County of Mid-Lothian, North Britain.
218,530. SAFETY ATTACHMENT AND GOVERNOR FOR ELEVATORS. — Arthur A. Wilder, Detroit, Mich.
218,547. ARTIFICIAL STONE. — John E. Wynkoop, Philadelphia, Pa.
218,551. REVERSER-LATCH. — Joseph P. Baumgartner, Philadelphia, Pa.
218,556. DISINFECTING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWERS, ETC. — James D. Jackson, Washington, D. C.
218,562. ELEVATOR. — Norton P. Olin and Rudolph C. Schmidt, Yonkers, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Since our last report twenty-six permits have been issued, of which the following are the more deserving of notice: —
Dennis Sullivan, two-story brick building, Madison St., between Greenmount Ave. and Forest St.
St. James House for boys, four-story brick building, 29 x 33, n. cor. High and Low Sts.
John L. Reed, 8 three-story brick buildings, Laneville St., beginning at the w. cor. of Mt. Royal Ave.
H. Hurley, two-story brick building, Frederick Ave., in rear of 551 West Baltimore St.
Jacob Saum, 9 three-story brick buildings, Glenur St., between Cook and Freeman Sts.
Aug. Herginroter, 2 two-story brick buildings, Castle St., 128 x 5 of Fayette St.
Geo. Bunnock, 2 two-story brick buildings, Calverton Road, between Frederick Ave. and Smallwood, and 2 two-story brick buildings in rear of the above.
Baltimore Permanent Building and Land Association, 3 three-story brick buildings, Harford Ave., between Biddle and John Sts.
H. G. Stewart, 3 three-story brick buildings, Madison St., s. of Madison Ave. church.
Estate of John Kierle, two-story brick building, n. cor. McKidney St. and Bradford Alley.
Robert Stewart, 5 two-story brick buildings, Hudson St., between Patuxent and Curley Sts.
HOUSES. — Nice houses are in process of erection on John St., near Lawrence St., for Mr. Lawrence Turnbull. They are being built of pressed brick and North River bluestone, with half-timbered gables, etc., and have a frontage of 16' each; cost, about \$4,500 each. Mr. Samuel Black, builder; Messrs. J. A. & W. T. Wilson, architects.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Brick, — Beacon St., 316, rear of Geo. N. Dana, stable, 26 x 34; Vinal & Dodge, builders.

Harwich St., near Yarmouth St., for J. L. Lamprey, 4 dwell., 20' x 32', three-story; J. F. Mend, builder.

Concord St., nearly opp. Stark St., for Richard S. Bartlett, 2 dwell., 30' x 30', 2-story; S. M. Hummel, builder. Also, boiler house, 10' x 30'.
Commonwealth Ave., No. 226, for Asa H. Caton, 3 dwell., 25' x 65', three-story and mansard.
Newbury St., near Haverford St., for H. L. Duggett, 2 dwell. and stable, 32' x 22', two-story; Webster & Dixon, builders.

Washington St., rear of near Lexington St., for Daniel McKenney, stable, 25' x 30', two-story.
East Fifth St., near 1st St., for Wm. Davine heirs, 3 dwell., 20' x 30' 6", three-story; M. Hearty, mason; Wm. Peard, carpenter.

Calden St., near Walnut Ave., for Wm. B. Quigley, 2 dwell., 21' x 11', two-story; W. B. Quigley, builder.
Jordan St., near Central Sq., for John S. Weeks, blacksmith shop, 30' x 60', two-story; Leonard Pickering, builder.

Tomb St., rear of near Rockwood St., for J. L. Dowditch, greenhouse, 22' x 42'; W. K. Melcher, builder.
Colony St., Nos. 36, 38, and 40, for Leander H. Jones, 3 dwell., 21' x 35', three-story; Delano & Little, builders.

W. M., near East Seventh St., for Wm. T. Eaton, 4 dwell., 30' x 32', two-story; Wm. T. Eaton, builder.
Sarcoma St., No. 470, for Carl Schuler, stable 28 x 35', two-story; J. Coffin, builder.

HOTEL. — A hotel is soon to be built on the present site of the Adams House. It will be seven stories high, and contain some 200 rooms. Plans are now being made by Wm. Washburn, architect, of this city.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Franklin St., n. w. cor. Java St., 2 four-story brick stores, tenements, lodge-rooms, etc.; total cost, \$22,000; owner and builder, Jonathan K. Fairbank, 314 West Twenty-fourth St., New York.

Lafayette Ave., northerly cor. Tompkins St., 2 three-story brick and brownstone dwellings; owner and builder, S. C. Phillips, 628 Wiloughby Ave.

Gates Ave., n. s. 130' w. Field Ave., 4 three-story brownstone flats; cost, each \$6,000; owner, architect, and builder, G. G. Hall, 63 Patchen Ave.

Morse St., n. s. 330' w. Field Ave., two-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$4,000; owner, Patrick Butler, 364 Hart St., architect, J. E. Dwyer; builders, T. Phelan and J. E. Dwyer.

Bushwick Ave., No. 111, w. s. 46' n. McKibben St., three-story frame store and tenement; cost, \$4,000; owner, F. Kruse, Bushwick Ave., cor. McKibben St.; architect, T. E. Engelhardt; builders, S. Freiss and J. G. Hooper.

Laguer St., n. s. 88' w. Clinton St., three-story brick tenement, owner, Martin Carroll; architect, T. F. Houghton; builder, J. J. Carlin.

Vanderbilt Ave., s. s. Wiloughby Ave.; one-story brick greenhouse; cost, \$2,000; owner, C. Pratt, Clinton Ave.; architect, H. J. Farquhar; builders, J. Lock and Sims & Cook.

Morgan Ave., s. w. cor. Ten Eyck St., one-story brick factory; cost, \$4,000; owner, L. Waterbury & Co., Morgan Ave.; architect, B. Collins; builders, J. McQuinn and J. Collins.

Tenth St., n. s. 100' e. Fifth Ave., 2 two-story brick dwell.; cost, each \$4,000; owner, Peter Kelly, Van Brunt St.; architect, Jno. Kelly; builders, F. & J. Kelly.

Monroe St., s. s. 200' e. Nostrand Ave., 4 two-and-a-half-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$4,000; owner and carpenter, Joshua M. Bruah, 261 Nostrand Ave.; mason, Van Voorhis.

Mary Ave., n. w. cor. Hancock St., 2 four-story brownstone apartment-houses; cost, each \$8,000; owner, Frederica M. Kliney, 418 Third St.; architect, J. C. Frazer; builder, J. P. Kinney.

Dean St., s. s. 70' e. Sixth Ave., four-story brick flat; cost, \$9,000; owner, M. M. Vail, 340 Broadway, N. Y.; architect, M. J. Morrill; builder, Thomas Ward.

ALTERATIONS. — Henry St., between Amity St. and Pacific St., raised one-story, also two-story brick extensions, interior alterations, hospital; cost, \$25,000; owner, Long Island College Hospital; architect, F. E. Lockwood; builder, F. D. Norris.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS. — B. Beagelson, three-story brick flat, 24' x 55', Evergreen Ave., near Park St.; cost, \$6,000.

Union Iron & Steel Co., addition to wire-factory, 60' x 65', Ashland Ave., near Archer St.; cost, \$7,000.
W. Grob, one-story brick cottage, 31' x 46', Maxwell St., near Waller St.; cost, \$2,000.

Mrs. M. B. Horvitz, three-story and basement brick dwell., 28' x 68', Adams St., near Laflin St.; cost, \$20,000.
J. G. Owsley, 6 two-story and basement brick dwell., 50' x 130', Adams and Robey Sts.; cost, \$20,000.

Thos. Devine, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 48', Dearborn St., near Thirtieth St.; cost, \$2,100.
Charles Yunge, four-story and basement brick store and dwell., 912 Milwaukee Ave., 24' x 72'; cost, \$9,000.

John Johnson, Jr., four-story and basement brick factory, 60' x 110', South Canal St.; cost, \$25,000.
U. S. Rolling Stock Co., one-story brick shed, 100' x 230', Blue Island Ave. and Robey St.; cost, \$6,000.

A. B. Harris, four-story and basement brick store and dwell., 22' x 95', 338 State St.; cost, \$12,000.
John McVey, one-story brick factory, 70' x 100', 23 to 27 Michigan St.; cost, \$7,000.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Since our last report the following building permits have been issued: —
Adam Siefel, two-story brick, Spring Grove Ave.; cost, \$2,500.

F. Schuterman, four-story brick, Pearl St., bet. Elm and Plum Sts.; cost, \$5,000.
Fred Luckey, three-story brick, Western Ave., bet. Dayton and Bank Sts.; cost, \$4,100.

Lippman & Co., one-story brick warehouse, on Grisi St.; cost, \$5,000.
J. L. Hayden, repair of two-story brick, Plum St., near Commerce St.; cost, \$4,000.

Twenty-two permits for repairs; total cost, \$12,524.

Total permits, 28.
Total cost, \$31,650.
Total cost to date, \$1,635,660.
Total permits to date, 529.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Robbins Ave., w. s. 20' n. One Hundred and Forty-first St., 17 two-story brick dwell. and 10' x 30' lot; cost, \$4,500; owner, John G. Halutner; architect, and builder, Chas. Hornkamp.

Ninety-fourth St., s. s. 75' w. Lexington Ave., 8 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owners, Emeline and Elizabeth Johnson, 415 East Eighty-fourth St.; architect, A. B. Ogden.

One Hundred and Forty-second St., s. s. 150' e. Alexander Ave., two-story frame cottage brick basement dwell.; cost, \$4,000; owner, W. H. Mindinger, One Hundred and Forty-third St. and Third Ave.; architect, W. H. Hinton & Sons.

Washington Ave., s. s. 50' n. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth St., three-story frame dwell.; cost, each \$2,000; owner, Wm. Ruland, Washington Ave., between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Sts.; architect, W. W. Gardner.

Washington Ave., s. s. 130' e. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth St., 2 two-story frame dwell.; cost, each \$2,000; owner, Adolph Speck, Washington Ave., between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Sts.; architect, W. W. Gardner.

East One Hundred and Seventeenth St., No. 342, four-story brick tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner, Chas. Heller, 2163 Third Ave.; architect, J. Melnyk; builder, — Walker.

Pearl St., Nos. 324 and 326, five-story iron and brick stores and lots for factory; cost, \$30,000; owner, Jas. Gallery, Allegany City, Pa.; architect, W. F. Kuhles; builders, A. Koberpacker and W. F. O'Connor.

One Hundred and Twenty-third St., s. s. 200' e. Eighth Ave., 4 four-story brick tenements; cost, each \$15,000; owner and architect, Alfred Kohn, 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.; builder, Isaac A. Hopper.

Forty-fourth St., s. s. 250' w. Fourth Ave., four-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$25,000; owner and builder, Gideon E. Fountain, 153 East Fifty-second St.; architect, Jas. E. Vane.

Second Ave., s. w. cor. One Hundred and Eighth St., 5 four-story brick stores and tenements; cost, each \$8,000; owner, Wilhelmina Juch, One Hundred and Fourth St. and First Ave.; architect, Frank S. Barus.

Second Ave., s. w. cor. One Hundred and Fourth St., 4 four-story stores and tenements; cost, each \$8,000; owner, Wilhelmina Juch; architect, Fr. S. Barus; builder, W. Juch.

One Hundred and Fourth St., s. s. 75' e. Second Ave., four-story brick and Ohio stone dwell.; cost, \$8,000; owner, Wilhelmina Juch; architect, Fr. S. Barus; builder, W. Juch.

One Hundred and Sixth St., n. s. 150' e. Second Ave., 3 four-story brick and stone dwell.; cost, each \$8,000; owner, Wilhelmina Juch; architect, Fr. S. Barus.

One Hundred and Eighth St., s. s. 75' w. Second Ave., 4 four-story brick and stone dwell.; cost, each \$8,000; owner, Wilhelmina Juch; architect, Fr. S. Barus.

One Hundred and Nineteenth St., n. s. 150' e. Fourth Ave., 5 four-story brick flats; cost, each \$12,000; owner, Louis L. Dean, 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-first St.; architect, H. Rosenstock; builder, H. N. Dean.

East Fifty-fifth St., No. 145, three-story brick and brownstone restaurant; cost, \$9,000; owners, M. & E. Schneider, 16 East Fifty-fifth St.; architect, J. Kastner; builders, R. Huxon and Hoffman & Schwartz.

East Fifty-eighth St., Nos. 147 to 153, one-story iron pavilion; cost, \$12,000; owner, M. & E. C. Schneider, 16 East Fifty-fifth St.; architect, J. Kastner; builders, R. Huxon and Hoffman & Schwartz.

Fifty-ninth St., s. s. 131' w. Ave. A., 2 four-story brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner and builder, Jas. E. Ray, 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-third St.

One Hundred and Thirtieth St., n. s. 225' w. Seventh Ave., 4 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$9,000; owner, W. J. Reynolds, 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth St.; architect, J. H. Valentine; mason, not selected; carpenter, J. E. Smith.

One Hundred and Thirty-second St., n. s. 135' e. Fifth Ave., 4 three-story brownstone flats; cost, \$10,000; owner and builder, Patrick Dunphy, 2230 Fourth Ave.; architect, J. H. Valentine.

Ninth Ave., s. s. opposite One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Sts., 8 three-story brick and stone dwell.; cost, each \$17,000; owner, F. U. Du Bois, 510 West Thirtieth St.; architect, Chas. Baxter.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth St., s. s. 75' e. Seventh Ave., 2 four-story brick apartment-houses; cost, each \$30,000; owner, E. F. L. Baxter, Brooklyn; architect, Chas. Baxter.

One Hundred and Thirty-second St., s. s. 125' w. Sixth Ave., 2 three-story dwell.; cost, each \$7,500; owner, E. F. L. Baxter; architect, Chas. Baxter.

Lexington Ave., s. w. cor. Thirty-seventh St., 4 four-story brick and brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$22,000; owner, \$24,000; owner, Chas. Buck, 62 East Forty-first St.; architects and builders, Chas. Buck & Co.

East One Hundred and Ninth St., No. 312, four-story brick tenement; cost, \$8,000; owner and builder, Joseph Handwerker, 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-third St.; architect, Bart Walther.

Forty-third St., n. s. 90' e. Lexington Ave., five-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$20,000; owner and builder, Francis Campbell, 709 Madison Ave.; architect, Fr. S. Barus.

ALTERATIONS. — West Thirty-second St., No. 164, new brick wall from front to rear, 68', interior alterations.

(Continued on next page.)

Oct 29, 1881

THE AM

NOVEMBER

Entered at the Post Office

NEWARK:

The Bath of Herr Strack

Light Wires — Lighting

Light — The Edison Ed

Light — 24 carpenters' Str

New York Fire Departm

Hot-Holder-Keper...

BUILDING SUPPLIERS-DECE

BRICK STONES — L...

The Illustrations —

St. Stephen's Church, Lynn

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NOVEMBER 5. 1881.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston as second-class matter.

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By the death of the distinguished architect, Strack, of Berlin, a vacancy is made in the list of foreign members of the Institute of France, in the division of Fine Arts, and a commission has been appointed to present names of new candidates. The number of foreign members in this division is limited to ten, and an election to the vacant chair would perhaps be the highest professional distinction that Europe can afford. No mention is made of any particular architect as being likely to receive the nomination, and we can only form the merest conjectures, but it seems altogether probable that another German will be selected, possibly the young but distinguished designer of the new Town-Hall at Vienna. The practice of the French in associating the Academies of Science, Fine Arts, Ethics and Letters in one body is unquestionably valuable, not only to the members of each division, but to the interest of knowledge as a whole. It is an honor, certainly, to be a member of the most distinguished body of artists in the world, but the dignity of membership in a society composed of the most renowned individuals in every branch of knowledge is still greater, and each Academy gains by being able to offer it in addition to the compliment which an election into its own ranks confers.

THE discussion in regard to the danger of fire from electric-light wires continues, and new instances are frequently brought forward. A telephone was recently destroyed in Boston by the accidental contact of its wire with that of an electric light, some word-work about the entrance of the Germania Theatre was set on fire a few days ago, and one of the signal boxes of the New York Fire Department was almost entirely consumed, and the pole charred, by a similar occurrence. The great distance at which such fires may be set, and the impossibility, under present circumstances, of guarding against them in any city building or office furnished with a telephone, makes some change in the mode of conveying the wires for powerful currents particularly desirable. The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, not content with the regulations adopted a few months ago in regard to the inspection of electric wires in buildings, recently appointed a committee to study a different aspect of the case, and on its recommendation has resolved to notify the owners and occupants of all buildings in which are found uncovered electric-light wires, or lamps without globes, or placed in globes with open bottoms, to cover the wires, or alter such lamps, within ten days from the date of the notice and to request the parties to refrain from using the lights until the alterations are made; and if the notice is not complied with, to advise the companies insuring the property to proceed, after a reasonable time, to cancel their policies. The Fire Commissioners of New York regard the matter as a very important one. The insulating coating of gutta-percha over such wires would be immediately removed by a moderate heat, and firemen who might come in contact with them while in that condition would run great danger of serious or fatal shocks.

ANOTHER example of the danger which attends the unrestricted stringing over city buildings of wires for the conveyance of electric currents of all kinds is reported from Chicago. The manager of the telephone exchange in that city a few days ago observed smoke proceeding from the "answering

board," on which is arranged a series of brass strips about one-eighth of an inch apart, which serves to make connections between the different lines. In a few minutes little flames were seen to jump from one strip to another across the board, and the manager, suspecting that one of the wires had come in contact with an electric-light wire, disconnected the board. Returning to his place, he found that the transmitter, a wooden box containing the rubber diaphragm which serves to receive the vibrations communicated by the voice, was burning, and he was obliged to disconnect this also, and throw water on it to extinguish the fire. For a time no further disturbance took place, but the powerful current from the electric-light wire, shut off from its more direct course, finally made its way to the connections of another answering-board, some eight feet distant from the first, which in its turn began to emit smoke and flames. The ground wire was then cut off, and the current could no longer pass to the earth through any of the instruments in the exchange. It was still possible, however, for it to gain an earth connection by means of the ground-wire of some telephone at a distance, provided it could reach the switch-board which connected the exchange with the other main lines, and this in the course of half an hour it succeeded in doing, although the switch-board was ten feet away from the wire by which the electric-light current had entered the building. As in the other cases, the board began to smoke, and lines of flame ran over it, but it was at last disconnected and the fire extinguished. A telephone in the office of the Chicago Music Company, by which the current had apparently made its way to the earth after the cutting off of the ground-wire at the exchange, was however destroyed, the induction coils being melted, and one of the wires running over the roof of the exchange was also melted. On examination it proved that an electric lamp in McVicker's Theatre had been for some days previously operated by the current from a generator at a distance, and on its use being discontinued, the wire had been simply cut, and the end left hanging loose in such a position as to allow it to fall upon the telephone wire.

THE Grand Opera at Paris is to be illuminated by a combination of nearly all the known forms of electric light, under the charge of M. Garnier, the architect of the building, who has obtained a grant of public money for the purpose. The great foyer or vestibule is to be furnished with twenty of the so-called "sun-lamps," such as are used to light the picture-gallery at the Electrical Exhibition, but arranged in such a way as to be concealed from the spectators by bronze ornaments, which will throw the direct rays upon the ceiling, to be returned again in an agreeable diffused brilliancy through the room. Nothing could well be conceived more noble than such an illumination as this, reflected from the pictures and mosaics of the most gorgeous apartment of modern times, and the effect will be rather heightened by the clusters of Edison incandescent lamps which are to take the place of the present gas-burners. The little parlors which open from each end of the great foyer are to be lighted by a hundred and fifty Maxim incandescent lights, and the auditorium is to have five hundred of the English incandescent lights, under Swan's system, attached to the great chandelier. The loggia which forms so picturesque a feature of the exterior is to be furnished with twenty Jablochkoff candles, and the grand staircase with thirty-five Brush lights, while the low hall under the auditorium is to be lighted with a central sun-burner by the Werdermann system, and the neighboring passage-way by the reflecting Jaspard lamps. For fear of accidents the gas will for a few evenings be lighted at all the burners, and turned down to a feeble flame, so that if a wire should break, or any other occurrence should make it necessary to interrupt the electric current, the building may not be left in darkness.

The report presented to the stockholders of the Edison Electric Light Company at their annual meeting is full of interesting matter. The company has proceeded so quietly in perfecting its extensive schemes that few persons know how much work has been done within the past year. In January, 1881, just after the successful illumination at Menlo Park, Mr. Edison announced that his system was perfected, and experiments were discontinued, and preparations made for introducing the light on a large scale in the city of New York. Some

Twenty-two permits for repairs; total cost, \$12,50.
Total permits, 28.
Total cost, \$31,450.
Total cost to date, \$1,635,650.
Total permits to date, 839.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—*Robbins Ave.*, w s, 20' n One hundred and Forty-first St., 17 two-story brick dwells.; cost, each \$4,500; owner, John G. Helutzer; architect and builder, Chas. Bornkamp.

*Ninety-Fourth St., s. s. 75' w Lexington Ave., 5
 ur-stly brownstone tenements; cost, each, \$10,000;
 doors, Emeline and Elizabeth Johnston, 413 East
 ighty-fourth St.; architect, A. B. Ogden.
 the Hundred and Forty-second St., s. s. 136' e Alex-
 der Ave., two-sty frame cottage brick basement
 cell; cost, \$4,000; owner, W. H. Moultinger, One
 Hundred and Forty-third St. and Third Ave.; archi-
 tect, W. H. Hanlon & Sons.*

Washington Ave., e. s. 30' n One Hundred and Sixty-fourth St., 3 two-story frame dwellings; cost, each \$2,000; owner, Wm. Roland, Washington Ave., between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Sts.; architect, W. W. Gardner.

Washington Ave., e. s. 150' a One Hundred and Sixty-fourth St., 2 two-st'y frame dwells; east, each 150' owner, Adolph Speck, Washington Ave., between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth sts.; architect, W. W. Gard-
ner; builders, Wm. MacPherson & Son.

East One Hundred and Seventeenth St., No. 312,
17 st'y brick tenement; cost, \$12,000; owner, Chris.
No. 2155 Third Ave.; architect, J. McIntyre;
Hider. — Walker.

St. St., Nos. 324 and 326, five-st'y iron and brick
res and lofts for factory; cost, \$310,000; owner,
J. Gallery, Allegheny City, Pa.; architect, W.
Olms; builders, A. Eberspacher and W. F. O'Con-

One Hundred and Twenty-third St., s. s. 200' x 40' with Ave., 8 four-st'y brick tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner and architect, Alfred Kehoe, 318 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., builder, J. A. Meyer.

city-fourth St., s s, 250' w Fourth Ave., four-st'y
stone dwell.; cost, \$29,000; owner and builder,
Wm. E. Mountain, 153 East Sixty-second St.; archi-
t., J. E. Ware.

land Ave., s w cor. One Hundred and Eighth
four-story brick stores and tenements; cost,
\$9,000; owner, Wilhelmina Juch, One Hundred
Fourth St. and First Ave.; architect, Frank S.
US.

Second Ave., s.e. cor. One Hundred and Fourth St.,
first's stores and tenements; cost, each \$9,000;
br. Wilhelmine Juch; architect, Fr. S. Barus;
br. W. Juch.

and Fourth St., ss. 75' x Second Ave.,
d Ohio stone dwell.; cost, \$8,000;
Juch; architect, Fr. S. Barus;

er, W. L. ...
 Hundred and Sixth St., no. 150' e Second Ave.,
 first's brick and stone dwells.; cost, each \$8,000;
 or, Wilhelmine Such; architect, Fr. S. Hays.

10. Hundred and Eighth St., s s, 75' w Second
8 four-story brick and stone dwells.; cor., each
11; owner, Wilhelmine Juch; architect, Fr. S.
12.

100 and Nineteenth St., n s, 190' e Fourth
3 four-st'y brick flats; cont, each \$12,000;
r, Lottie L. Dean, 314 East One Hundred and

at Fifty-eighth St., No. 143, three-st'y brick and
stone restaurant; cost, \$3,000; owner, J. J. ...

Building restaurant; cost, \$9,000; owners, M. & E. G. Lor, 16 East Fifty-fifth St.; architect, J. Kast-
builders, R. Huxon and Hoffman & Schwarz,
Fifty-eighth St., Nos. 147 to 153, one-st'y iron

on; cost, \$12,000; owner, M. & E. C. Schaefer,
Fifty-Fifth St., architect, J. Kastner; build-
Huson and Hoffman & Schwartz,
Fourth St., 22-131' x 100' x 100'.

tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner and
 or, Jas. E. Ray, 222 East One Hundred and
 60th St.

Hundred and Thirtieth St., n. e. 225' w Sev-
Ave., 4 three st'y brownstone dwells.; cost,
\$9,000; owner, W. J. Reynolds, 249 West One
and Twenty-eighth St. architect, J. J.

Hundred and Thirty-second St., n. e. 135' a

and builder, Patrick Dunphy, 2293 Fourth
architect, J. H. Valentine.

St., three-story brick and stone dwell.; cost, \$10,000; owner, F. W. Du Bois, 310 West Thirtieth; architect, Chas. Baxter.

A. Are., o n. between One Hundred and Fifty-
and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Sts., 8 three-
rick and stone dwells.; cost, each \$17,000;
F. U. Du Bois, 310 West Thirtieth St., agent.

*Hundred and Twenty-eighth St., s s, 75' o
h. Ave., 2 four-st'y brick apartment-houses;*

Arch. \$70,000, owner, E. F. L. Baxter, Brook-
-chitect, Chas. Baxter.
Hundred and Thirty-second St., a s, 123' w
Ave., 2 three-st'y dwell.; cost, each \$7,500.

E. F. L. Baxter; architect, Chas. Baxter.
Union Ave., s e cor. Thirty-seventh St., 4 four-
plex and brownstone dwells.; cost, \$22,000,
and \$24,000, more.

One Hundred and Ninth St., No. 312 four-

Handwerker, 174 East One Hundred and 1 St.; architect, Bart Walther.

-Third St., n.s. 30' to Lexington Ave., Ave-st'y
town dwell.; cost, \$20,000; owner and builder,
Campbell, 709 Madison Ave.; architect, Fr.
B.

IONS. — *West Thirty-second St., No. 104, new*
all from "com to rear, 84", interior altera-
(*cf. on next page.*)

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

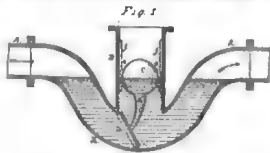
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

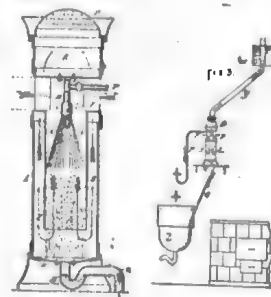
[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

215,674. TRAP. — John T. Titus, San Francisco, Cal. This invention relates to an improved trap valve for preventing the foul gases from passing through house sewers and waste-pipes into the rooms of houses. It also prevents water from passing from the main sewer into the cellar of the house, with which the side sewer connects, in case the main sewer should become choked or where the tide-water rises up into the main sewer. It consists of an arrangement by which a valve, connected with a float, is made to automatically drop down and close the passage through the sewer when no water is passing through it. This valve stands at such an angle across the passage that water passing through the pipe or sewer from the house to the main sewer opens it, but any pressure on its opposite side, either gas or water, presses it more firmly upon its seat. A represents a branch sewer which leads the sewage from a house to the main sewer. At some convenient point in the length of this pipe is made a downward bend, B, so as to form a trap. Above the lowest part of this bend is a vertical pipe, B, which extends up to the surface of the ground and is closed at its upper end by any suitable device. In this vertical chamber is a ball-valve, C, to the lower side of which an angular valve with a proper seat, D, is connected.



connected by a stem, E, so that the valve will stand at an angle across the opening which leads into the chamber on the house side. The float, C, is guided in its movement in the chamber B either by projecting flanges or on each side entering vertical grooves in the side of the chamber, as shown, or by other equivalent means that will allow it to move up and down freely and partially rotate when the valve is raised by the pressure of water against its under side. When the trap is full of standing water the float will press the valve D upon its seat across the passage, in which position it will remain until water attempts to pass through to the main sewer on its way from the house. When this happens the additional pressure of water against the lower inclined face of the valve or stopper will force it from its seat and lift the float C in the vertical tube or chamber, so as to allow the water to pass through to the main sewer under the valve; but when the valve is on its seat and closed any pressure coming from the main sewer, whether it be gas or water, will only press it more firmly upon its seat. The stem-connection E is made wedge-shaped, with its sharp edge toward the house-sewer, so that it will be less liable to catch and lodge any rag, piece of paper, or other substance that is carried by the water.

216,149. VENTILATOR. — August Kind, Berlin, Germany. This hydraulic ventilator or air-propelling apparatus is worked by means of water under pressure; and its object is to refresh, purify, moisten, and



to cool (or heat) the air of dwelling and other rooms. Fig. 1 is a vertical section of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken through the passages F. Fig. 3 is a view of the apparatus applied, showing the feeding and discharge pipes and some of

the circumjacent parts of a room. The cylinder C, open on the lower end, is fastened concentrically on and into the larger cylinder A, the bottom of which is slightly hollowed out. The annular space B, between the two cylinders A and C, forms the air-passages which leads to the air-distributor K on top of the apparatus, through the perforated cover I of which the air passes into the room or into a draught pipe, leading off the bad gases of dwelling rooms, the vapors of kitchens, etc., into the open air or into a chimney. The inner space of the cylinder C forms the spray-chamber, communicating on the lower end with the air-passages F, on the upper end with the air-opening P under the bottom of the distributor K. To the II, receiving the water which is under pressure from the conducting-pipe P, and discharging it in form of a diverging cone against the inner walls of the cylinder C. By the force of the water the latter is partly deflected from the walls of the cylinder C against the opposite walls, from whence it drops down to the bottom B of the cylinder A; partly it falls down directly to the bottom B, and is carried off by the waste-pipe Q, furnished with a trap, N. The working of the apparatus is as follows: The water ejected and spraying from the nozzle II with great force fills the cylinder C with a very fine divided spray of water, which acts in downward direction like a continuous plunger, carrying along all the air contained in the cylinder C, and sucking, therefore, new air, gases, or vapors through the openings F. The passages F are in effect holes cut into the cylinders A and C, which holes are closed on all sides between the cylinders. The air-passages E continue to the dome K, except where they are interrupted by the passages F. It is easy to understand that when the air of a room is drawn into the openings F, and after passing the apparatus is forced again into the room, it is purified and cooled (or heated), and that in this manner a very healthy and refreshing ventilation is produced. Instead of drawing the air from the room it may be fed to the apparatus from outside the house by a pipe leading to the bottom B, as shown in Fig. 1 by dotted lines. In Fig. 3 is shown, in smaller scale, the apparatus as used in a kitchen, Z is the sink, in which the waste-water of the pipe Q is carried off. Y is a pipe leading the drawn-off vapors and air into the chimney.

218,373-375. FILTER. — Gottlieb F. Burkhardt, Boston, Mass.

218,588. WRENCH. — Joseph P. Haigh, Pittsburg, Pa.

218,601. VENTILATOR. — Patrick Mihan, Chelaca, Mass.

218,607. FIRE-ESCAPE. — George A. Philor, New Richmond, O.

218,636. QUARRY-FRAME FOR ROCK-DRILLS. — Geo. K. Callagworthy, New York, N. Y.

218,639. STRAIGHT-TRAP. — William M. Davene, New York, N. Y.

218,645. SKYLIGHT. — Jas. W. Goldes, Baltimore, Md.

218,650. HEATING-STOVE. — George W. Herrick, Detroit, Mich.

218,652. T-SQUARE. — Arnold Hoernmann, Hoboken, N. J.

218,661. GLASS MONUMENTS, TABLETS, ETC. — Christopher W. McLean, New Berne, N. C.

218,643. WATER-CLOSET SEAT. — George E. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

218,664. ARKIAN WELL. — Benjamin R. Norton, Alameda, Cal.

218,667. PORTABLE FLOOR, ETC. — Jacob Ring, Brooklyn, N. Y.

218,670. FIRE-JOINT. — Edward P. Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.

218,702. STEAM-PIPE AND PUMP-DRIVER. — Jesse Bilton, New York, N. Y.

218,749. PNEUMATIC WATER-ELEVATOR. — Samuel W. Hudson, Hudsonale, Pa.

218,757. ROCK-DRILLING MACHINE. — Henry F. Parsons, San Francisco, Cal.

218,790. PORTABLE COMBINED BATH-TUB AND HEATER. — William Q. Prewitt, Lexington, Ky.

218,812. MACHINE FOR DRILLING METAL. — William Tansill, New York, N. Y.

218,825. LIGHTNING-ARRESTER. — Lewis T. Young, Philadelphia, Pa.

218,827-831. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER. — Frederick Grinnell, Providence, R. I.

218,832. WEATHER-STRIP. — Mortimer S. Harsha, Chicago, Ill.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Since our last report eighteen permits have been issued, the more important being as follows: —

J. S. Kenonah, 3 two-story brick buildings, Mount St., n of Edmundson Ave.

Wm. Miles, to alter stone building into 5 dwellings, in rear of cor. Little Monument and St. Mary St.

John North, three-story brick building, Little Church St., between Johnson and Williams Sts.

J. S. Tucker, 8 three-story brick buildings, 7 with 15' front, 1 with 18' front, Lafayette Ave., beginning at w cor. Mount St.

P. M. Conway, two-story brick building, No. 81 Lemon St., between Amity and Schroeder Sts.

A. Weiskittel, 6 three-story brick buildings, and 4 two-story brick buildings, Dillon St., between Canton and Robinson Sts.

Jno. H. Morrow, 2 two-story brick buildings, in rear of 141 York St., between Sharp and Hanover Sts.

MISSION BUILDING. — Mr. Benjamin B. Owens, architect, is preparing drawings for a City Mission building, to be located on North Paca St., between Lexington and Saratoga Sts. The building, which is to be erected under the auspices of the M. L. Church,

will consist of a hall in the rear, 70' x 35', with seating capacity for 2,000 persons; the front building, 30' x 70', being divided into a small hall, kitchen, etc. The building will be constructed of brick and stone, and cost about \$25,000.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Brick. — Newbury St., near Hancock St., for Chas. W. Parker, dwell. and stable, 23' x 44', two-story.

Columbia Ave., No. 561, for Woodbury & Leighton, family hotel, 22' 6" x 35' 6", four-story and mansard; Woodbury & Leighton, builders.

Commonwealth Ave., near Foster St., for Thomas M. Hinch, dwell., 28' x 53' 4", four-story and mansard; Woodbury & Leighton, builders.

Beacon St., Nos. 272 and 274, for Francis L. Higginson, dwell., 75' x 112', three-story; Webster & Dixon, builders.

N. St., Nos. 137 and 139, for H. B. Stratton, 2 dwell., 29' x 30', two-story; H. B. Stratton, builder.

Unnamed St., rear of 111 Hancock St., for John B. Lamprey, family hotel, 45' x 65', four-story; John F. Mead, builder.

Wood. — Merrick Ave., near Washington St., for Mrs. R. F. Shaw, dwell., 36' x 40', two-story; S. H. L. Pierce, builder.

Warren Pl., near Walnut Ave., for Geo. B. Faurer, dwell., 31' x 32', two-story; J. C. Faurer, builder.

Dix St., rear of near Dorchester Ave., for R. Gardner Chase, dwell., 38' x 45', two-story; J. C. Faurer, builder.

Western Ave., near Waverley St., for John W. Hollis, 6 dwell., 20' x 28', two-story; Jacob W. Berry, builder.

High St., rear of, opposite Charles St., for John Gately, dwell., 21' x 28'; John String, builder.

Washington Pl., No. 112, for J. C. Faurer, dwell., 30' x 36'; Trumbull & Cheney, builders.

Washington St., rear of, near Rockwell St., for R. G. Parker & Co., dwell., 16' x 43', and 10' x 93'; R. G. Parker & Co., builders.

Nauvauet Ave., Nos. 822-836, for Highland R. R. Co., carriage-shed, 25' x 85', two-story.

Island St., near Hampden St., for James Hooper, dwell., 18' x 30', two-story; Lansing & Driscoll, builders.

Western Ave., rear, opposite Waverley St., for James Hildway, 6 dwell., 20' x 30', two-story; Benjamin Wood, builder.

Wales St., near Harvard St., for Emma L. Jacobs, dwell., 22' x 28', two-story; B. R. Lawrence, builder.

Bird St., rear of, near Ceylon St., for N. Y. & N. R. R. R. passenger station, 8' x 75'; Chas. Ensign, builder.

Mt. Pleasant Ave., No. 42, for Miranda E. Small, dwell., 17' 10" x 37', two-story; A. D. Gould, builder.

Pond St., near Avon St., for Jas. Flynn, 2 dwell., 10' 10" x 23'; Joe P. Shaw, builder.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS. — Huntington St., n s, and w s Gowanus Canal, one-story frame shed; cost, \$2,400; owners, H. J. Baker & Bros., Pearl St., New York; builder, Chas. M. White.

Third St., n s, 100' w Smith St., 2 four-story stone flats; cost, each \$2,000; owner and builder, James W. Hearling, 467 Hicks St.; architects, Parritt Bros.

Tenth St., n s, e of Sixth Ave., 6 two-story brick dwell.; cost, each \$4,000; owner, J. J. Allen; builders, J. Shorroek and P. Maguire.

Fulton St., s s, 100' e Bedford Ave., 2 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, each \$10,000; owner and carpenter, Albert Wilkinson, 331 Shicon St.

Dean St., n s, 125' 20" e Bedford Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$7,500; owner and builder, John Lee; architect, J. Mumford.

Borham St., n s, 510' e Old Bushwick Ave., 4 two-story frame dwell.; owners, Cross, Austin & Co., cor. Kent Ave. and Cross St.; builders, W. Datselbacher and F. J. Berlenbach.

Hugh St., n s, between Kent and Wythe Aves., one-story brick shed; cost, \$2,000; owner, John Molitor, builder, Thos. Parks and J. N. Brewster.

Classon Ave., w s, 237' e Gates Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each \$4,000; owner, Stephen R. Post, 235 Gates Ave.; architect and builder, Joseph I. Kirby.

Monroe St., n w cor. Throop Ave., 5 two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$3,500 each; owner, architect, etc., R. B. Sturges, 135 De Kalb Ave.; mason, Jas. Beckard.

Buffalo.

HOUSES. — Brick dwell., cor. of Swan and Chestnut Sts., cost, \$8,000; owner, Elijah Saxton.

Brick dwell., North St., near the "Circle"; cost, \$10,000; owner, R. K. Noye; architect, J. L. Silaboe, of Syracuse, N. Y.

RECEIVING VAULT. — For Forest Lawn Cemetery Association, to be constructed of Medina and Connecticut sandstone, 45' x 72'; cost, \$15,000; architect, C. B. Cook.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS for the week ending October 31, 1881: —

C. Hacker, one-story front addition, 18' x 20', 1 Samuel St.; cost, \$600.

Wm. Blackhagen, brick basement, 20' x 44', 615 Superior St.; cost, \$1,000.

John Vorey, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 44', Eighteenth St., near Laflin St.; cost, \$1,000.

C. Erickson, one-story and basement brick store, 50' x 90', 110' Milwaukee Ave.; cost, \$5,000.

John Hietala, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 24', Eighteenth St., near Laflin St.; cost, \$800.

James Stenson, two-story brick barn, 40' x 50', 60 Monroe St.; cost, \$3,000.

Mrs. M. L. White, brick basement, 22' x 60', 680 Warren Ave.; cost, \$1,200.

C. J. Johnson, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 24', Parnell St., near Thirty-fifth St.; cost, \$700.

Mrs. S. Stippelmenn, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 60', 1013 Madison St.; cost, \$4,000.

Mrs. Sarah Islerdier, five-story brick store, 24' x 136', 20 Lake St.; cost, \$25,000.

R. F. Torrence, two-story brick barn, 58' x 60', 3634 Ellis Ave.; cost, \$2,000.

(Continued on next page.)

THE AM

VOL. X.

NOVEMBER

Entered at the Post Office

SUMMARY: —

The American Art Review.

— The Duties and Obligations.

— Smoke Consumption.

— Trades-Union Congress.

New York Fire-Servic.

Graphs of Paintings and

the Railway, Paris.

A BRIEF OBJECT LESSON IN

THE ILLUSTRATIONS: —

House at Syracuse, N. Y.

Column, Athens, Greece.

THE FAIR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

CIATION. — V.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE IN

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY FOR

NEWCASTLE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF

THE OLDEST GERMAN TOWN IN

THE SUNKEN FORESTS OF NE

COMMUNICATIONS: —

The Vault of the Albany

NOTES AND CHIFFINOS.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

- 239,371. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER. — Frederick Grinnell, Providence, R. I.
239,372. FIRE-FITTING. — Frederick Grinnell, Providence, R. I.
239,392. RASH-FASTENER. — Charles E. Steller, Milwaukee, Wis.
239,393. SOLDERING-COPPER. — Samuel Woodhead, West Troy, N. Y.
239,394. NON-RECKING-IMPLEMENT. — John Doyle, Hoboken, N. J.
239,395. FIRE-EXTINGUISHER. — Charles L. Garfield, Albany, N. Y.
239,396. AMBULANCE HOOP PAINT OR COMPOSITION. — Frederick M. Hubbard, Goshen, Ind.
239,397. FASTENER FOR MEETING-RAILS OF SASHES. — Thomas H. Miller, New Haven, Conn.
239,398. DOOR-SPRING. — Patrick K. O'Leary, Boston, Mass.
239,399. SKY-TRAP. — Alexander and Ralph Robb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
239,400. LOCK-HINGE. — Charles D. Clark, Detroit, Mich.
239,401. MORTISING-MACHINE. — Frank S. Clark, Boston, Mass.
239,402. CHIMNEY. — Leonard E. Clawson, San Francisco, Cal.
239,403. EXPANDIBLE WIDOW FOR OPENING SAW-KNIFE. — Charles C. DeMott, Fowler, Mich.
239,404. SKY-TRAP. — David Edwards, Cardiff, County of Glamorgan, Wales.
239,405. FILTER. — Almon M. Granger, Boston, Mass.
239,406. REVOLVING SPRING-HINGE. — George M. Jewett, Unionville, Conn.
239,407. WATER-CLOSURE. — Michael J. O'Rielly, Buffalo, N. Y.
239,408. FIRE-WRENCH. — Isaac B. Potte, Columbus, Ohio.
239,409. INVERT-LOCK FOR SEWERS. — Gustavus W. Under, New York, N. Y.
239,410. STREET-CURB. — Wm. Hoddall, 10 South St., Finsbury, England.
239,411. FIRE-LADDER. — Samuel M. Stewart, Rochester, N. Y.
239,412. MANUFACTURE OF PANELS, SLABS, AND OTHER ARTICLES FROM OXIDIZED OIL. — Frederick Walton, Houghton House, Twickenham, County of Middlesex, England.
239,413. BURGLAR-ALARM. — Hiram H. Ward, Packwaukee, Wis.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.
BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report fifteen permits have been granted, of which the following are the more important:—
Louis Hoffman, three-story brick building, No. 183 Orleans St., near Bond St.
K. O. Just and Wm. Weigel, two-story brick building, 8 on St. Peter St., commencing on Sterrett St., on Sterrett St., in rear of the above.
Decker St., three-story brick building, 14 x 38', 3rd St. between Federal St. and Jones' Falls.
J. Casey Barry, three-story brick building, 10 x 40', each, Division St., between Wilson and McMeekin Sts.
J. Casey Barry, four-story brick buildings, 12 x 38' each, Kitting St., between Wilson and McMeekin Sts.
Brown Memorial Church, three-story brick parsonage, Park Ave., adjoining the church.
WAREHOUSE.—Mr. Henry Whyte is having erected a four-story brick and stone warehouse 27 x 190' on Gorman St., between Baltimore and Second Sts.; cost, \$17,000; Mr. Wm. Ferguson, contractor, Mr. Chas. L. Carson, architect.
BANK BUILDING.—Mr. Chas. L. Carson is preparing drawings for the Farmers' National Bank, to be built on Gorman St., near Mercer St.; the building will be 22' 6" x 74' 6", constructed of brick, stone and terra-cotta, will have three stories and a basement; cost about \$20,000.
CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Messrs. Denny and Mitchell are about to erect a three-story carriage-house on the lot, 815 West Baltimore St., between Carey and Republic Sts. The building will be 30' x 165', faced with pressed brick and stone, and cost about \$12,000; Mr. John Walters, superintendent; Mr. George Archer, architect.
CHURCH.—Mr. Geo. Archer, architect, has prepared drawings for the Abbot Chapel, (Presbyterian), Highland Avenue, Baltimore. The edifice will be 44' x 100', built of pressed brick and stone, and cost about \$15,000.
CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new building of Epworth Independent Methodist Church, cor. of Gilmer and Mosher Sts., was laid Thursday afternoon, Nov. 10. The structure will be in the Norman Gothic style. It will have a frontage of 61' 2" at a corner will have a lofty tower and steeple. The basement will be built of local bluestone, with granite finish; the upper part of the building will be of brick, with red sandstone finish. The church will

have seating capacity for 100 persons; cost, \$41,000; Messrs. W. T. Markland and Bro., builders; Mr. Chas. L. Carson, architect.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Wood, Walnut Park, near Walnut Ave., for W. D. Cotton, dwell., 40' x 46', ell, 10' x 32', two-story; Andrew Anderson, builder.
Alban St., rear of, near Ashmont St., for Frank Wood, stable, 20' x 41', two-story; John F. Haines, builder.
East Fourth St., No. 864, for Hannah C. O'Neil, slipper manufactory, 18' x 40'; J. E. Tighe, builder.
Rondout St., near Dudley St., for Wm. Smith, 2 dwell., 30' x 38', two-story; John Howland, builder.
Adams St., near Milton St., for Mrs. Harriet M. Henry, dwell., 24' x 33', ell 18' x 20', two-story; J. P. Oskman, builder.
Ashmont St., near Alban St., for Franklin King, dwell., 20' 6" x 39', two-story; W. J. Jobbing, builder.
Forest Hill Ave., rear of, near Sanford St., for Nathan S. Clark, storage, 18' x 18' 8"; Fred. M. Sorrance, builder.
Washington St., rear of, near Codman Ave., storage, 21' x 28', for City of Boston.
Gates St., for Lyman Lock, dwell., 26' 4" x 46' 4", three-story; Lyman Lock, builder.
Spring Park Ave., near A St., for Geo. M. Harding, dwell., 23' x 36', two-story.
Warley St., cor. Western Ave., for Old Engine-house S. S. Co., church, 38' x 43'; Kelly & McKinnon, builder.
Burnham St., rear of, near Gerard St., storage, 40' x 60', for G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co.
Albion St., cor. Sharp St., for A. W. Tice, dwell., 34' x 33'; Chas. Stinson & Co., builders.
Warley St., near Market St., for Frederick H. Hubbard, dwell., 41', two-story; Stephen Ellis, builder.
Lamarine St., opposite Spring Lane, for Martha Nelson, 2 dwell., 22' x 30', two-story; D. G. Drew, builder.
Health Pl., rear of, for Frank Hubner, stable, 10' x 21', two-story; F. A. Schell, builder.
Parkman St., near Dorchester Ave., for Mrs. Hiram Reichelder, dwell., 29' x 30', two-story, and dwell., 29' x 38', two-story; Mead, Mason & Co., builders.
Island St., near Magazine St., for Messrs. J. Wells, for manufacture of fireworks, 32' x 40', two-story; Wm. Morse, builder.
Scoville Ave., near Alfred St., for D. S. Smalley, 2 dwell., 21' x 38', two-story; Joseph Hammer, builder.
Alfred St., near Chestnut St., for Caroline E. Skinner, 2 dwell., 20' x 22' and dwell., 22' x 32', three-story; John D. Wester, builder.
Savin St., near Warren St., for Jos. F. Pray, 23' x 49', two-story; Henry J. Harlett, builder.
Trent St., near Hancock St., for Franklin King, dwell., 28' 6" x 29', two-story; Edward McKee, builder.
Brick - A St., rear of, for N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co., sand-house, 22' x 44'; H. H. Graham, builder.
Unnamed Pl., off Union Ave., for E. Star, tenant, foundry, 18' and 102' 6" x 100', ell, 32' x 38' 6"; Charles Cole, builder.
Marlboro' St., near Cedar St., for Josiah Bradley, dwell., 30' x 57', four-story; Vinal & Dodge, contractors.
Commonwealth Ave., near Hereford St., for Frank N. Thayer, 22' 7" x 60', three-story; J. W. Tobey, builder.
Belvidere St., Nos. 72-78, for Rob. Barnard and J. J. Richards, mercantile, 22' 6" and 78' x 71' 6" and 109' 6", two-story; Fessenden & Libby, builders.
Armory St., rear of, near Codman Ave., mechanical; C. G. Burgess & K. H. Perry, 20' x 100', three-story; Marshall Livermore, builder.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Hooper St., s. s., about 160' x 160' x 160', two-and-a-half-story stone dwell.; cost, \$12,000; owner and architect, John McQuade; architect, W. H. Gaylor.
Central Ave., w. s., 50' x Troutman St., 2 three-story frame tenements; cost, \$4,000 each; owner, Mr. Singer, Troutman St., near Central Ave.; builders, Mr. Platz and J. Rueger.
Greene Ave., n. s., 100' x Nostrand Ave., 5 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$7,000 each; owner, Spencer Aldrich, 200 Broadway, New York; architect and builder, Wm. J. Rider.
Greene Ave., s. w. cor. Nostrand Ave., 5 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$7,000 each; owner, Chas. M. Marsh, 481 Washington Ave.; architect and builder, Wm. J. Rider.
Henry St., w. cor. President St., four-story brownstone flat and store; cost, \$10,000; owner, E. L. Donnellon, President St., near Henry St.; architect, R. Dixon; builder, W. C. Donnellon.
South Elliott Pl., w. s., 90' x Hanson Pl., three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$8,000; owner, Mary Magilligan, 30 St. Marks Ave.; builder, John Magilligan.
Jackson St., s. s., 100' x Ewen St., four-story brick factory; cost, \$7,000; owner, Valentine & Co., 323 Pearl St., New York; architect, E. E. Raht; builders, J. D. Anderson and John Lee.
Washington Ave., Nos. 425 and 427, between Greene and Gates Ave., 2 three-and-a-half-story brownstone dwell.; cost, \$14,000; owner, etc., D. H. Fowler, 11 Vernon Pl., architect, A. Hill; builder, T. Baker.
Berkley Pl., n. s., 10' x Seventh Ave., three-story stone dwell.; cost, \$10,000; owner, etc., Wm. Flanagan, 335 Ninth St.
Hoyt St., w. s., 74' 10" x Carroll St., two-story brick stable; cost, \$2,500; owner, James Chas. 284 President St., architect, Stanley S. Covert.
North Third St., Nos. 91 to 97, five-story brick co-op. per shop; cost, \$30,000; owner, W. E. Weidmann, 93 South Ninth St., architect, A. Harbert.
Tompkins Ave., No. 318, w. s., 60' x Putnam Ave., three-story flat; cost, \$5,000; owner, Samuel H. Hanna, De Kalb Ave., near Henry Ave.; architect, H. Van Brunt; builder, Wm. H. Barham.
ALTERATIONS.—Fulton St., No. 279, repair damage by fire; cost, \$2,000; owner, etc., Plato; architect and builder, John Rex.
Hergen St., Nos. 20 and 22, two-story brick extension;

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Washington Ice Co., two-story brick ice house, 30' x 67', 379 Thirty-first St.; cost, \$3,000.
Albert Albrecht, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 34', 733 North Ashland Ave.; cost, \$850.
J. A. Wrisley, additional story on soap factory, 20' x 50', Kingsbury and Superior Sts.; cost, \$2,500.
Robert Falk, one-story brick store front addition, 678 Thirty-first St., 22' x 34'; cost, \$1,000.
P. O. Landstrom, two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 43' x 65', 323 and 327 Mohawk St.; cost, \$4,000.
Karah Woods, basement, 21' x 27', 165 Henry St.; cost, \$700.
Chas. Rogers, two-story and basement brick dwell., 27 Mohawk St.; cost, \$1,800.
S. Schaefer, one-story brick additional story, 20' x 40', Harburt St., near North Ave.; cost, \$500.
Geo. Serck, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 50', 217 Thirtieth St.; cost, \$1,600.
R. Struhsch, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 28', Kosky and Lyman Sts.; cost, \$900.
James O'Connor, one-story brick cottage, 18' x 22', Emerald Ave. and Twenty-ninth St.; cost, \$300.
M. Shull, one-story brick cottage, 21' x 32', 282a Daniel St.; cost, \$900.
M. S. Nichols, one-story brick addition, 25' x 60', Michigan Ave. and Twenty-eighth St.; cost, \$3,000.
R. Smith, one-story brick cottage, 22' x 40', 153 Ashley St.; cost, \$1,000.
John A. Neuman, two-story brick dry-room, 28' x 60', Hoyne and Ferdinand Sts.; cost, \$2,000.
Charles Stafford, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 38', Butterfield and Twenty-second Sts.; cost, \$500.
George M. Clark, three-story and basement brick livery stable, 60' x 100', 321 and 323 North Clark St.; cost, \$11,000.
A. Schermann, brick basement, 20' x 42', 70 West Division St.; cost, \$800.
Hill & Co., one-story brick boiler-shop, 58' x 63', 341 and 343 Canal St.; cost, \$1,500.
Aug. Hilm, one-story brick cottage, 20' x 32', 829 West Eighteenth St.; cost, \$600.
Maxwell Bros., one-story brick, 38' x 100', Loomis and Hume Sts.; cost, \$1,000.
E. H. Castle, 2 one-story brick, 20' x 28', 12 Paulina St.; cost, \$800.
M. Meyersheid, brick basement, 20' x 100', 149 North Ave.; cost, \$700.
C. J. Adams, 2 one-story brick cottages, 20' x 30', Main St., near Thirty-first St.; cost, \$1,500.
A. C. Ellithorpe, brick basement, 23' x 40', 62 Morgan St.; cost, \$600.
Katie of Daniel Weaver, three-story brick dwell., 26' x 60', Eldridge Court, near State St.; cost, \$6,000.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Nineteenth St., s. s., 82' e Park Ave., 3 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, each, \$30,000 and \$18,000; owner and architect, S. Murphy, 180 East Sixty-fifth St.
Lexington Ave., n. e. cor. Fortieth St., three-story brick hospital; cost, \$18,000; owner, Nursery and Child's Hospital, on premises; architect, Thos. & Wilson; builders, Sinclair & Mill and Guy Clifton.
Seventh Ave., n. e. cor. Fifty-fifth St., brick building with three wings, two-story in height; cost, \$50,000; owner, New York Pantheon Co.; architects, J. H. Lennan and F. Ruehly; builders, E. D. Connolly & Son.
Fifty-seventh St., s. s., 222' x Sixth Ave., one stone foundation only for a church; cost, \$10,000; owner, Calvary Baptist Church; architect, J. H. Lennan.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., n. s., 100' x Ninth Ave., 3 four-story brick apartment-houses; cost, each, \$12,000; owner, Catharine Pettreth, 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St.; architect, D. J. MacGee.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., n. s., 400' e Eighth Ave., 2 four-story stone stores and tenements; cost, \$15,000 and \$30,000; owner, Helen M. Blaisdell, 48 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St.; architect, J. C. Pragan.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., n. s., 400' e Eighth Ave., 2 four-story brick and stone apartment-houses; cost, each, \$15,000 and \$30,000; owner and architect, same as last.
One Hundred and Fifth St., n. s., 200' x Ninth Ave., runs to One Hundred and Sixth St., three-story brick sayum; cost, \$100,000; owner, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 710 East Fourteenth St.; architects, D. & J. Jardine.
One Hundred and Thirty-third St., n. s., 100' x Lincoln Ave., two-story brick and iron moulding and planing mill; cost, \$1,700; owner, John Davidson, Broadway Bank Building; architect, W. H. Walton, builder, Jno. Knox.
One Hundred and Twenty-third St., s. s., 107' e Sixth Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each, \$12,000; owner, Samuel H. Bailey, 180 East One Hundred and Fourth St.; architect, Chas. Baxter.
Seventy-seventh St., n. s., 375' e Second Ave., four-story brownstone tenement; cost, \$9,000; owner, Patrick Key, 332 East Seventy-eighth St.; architect, A. B. Ogden.
First Ave., s. e. cor. Seventy-ninth St., four-story brownstone store and apartment-house; cost, \$20,000; owner, Mrs. Annie E. Kelly, 404 East Eighty-second St.; architect, J. C. Burne.
Seventy-ninth St., n. s., 325' e Third Ave., four-story brownstone apartment-house; cost, \$19,000; owner, Mrs. Sarah T. McCool, 312 East Fifty-seventh St.; architect, J. C. Burne.
One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St., n. e. cor. College Ave., one-story brick factory; cost, \$10,000; owner, J. L. Mott Iron Works, 3122 Fifth Ave.; architects, Babcock & McAvoy.
One Hundred and Tenth St., n. s., 125' e Third Ave., 4 four-story Connecticut brownstone dwell.; cost, \$14,000; owners, John Gullen and Michael Kelly, 207 East One Hundred and Sixth St.; architect, Chas. Baxter.

(Continued on next page.)

SUMMARY:—

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of Architects.—Fall of a New Removal of Chief Building in New York.—Burning of Underground Telegraph Lighting of the Paris Op.—More about the Zuni Indians the French Provincial House.—An Inter-continental Railway.—The Fifteenth Annual Convention of Architects.—The Competition in Wall-Paper.—Repairs of Masonry.—The Illustrations:—The "Fairbanks House," Ded.—Tower of Department.—Design for Town Hall, Du.—LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.—THE NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS' ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTS.—SANITATION IN ANCIENT ROME.—THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—COMMUNICATIONS:—Talking Warehouse Floors.—Wrought-Iron.—Quantity.—Timber Work.—The V.—NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of Architects closed November harmonious meeting. The Convention as well attended as usual, and were decided, or even discussed favorable condition for such whole, the past year has been. The individual chapters have was anticipated from the relation them with the national body effect of removing the Institution higher and less familiar spirit organization, and perhaps so it was intended to apply its Latrobe of Baltimore, was a Convention memorable. A son of the man to whom classic beauty which distinguishes tectural history of the place trace their artistic development Washington, but every piece and elucidate the account Latrobe's paper will become

SOME days ago two houses fell with a frightful crash, persons, of whom five or six many more suffered severe injury brick foundations, and brick high above the sidewalk. ground floor had been removed and girders, while openings built in the rooms above, recognizable. The first was some six weeks before the first seam in the party wall, and consultation, had reported the of buildings, but without any ening of the structure by built was known to be back complicated the circumstances.

So far as the occupants concerned, everything seems expected; but the apparent Buildings to take any notice for a long time unexplained containing the particulars by a clerk in the office of Mr. him placed in a certain pigeon

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

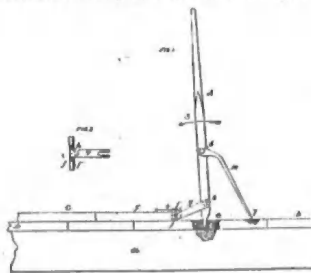
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

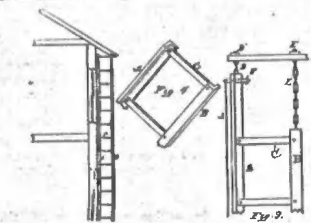
[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty cents.]

248,915. FLOOR-CLAMP.—John A. Brown, Marlborough, Mass. This invention relates to an apparatus for pressing floor-boards together before nailing them down; and it consists of a lever having a sharp point to be driven into the under floor or floor-beam to act as a fulcrum, combined with a bearing-block



connected with this lever to press against the edge of the floor-board. The invention further consists in the combination, with the lever and bearing-block of a pawl to retain the lever in position after it has been used to press together the floor-boards, so that the lever will not require to be held by the workmen while the boards are being nailed.

248,907. FIRE-ESCAPE.—George A. Phifer, New Richmond, O. The object of this invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and effective fire-escape, and it consists of a ladder, one side bar of which, of the form shown, is secured to the building; the other side bar, of like form, being connected with the stationary side bar by rounds hinged at each end to permit the outer side bar to fold up onto the stationary bar. A, represents the inner side bar of a ladder which is secured vertically against the building by the side of a tier of windows, and may extend down to the ground, or only to the second story of the building. This side bar reaches to the roof of the building and hangs on a chain or rod, D, secured to the block, D'. Cross-bars C are hinged at their inner ends to the pro-



jecting flange of the angle-iron bar A, and their opposite ends are in like manner hinged to the flange of the outer bar, B. This outer bar is also secured to the cornice by a chain, E, and block F, but is somewhat shorter than the inner bar. The object of this is to permit the bar B to swing up to clear the cornice. A trigger, F, is secured to the upper end of the inner bar A, and a rod, G, is connected with this trigger, and extends down alongside of the inner bar. The operation is as follows: When not in use the outer bar, B, is folded up against the inner bar, A. The rounds or cross-bars C are thus disposed vertically within the hollow formed by the junction of the two angle-iron bars. The trigger F serves to thus hold them together. When the rod G is drawn downward, it causes the trigger F to release the upper end of the outer bar, which then descends until the chain E is taut. The ladder thus formed being at the side of a tier of windows, the occupants of the adjacent rooms can easily escape in case of fire.

248,787. ROOF-BRACKET.—Samuel F. Black, Wellington, O.

248,748. WINDOW-GLASS.—Samuel Darling, Providence, R. I.

248,749. MACHINE FOR SHEARING METAL.—Bernard Gallagher, St. John, New Brunswick, Can.

248,757. SCAFFOLD.—George W. Green, Wrentham, O.

248,761. DOOR-CHECK.—Charles Hassinger, Plymouth, Mich.

248,764. WINDOW SCREEN ATTACHMENT.—Bernard T. Harold, Stockton, Cal.

248,767. WATER-CLOSET.—Ellas S. Hutchinson, Washington, D. C.

248,784. GAUGE FOR MORTISING-MACHINES.—George L. Muhs, Wheeling, W. Va.

248,789. LOCK.—Emery Parker, New Britain, Conn.

249,790. SASH-PULLEY CORD GUARD.—C. J. Scheskey, Marlborough, W. Va.

249,805. WOOD-PLANING MACHINE.—Albert W. Stossmeister, Newport, Ky.

249,813. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Francis W. Whiting, Chelsea, Mass.

249,821. COMBINATION-SQUARE.—Stephen H. Dollova, Athol, Mass.

249,830. ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Julius Irlon, Philadelphia, Pa.

249,846. FIRE-ESCAPE.—Ronald Macdonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

249,847. FIRE-ESCAPE APPARATUS.—Ronald Macdonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

249,854. HEATING-STOVE.—James A. Milliken, Biddeford, Me.

249,856. PRESERVING WOOD.—Samuel R. Percy, New York, N. Y.

249,875. TRAP-VALVE.—Cornelius Birkery, Hartford, Conn.

249,902. VARNISH.—Martin Connelly, Philadelphia, Pa.

249,923. WATER-CLOSET.—William S. Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.

249,945. UNDERGROUND STREET.—Noah Jacobsohn, New York, N. Y.

249,951. DRILL-SLAT-TENSION MACHINE.—Mathias M. Kitz, Oshkosh, Wis.

249,956. CATCH-BRAIN VALVE.—John B. Laumann, Cincinnati, O.

249,966. PIPE-CUTTING IMPLEMENT.—Francis I. Maule, Philadelphia, Pa.

249,968. PIPE-WRENCH.—Timothy D. Merian, Buffalo, N. Y.

249,982. BURGLAR-ALARM.—Francis W. Pearson, Boston, and Andrew M. Eastman, Somerville, Mass.

249,987. BRICK-PRESS.—William W. Potts, Bridgeport, Pa.

250,007. BENCH-PLANE.—George F. Sawyer, Liberty, Tex.

250,020. PIPE-TONGS.—Delos Worden, Oil City, Pa.

250,044. (Reissue.) COMBINED ANVIL, VISE AND DRILL.—Joseph L. Ware and W. Scott Fleming, Pine Island, Minn.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report fifteen permits have been granted, of which the following are the more important:

Foss & Gorman, 3 two-story brick buildings, O'Donnell St., beginning 60' w of Chesapeake St.

Foss & Gorman, 3 two-story brick buildings, Benney St., beginning 60' s of Dillon St.

Foss & Gorman, 3 two-story brick buildings, Harris Alley, beginning 60' s of Dillon St.

Archibald Teal, 3 three-story brick buildings, Patterson Park Ave., between Pratt and Gough Sts.

Henry Mylander, 2 three-story brick buildings, Edmondson Ave., between Fremont and Schroeder Sts.

Dr. E. D. Loughery, three-story brick building, 20' x 60', s e cor. Gay St. and Jones Falls.

John E. Arniger, 15 two-story brick buildings, Eager St., between Washington and Wolf Sts.

Female Christian Home, two-story brick stable, 28' x 32', Pearl St., between Mulberry and Franklin Sts.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Brick.—13 and 15 Milford Pl., for John Deery, 2 dwellings, 20' x 46', three-story; John Poulter, builder.

249 Deery St., for Thomas Wigglesworth, carriage house, 28' x 72' 6", three-story; David Perkins, builder.

Huntington Ave., near Dartmouth St., for John F. Mead, 4 family hotels, 48' x 80', five-story; John F. Mead, builder.

Wood.—Vaughan Ave., near Geneva Ave., for Michael J. Hurney, dwelling, 22' x 28', two-story; Yates & Ryan, builder.

Hollick St., near Station St., for G. F. Burkhardt, cooper shop, 45' x 60'; Rumrill & Stanton, builders.

Hartford St., near Sargent St., for Alonso P. Clifford, dwell., 26' x 31', two-story; Alonso P. Clifford, builder.

Keyes St., for Ferdinand Kelly, dwell. and store, 22' x 32'; John Gately, builder.

Dorchester Ave., near Blake St., for John Southern & Co., building for storage and setting up of machinery, 33' x 80'.

East Sixth St., near N St., for Boston Cordage Co., storage building, 40' x 108'; Scott Bros., builders.

Harvard Ave., near Brighton Ave., for Charles Armstrong, dwell., 30' x 39'; Samuel Davenport, builder.

Unnamed Place, off School St., for Mrs. E. A. Hunt, dwell., 28' x 30'; W. H. Bowker, builder.

Rutherford Ave., opp. Winchester St., for Eastern R. R. Co., hay storage, 60' x 403'; H. Bissell, builder.

Perkins St., rear of, near Prince St., for Wm. Wallace, ice-house, 105' x 222'.

Marginal St., rear of, near Orleans St., freight storage, 170' x 416' and 210' x 530'; H. Bissell, builder.

Columbia St., near Quincy St., for Aaron W. Spencer, stable, 48' 2" x 36' 4".

O St., near East First St., stable, 22' x 80', for Walworth Mfg. Co.

Unnamed Place, off School St., for Mrs. E. A. Hunt, dwell., 45' x 80'; W. H. Bowker, builder.

Unnamed Place, off School St., for Mrs. E. A. Hunt, dwell., 15' x 100'; W. H. Bowker, builder.

Harvard St., nearly opp. Wales St., for George E. Bailey, dwell., 42' x 53' 8".

Washington St., near Atherton Ave., for C. H. Heislung, dwell., 27' x 30'.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Lexington Ave., n e cor. Throop Ave., three-story brick store and dwell. and 5 two-story brick dwellings; total cost, \$35,500; owner, C. Ritchie, 18 Court St., room 3; builder, E. T. Hatch.

Prospect Ave., s e, 60' w Fifth Ave., 6 three-story brick stores and tenements; cost, \$5,000 each;

owner, Daniel Doody, 598 Fifth Ave.; builder, Peter Donlon.

Greene Ave., n w cor. Throop Ave., 3 three-story brownstone dwellings; cost, \$1,800 each; owner, M. A. Dellevere, 436 McDonough St.; builder, G. Dellevere.

Throopman St., No. 40, two-story frame tenement; cost, \$2,500; owner, G. Shellhead, 22 Stanhope St.; builder, E. C. Bauer.

Franklin St., Nos. 37 and 39, s e, 50' from Quay St., one and two-story frame foundry; cost, \$2,800; owner, etc., James N. Halton, 124 Noble St.

Quincy St., n s, 125' e Throop Ave., 3 two-story stone dwellings; cost, each, \$3,000; owner, A. E. De Baum, 54 Fine St., New York.

Adams St., on pier at foot of two-story frame coal pocket; cost, \$3,300; lessee, Eastern Transportation Line, New York City; architect, John Forman; builder, E. A. Young.

William St., s s, and King St., n s, 80' e Conover St., one, two and three-story brick shop; cost, \$12,000; owner, The Pioneer Iron Works, on premises; architect, M. Franck; builders, F. Carlin and Geo. Damsen.

Nostrand Ave., w s, 97' 9" n Park Ave., one and two-story brick factory; cost, \$7,000; owner, Richard Lutzpeter, builder, J. Clark.

Atlantic Ave., n s, 60' w Boerum St., 2 one-story brick stores; cost, \$6,500; owner, Wm. C. Schermerhorn, 40 West Twenty-third St., New York; architect, W. A. Southard; builder, J. J. Beuten.

Head of Grand St., Newtown Creek, one-story frame factory; cost, \$15,000; owner, Albemarle Fertilizing Co., 60 Cortlandt St., New York; architect and builder, M. A. Weeks.

Head of Grand St., Newtown Creek, one-story frame engine-house; cost, about \$2,500; owner, Albemarle Fertilizing Co., 60 Cortlandt St., New York; architect and builder, S. M. Weeks.

Lewis Ave., w s, 80' n De Kalb Ave., two-story frame dwell., cost, \$2,500; owner, Anne E. Foley, 932 De Kalb Ave.; builders, John Lambert and M. C. Rush.

Albany Ave., Foot of Thirty-ninth St., two-story brick extension; cost, about \$3,000; owner, H. Johns Manufacturing Co., on premises.

Buffalo.

CHURCH.—German Lutheran Church, Elliott St.; cost, \$50,000; builders, Rumrill & Rupp; contractor, Daniel Dutzer.

HOUSES.—Frame dwell., Niagara St., between Pennsylvania and Jersey Sts.; cost, \$5,000; owner, H. J. Tucker; architect, Geo. J. Metzger.

Brick dwell. and barn for Mr. Frank Perow, Sixth St.; cost, \$25,000; architect, Richard A. Waite; builder, J. Boles & Son.

STORES.—Brick stores, with apartments, Seneca St., near Hydraulic St., 80' x 90'; cost, \$20,000; owner, F. H. Goodyear; architect, Geo. J. Metzger.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following building permits have been issued since our last report:

Mary C. Carpenter, two-story brick rear addition, 20' x 36', 214 Sangamon St.; cost, \$2,500.

John Coughlan, two-story brick flats, 20' x 56', rear No. 78 South Halsted St.; cost, \$3,500.

Union Wire Mattress Co., four-story brick factory, 50' x 108', Erie and Sedgwick Sts.; cost, \$10,000.

Calumet Club, three-story and basement club-house, 80' x 142', n e cor. Twentieth St. and Michigan Ave.; cost, \$14,000.

E. & S. A. Kent, 2 three-story and basement brick stores and flats, 80' x 100', State St., near Sixteenth St.; cost, \$15,000.

E. Olson, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 64', Lincoln St., near Milwaukee Ave.; cost, \$3,000.

M. Siben, two-story brick store-house, 32' x 40', 235 and 237 Larabee St.; cost, \$5,000.

Mary Wallace, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 32', 125 East Superior St.; cost, \$2,200.

John Mead, 3 four-story and basement brick stores, 63' x 80', n e cor. Ogden Ave. and Van Buren Sts.; cost, \$20,000.

D. H. Hammer, 2 three-story and basement brick stores and flats, 48' x 62', 3526 to 3530 State St.; cost, \$15,000.

H. Gillett, three-story brick flats, 25' x 45', 865 North Clark St.; cost, \$4,500.

W. C. Seipp, 2 two-story and basement brick dwellings, 48' x 60', 2971 and 2973 Groveland St., cost, \$5,750.

Graham Bros. & Co., four-story and basement brick soap factory, 60' x 170', West Lake St., near Ada St.; cost, \$30,000.

William Bartlett, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 60', Dana Ave., near Thompson St.; cost, \$2,000.

J. Landberger, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 48', 560 Market St.; cost, \$2,900.

Miller & Umbdenstock, one-story brick printing office, 48' x 60', 560 Market St.; cost, \$3,000.

D. E. Pearson, 2 three-story brick dwellings, 44' x 63', State and Scott Sts.; cost, \$15,000.

D. K. Pearsons, three-story brick flats, 34' x 40', Scott St., near State St.; cost, \$6,000.

Edwin Walker, two-story brick barn, 32' x 50', rear 2516 Michigan Ave.; cost, \$4,000.

Joseph Vechos, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 44', 360 West Eighteenth St.; cost, \$3,000.

V. Herdo, two-story and basement brick dwell., 21' x 50', Throop St., near Twentieth St.; cost, \$3,700.

N. Thomason, three-story and basement brick dwell., 30' x 74', State St., near Goethe St.; cost, \$12,000.

E. W. Blatchford, stone foundation, 63' x 80', Jackson St., near State St.; cost, \$5,000.

D. Benedict, two-story brick flour-mill, 50' x 100', Green and Kinzie Sts.; cost, \$5,000.

Armour, Dole & Co., 2 two-story elevators, 120' x 222', Sixteenth St. and Oakley Ave.; cost, \$120,000.

D. Hoehner, three-story brick brewery, 101' x 108', Hinman St., near Ashland Ave.; cost, \$55,000.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report the following building permits have been issued:

John Rolf, two-story brick, Hawthorne St., near Price Ave.; cost, \$10,000.

(Continued on next page.)

SUMMARY:—	Some Proceedings of the Late Conference of Architects.—The F. A. I. A.—The American Architect's Verdict on the Grand Street Edison Electric Light System.—Expedition.—The Canals of V. Assos.
PICTURE EXHIBITIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.	CONTINUOUS GUIDES.
THE ILLUSTRATIONS:—	Plan and Details of the Temple sign for a Hotel Billiard-Room.
OPENING ADDRESS BEFORE THE ROYAL ARCHITECTS.	OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEATING GAS DISTRIBUTION IN ST. COMMUNICATION:—
Dry-Boat.	NOTES AND CLIPPING.

AMONG the interesting matters of the American Institute of a report of the Committee on was taken to recall, by citations the efforts made in former years a first class professional journal although these efforts failed of to keep the subject before the had contributed to the cordial Architect was received by the on this side of the Atlantic, after taken by private enterprise, and of courtesies and good offices between them. In the report Correspondence was contained illustrate the position which the fessional community, and the render. According to the for some years after the the younger members and abroad with letters of introduction addressed to the eminent professional bodies with whom. Such letters are opening to them the doors of interesting objects, and in process of construction, hope that the number of applied away to two or three in a year more nearly representing the value which its introduction

AN announcement, which vention, was made to the effect was in process of formation dozen prominent architects for election as Fellows. The try is to be congratulated distance of California from practice, the peculiar of San Francisco, render the profession in that city of singular materials, the adobe bricks. Oregon pine, the beautiful as much objects of curiosity and builders as the novel against earthquakes, and construction, and an exchange much to enlarge the ideas the continent. Some have unjustly, with being narrowness of its administration that if, after New York has recently suitable for this purpose principally into the hands due much less to any desire

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

227,017. BIT-STOCK.—Quimby S. Backus, Holyoke, Mass.
251,961. SPIRIT-LEVEL.—George Egart, Mooselyville, Ky.
251,963. HEATING-STOVE.—Justin R. Graves, Sioux Falls, Dak.
251,965. SPIRIT-LEVEL.—Frederic Kraegel, Buffalo, N. Y.
251,967. SUSPENSION-CLAVIS FOR ELEVATORS.—Charles M. Mallory, Toledo, O.
250,122. MOUNTAIN FIRE LAYING BRICK, ETC.—William Arrington and Thomas Barrett, Worcester, Mass.
250,137. THE SUPPORTING HEADER-JOISTS.—Benjamin F. Ellis, San Francisco, Cal.
250,174. LOUVER-TRIMMING MACHINE.—W. B. Swartwout, Three Rivers, Mich.
250,186. BIT-STOCK.—Loring J. Baker, Boston, Mass.
250,187. SPIKE.—Joshua D. Barnes, Fort Wayne, Ind.
250,188. LIFTING-JACK.—John C. Board, Newtonville, Ind.
250,191. SAWING-MACHINE.—David Berry, Bolinas, Cal.
250,196. COUNTER-FIXTURE.—William A. Bowyer, Alliance, O.
251,211. SAW-HANDLE.—Andrew J. Doane, Indianapolis, Ind.
251,214. SPRING COUNTER-ROLLER.—Benjamin I. Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
250,193. BOOK-HANGER.—Samuel Ide, Medina, N. Y.
250,257. COMPOSITION FOR ARTIFICIAL WOOD OR KEMISTE.—Orlo O. Karsch, New York, N. Y.
250,283. EARTH-DOCK.—Wm. J. Sherman, St. Augustine, Fla.
250,312. TRAVELLING CRANE.—John Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report eighteen permits have been granted, of which the more important are as follows:
Henry Pfeil, 2 two-story brick buildings, n e cor. Ostend St. and Burgundy Alley.
Henry Pfeil and son, two-story brick stable, Wilmer Alley, bet. Lantana and Townsend Sts.
Adams White Lead Co., brick building, 10' x 51', s e cor. East and Cross Sts.
Hanna Distillery Co., one-story brick warehouse, s e cor. Hulse and Ostend Sts.
Jno. Burger, two-story brick stable, 15' x 40', Dallas St., bet. Lancaster and Thomas Sts.
Jno. Kunkel, three-story brick building, 30' x 90', Lee St., bet. Light and Charles Sts.
Baltimore and Ohio R. Co., one-story brick building, 24' x 32', No. 10 Poppleton St., s of Pratt St.
Jno. F. Rosier, two-story brick building, Montgomery St., between Jackson and Cortington Sts.
Jno. McKim, two-story brick stable, s e cor. Flower and Front Sts.
Solomon Corner, three-story brick building, n e cor. Calvert and Bladde Sts.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—(Food.)—Elin St., near Ford St., for Andrew Crow, dwell., 18' x 22'; Thomas Yeo, mason, builder.
Clarence St., Nos. 30 and 32, near Dudley St., for Benj. F. Bean, 2 two-story and mansard dwell., 19' x 40'; Benj. F. Bean, builder.
Wendover Ave., Nos. 20 and 31, near Dudley St., for Benj. F. Bean, 2 two-story and mansard dwell., 19' x 42'; Benj. F. Bean, builder.
East Third St., near L St., for Alfred Rogers, stable, 20' x 30'.
BRICK.—No permits for brick buildings have been issued during the past week.
NOVEMBER REPORT.—The following permits were issued at the office of Inspector of Buildings during the month of November: brick, 16; wood, 7; repairs, etc., 213; boilers and engines, 42; heating apparatus, 116.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE.—A four-story brick building, measuring 80' x 160', is soon to be built on Commercial, cor. Richmond St., for the Quincy Market Cold Storage Corporation. Chase's system of refrigeration is to be used, and some 10,000 tons of ice will be stored in the upper story for cooling purposes. The ground has been excavated and piles will be driven at once; estimated cost, \$60,000; Wm. G. Preston, of Boston, architect.
SEWER CONNECTIONS.—No more permits to connect drains with sewers will be given after Dec. 10, 1881, until spring.
PUMPING STATION.—New buildings will be put up at the pumping station at Dorchester Bay. They will be of granite, covering an area of 24,000', and costing \$176,000.
BROOKLYN.
BUILDING PERMITS.—Lafayette Ave., s s 100' w Nostrand Ave., 2 two-story brick dwell.; cost, \$3,000;

owner, A. Miller, 373 Decatur St.; architect, T. Miller.
STUYVESANT AVE., n e cor. Monroe St., three-story brick store and dwell.; cost, \$8,000; owner, L. F. McHenry, 553 Monroe St.; architect and builder, John McHenry.
ELIZABETH ST., s s 200' e Dwight St., one-story brick shop; cost, \$5,000; owner, The Cramp Dry Dock Co., 14 William St., New York; architects and builders, S. E. Simpson & Co.
SAYDAM ST., n s 118' w Bushwick Boulevard, two-story frame stable; cost, \$2,000; owner, John H. Froehlich, Saydam St., cor. Bushwick Boulevard; architect, J. Platte; builders, W. Dufelscheker, and R. B. Ferguson.
BUSHWICK AVE., cor. Boulevard, w s 83' n Saydam St., 2 two and a half-story frame dwell.; cost, \$2,500; owner, architect and builder, same as last.
SCHLES ST., n s 20' e Bushwick Ave., three-story frame ice-house; cost, 11,000; owners, Ochs & Lohner, on premises; architect, J. Platte; builders, Henry Gramann and Joseph Frisse.
TROUTMAN ST., No. 145, two-story frame dwell.; cost, \$2,450; owner, Frederick Wolf, 163 Troutman St.; builder, Henry Loeffler.
JEFFERSON ST., s s 35' e Bedford Ave., 5 three-story brownstone flats; cost, each, \$8,000; owner and builder, A. G. Van Wagner, 518 Lexington Ave.; architects, Pardee & Bros.
FAY ST., No. 37, s s 57' w Throop Ave., 5 two-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each, \$4,000; owner and builder, C. Lebl, 479 Herkimer St.
HACHING ON AVE., Atlantic Ave., 4 four-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each, \$8,700; owner and builder, T. A. Menem, 41 Madison St.
MARCY ST., Nos. 38 and 38, s s 125' e Marcy Ave., four-story brick factory; cost, each, \$3,000; owner, North American Iron Works, 40 and 42 Walton St.; builders, J. Auer and J. Schneider.
NEWSPR ST., e s 125' e Myrtle Ave., three-story brick mill; owner, James Herragh, Willowbury Ave., near Tompkins Ave.; architect, M. J. Morrill; builders, C. Cameron and Thos. E. Greenland.

Chicago.

CALVERT CLUB, n e cor. Michigan Ave. and Twentieth St., 82' 6" x 110', four-story, is to be built of brick. The general type of the design is that of the front-chateau of the early Renaissance. In the exterior design carved terra-cotta is used with some freedom and it is enriched with bands and string-courses. The main entrance is on Twentieth St. The entire work of erecting, decorating, and furnishing the building, which it is estimated will cost \$2,000, is under the supervision of Burnham & Root, architects.
HOLLYWOOD ST., E. B. Sheldon, three-story brick dwell., 78' x 9', Lincoln Ave., near Wisconsin St.; cost, \$20,000; Barling & Whitehouse, architects; Louis Welch, builder.
BUILDING PERMITS.—E. B. Sheldon, three-story brick dwell., 78' x 9', Lincoln Ave., near Wisconsin St.; cost, \$20,000.
L. T. Sumner, two-story brick dwell., 21' x 47', 3550 Dearborn Ave.; cost, \$3,300.
J. L. Campbell, 2 two-story brick dwell., DeKalb St., near Polk St., 32' x 160'; cost, \$18,000.
H. A. Austick, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 41', DeKalb St., near Polk St.; cost, \$3,300.
C. Reelin, two-story brick dwell., 22' x 51', 127 Tremont St.; cost, \$1,400.
Fred Henckel, three-story and basement brick store and dwell., 24' x 70', 316 West Randolph St.; cost, \$5,000; J. Paul Huber, architect; Wildner & Frank, builders.
E. J. Reynolds, 2 two-story brick dwell., 40' x 50', 3843 Langley Ave.; cost, \$7,000.
John Mountain, three-story brick flat, 22' x 65', 226 Sedgwick St.; cost, \$7,000.
J. G. Karle, 2 two-story and basement brick dwell., 30' x 120', 247 Thirty-seventh St.; cost, \$1,000.
B. Grossman, 2 two-story and basement brick stores and flats, 3128 to 3132 Cottage Grove Ave.; cost, \$10,000.
Lutheran Trinity Congregational School, two-story brick school-house, 22' x 80', 3014 Lyman St.; cost, \$12,000.
W. Brooks, three-story brick dwell., 21' x 58', 777 Larrabee St.; cost, \$1,500.
Gen. Keeger, two-story and basement brick dwell., 20' x 24', 751 Hinman St.; cost, \$2,400.
Eich Bros., 10 two-story brick dwell., 40' x 16', Monroe St., near Campbell Ave.; cost, \$30,000.
W. F. Whitehouse, five-story and basement brick store, 41' x 114', Adams St., near Fifth Ave.; cost, \$3,000; Barling & Whitehouse, architects; C. G. Mullen & Co., builders.
C. Melts, two-story brick dwell., 24' x 67', 109 Lincoln Ave.; cost, \$5,000.
Lafin, Van Higgins & Co., four-story brick store, 40' x 71', 71 and 73 Randolph St.; cost, \$10,000.
A. Bauman, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 50', 58 High St.; cost, \$2,100.
H. Channon, one-story brick ice-house, 28' x 128', Goose Island; cost, \$4,000.
M. Murphy, two-story and basement brick stable, 75' x 100', Pacific Ave., near Harrison St.; cost, \$12,000.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St., s s 200' e Eighth Ave., 3 four-story brownstone flats; cost, each, \$40,000; owner, Wm. H. Van Anwyck, 15 East Fourteenth St.; architect, J. H. Valentine.
SEVENTH AVENUE ST., n s 100' e Fifth Ave., four-story brick and stone dwell.; cost, \$40,000; owner, Wm. H. Van Anwyck, 15 East Fourteenth St.; architect, W. H. Cavett; mason, Joseph Smith.
EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH ST., No. 511, four-story brownstone flat; cost, \$10,000; owner, Charles E. Triggs, 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-first St.; architect, R. Rosenstock.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH ST., s s 40' e Eighth Ave., 4 three-story brownstone dwell.; cost, each, \$15,000; owner and architect, same as last.
NEW PIER 56 NORTH RIVER, one-story wood and iron freight-shed; cost, \$25,000; owner, Simpson & Rapone, 81 Bronx St.; builder, D. McCarthy.

SEVENTH AVENUE ST., s s 150' w Fourth Ave., 4 four-story connecting brownstone dwell.; cost, each, \$22,000; owner, Terence Farley, 165 East Sixty-first St.; architects, Thos. & VII-08.
FIFTH ST., w s, Piers 20 and 21, North River between Rende and Duane Sts., one-story frame and iron freight shed; owner, New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., 21 Courtlandt St.; builders, J. H. Kuler & Bro.
SEVENTH AVENUE ST., n s 250' w First Ave., four-story brick tenement; cost, \$15,000; owner, Ferdinand Hemmerling, 1203 Lexington Ave.; architect, John H. Reynolds.
FURTH ST., n s 225' w Tenth Ave., three-story brick stable; cost, \$5,000; owner, David Stevenson, Jr., Tenth Ave., cor. Thirty-eighth St.; architect, H. J. Paulley, builder, Sam'l Lowden.

ALTERATIONS.—East Seventy-eighth St., No. 124, raised one story, also four-story brick extension, interior alterations, etc.; cost, \$10,000; owner, Hester A. Cowing, on premises; architect, A. B. Ogden.
WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST., No. 16, one-story brick extension, interior and front alteration; cost, \$10,000; owner, John L. Cavanagh, 1107 Broadway; architect, A. Craig.
THIRTIETH ST., s s 180' e Eleventh Ave., one-story brick extension; cost, \$10,000; owner, Cornelius H. Behnemer, foot West Thirtieth St.; architect, G. H. Reynolds.
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ST., n s 120' w Madison Ave., one-story brick extension; cost, \$3,500; owner and builder, Thos. F. Treacy, 128 East One Hundred and Eleventh St.; architect, R. Rosenstock.
APARTMENT-HOUSE.—The Charter property in Thirty-fourth St., is about to be improved by the erection of eight-story flats, costing about \$250,000; Mr. Horace G. Knapp is the architect.
HOUSE.—Dr. Robert M. Heyolds is having designs prepared for residence, to be built on Ninety-third St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves. The building was to be 22' x 56'; cost, \$15,000; H. G. Knapp is the architect.

STORES.—No. 23 Great Jones St., formerly the old Spanish Hotel, is to be transformed into a brick front store. The size is 25' x 55'; owner, Jas. M. Shanahan; architect, J. Gandofo.

On the south side Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker St., an iron front store, 50' x 200', six-story, basement and sub cellar; to cost \$100,000; is to be erected from designs of Messrs. H. J. Schwarzmann & Co.
FACTORY ON SIXTY-THIRD ST., between Second and Third Aves., a cigar factory, 5' x 90', six-story and basement, brick front; to cost \$20,000, is to be erected for Belvin & Sieber, from designs of H. J. Schwarzmann & Co.

STABLES.—Mr. J. Gandofo has prepared plans for a stable No. 115 West Fifty-second St., 25' x 90', two-story high, to be built of Philadelphia brick with bluestone trim.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE.—The new Morrell storage warehouses are to be built from designs of Mr. M. C. Merritt.

Philadelphia.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Edward R. G. of Orthodox St., 2 two-story dwell., 15' x 40', W. Kena, contractor.
Orchard St., n of Tacony St., 6 two-story dwell., 15' x 40'; G. F. Gibson, Jr., contractor.
Columbia Ave. and Spethman St., three-story carpenter building, 24' x 70'; D. M. Blyler, contractor.
Brown St., Nos. 1317 and 1319, six-story storehouse, 30' x 125'; L. Koder, contractor.
Washington Ave., s of Lehigh Ave., 6 three-story dwell., 16' x 41'; W. D. Carter, contractor.
Twenty-first St., between Brown and Fairhill Sts., 10 three-story dwell., 17' x 54'; Jas. Graven.
Front St., s of Orthodox St., three-story dwell., and brick building, 16' x 38'; Jane Darroff, owner.
Fifth St., n of Cumberland St., one-story marble shop, 16' x 120'; J. W. Silver, owner.
Fairhill St., s of Cumberland St., two-story dwell., and two-story stable; W. Tecklenberg, contractor.
Railroad Station, M'F's front house, 30' x 100'; Reading R. R. Co., owners.
Lehigh Ave. and Fairhill St., three-story dwell., 20' x 55'; Jacob Farber, contractor.
Pasayunk Ave., No. 1012, one-story boiler-house, 18' x 41'; H. H. Barld, owner.
Brooks Ave., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Sts., two-story factory, 35' x 81'; Theo. Brooks & Son, owners.
Reese and Hamilton Sts., four-story factory and engine-house, 45' x 128', and 20' x 41'; H. J. White-side & Sons, contractors.
North Twenty-second St., No. 131, two-story factory rebuilding, 60' x 75'; F. Hall, contractor.
York and Ontario Sts., 11 dwell., 13' x 40'; James E. Cooper, owner.
North Broad St., Nos. 212 and 241, two-story addition to storehouse, 70' x 10'; Percival Roberts, Pennsylvania Iron Works.
Randolph St., No. 1716, four-story addition to factory, 23' x 30'; H. S. Forner & Son.
Kennington Ave. and Adams St., alteration of factory to 2 stores; Thos. McCracken, owner.
CHURCH.—The friends of the late President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. have determined to erect a Memorial Church. It is proposed to raise \$80,000 to build it. The church is to be mainly for the use and benefit of the employees of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
FACTORY.—It is the intention of Messrs. W. H. and G. W. Allen to build a five-story factory, siting on Race St., w of Fourth St., to be of brick and iron; the building to be used for light manufacturing purposes.
CHURCH.—The corner-stones of the new Swedenborgian Church, at the n e cor. of Twenty-second and Charles Sts., was laid Nov. 24. The building will be of brick and brownstone; the total cost, exclusive of furniture, will be about \$32,000.

St. Louis.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Eighty-four permits have been issued since our last report, nine of which are for

SUMMARY.—
Burning of the Ring Theatre in New York.—The Ring Theatre, at the Washington Monument, Brooklyn Bridge.—An explosion of the Gas-Meter.—Mr. S. C. The Ephraim Valley.
A TRIP ABROAD.—
THIRD CHRISTMAS-CARD COMMISSION.—
OUR VERSATILE ARCHITECT.—
PRACTICAL SCIENCE IN EXPLANATION.—
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—
Design for a Hotel Billings, Germany.
THE DISPOSITION OF REFUSE IN THE MOSQUE OF OKUDA IN GAS-ENGINEER.—
DANGEROUS CHIMNEYS.—
LIME AS A PRESERVATIVE.—
A CANAL IN THE FAR EAST.—
COMMUNICATIONS.—
The Recent Test of Fire Doors.—
An Explanation of Notes and Clippings.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred in New York—The Ring Theatre, a large structure of the city, took fire at seven o'clock, and the commencement of the electric apparatus. The flames from the burning scenery, and the iron screen provided for the auditorium was not lowered by the ventilating shaft, in so many similar cases, the auditorium, and in a few minutes the gas went out of the struggling crowd, were left in a moment later by the flames all retreat. Out of two hundred only a very few reached a safe place, some sixty or seventy were to the upper windows, or by the crowd below, but a hundred men, women and children. This awful catastrophe is the is of all the great European building is the most in violation of solidity, and a conflagration thing ever witnessed in our history have seemed absolutely inevitable.

LATER accounts only confirm the occurrence. It appears that the prescribe that special exits be unlocked in case of fire, always burning, to illumine of the gas, which is made fire. Firemen are also required during each performance, as an essential part of the way all these regulations were there, but the locks were use, and they could not be unlocked and useless; the last few weeks after the fire they had not been lighted, fled in a panic at the suddenness of jumping from the main was in place, but the his post at the first alarm, were of light wood-work, a fire had penetrated the canvas, blazed up like tinder. The narrow, so that they became they had been free to walk

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

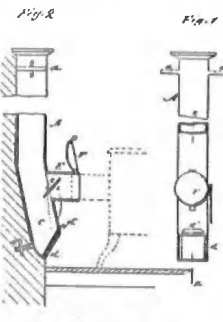
(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

BUILDING PATENTS.

[Printed specifications of any patents here mentioned, together with full detail illustrations, may be obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, for twenty-five cents.]

248,307. SMOKE-FLUE.—Constantine L. Brady, St. Louis, Mo. The flue A, which is of sheet or cast iron, and square in cross section, is intended to take the place of the brick chimneys in frame houses, and to be built in the walls of brick houses, or it may be inserted in the smoke-flues of houses already built. To support the flue in place in the chimney, arms, *aa*, are provided at or near the top of the flue and the arm *a'* near the bottom, which hold the flue firmly. The lower portion of the flue is bent or curved inward, so that the open end *d'* is inside of the house, a short distance above the floor, and is closed by the sliding door *d*. The horizontal pipe-connection *E* reaches through the wall, and is provided with the damper *c*, which is normally in line with the front wall of the flue, in which position it serves also to prevent the flue coming



from the stove being inserted too far into the flue. The extension *E*, when not in use, is closed by the hinged cap *F*, which is held in place by a suitable device. It will be understood that the flue should be provided with as many pipe connections *E* as there are stoves to the house, though only one is shown in the drawings, and from the construction of the flue it will also be understood that the flue is practically self-cleaning, as the ashes and soot will not adhere to the smooth metal surface of the flue, but will fall to the soot-chamber *C*, which is formed by the flue being extended below the pipe-extension *E*, so that soot can be easily removed from the inside of the house by simply raising the sliding door *d*. Between the stove-pipe extensions *E* of the different stories, the flue may be surrounded with fire-clay sections, if desired, thus avoiding all possible danger of fires from the flue.

250,626. CONTINUOUS-MAKING TOOL.—Henry C. Barker, Sedalia, Mo.

250,639. VENTILATOR WHEEL OR FAN.—James M. Bieckman, Chicago, Ill.

250,611. CHAIRS-WRENCH.—William H. Brock, Corona, N. Y.

250,601. EARTH-BORING APPARATUS.—John R. Davis, Bloomfield, Jo.

250,662. KNOP ATTACHMENT.—George M. Hathaway, New York, N. Y.

251,678. BIT AND DRILL STOCK.—Wallace Lyon, Bridgeport, Conn.

250,673. VISE.—Alphonse Montant, New York, N. Y.

250,714. PAINT-VEHICLE.—Nelson H. Coopes, Oil City, Pa.

250,728. TAP AND DIE.—Hayward A. Harvey, Orange, N. J.

251,742. AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF FOR TALK-CHISTERS.—Christian W. Myers, Lincoln, Pa.

250,765. BOX-JOINT FOR SEWER-PIPES.—James Thompson, Chicago, Ill.

250,778. EARTH-AUGER.—Llewellyn A. Blake, Corcoran, Tex.

250,907. RYON-SAWING MACHINE.—Thomas W. Hardie, New York, N. Y.

250,828. SASH-HOLDER.—David F. McKittrick, Marysville, O.

250,937. PORTABLE HOUSE.—William H. Wrigley, Oakland, Cal.

250,901. FIRE-ESCAPE.—J. Paris Dunn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

250,912. FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Frederick Grinnell, Providence, R. I.

250,913. FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Frederick Grinnell, Providence, R. I.

250,933. SAW-SET.—Martin Marshall and Hugh J. McDevitt, Philadelphia, Pa.

250,933. MANUFACTURE OF COLUMBS, POSTS, ETC., OF GLASS.—Christopher W. McLean, New Bern, N. C.

250,938. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Jonathan C. Nelson, Providence, R. I.

250,963. AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Henry B. Parmelee, New Haven, Conn.

251,010. ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—Virginia J. Watts, Baltimore, Md.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Baltimore.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Since our last report, 19 permits have been granted, of which the more important are as follows:—

Jacob Saum, two-story brick buildings, Parish Alley, 216' s of Preston St.

Chas. E. Blaney, 4 three-story brick buildings, Lafayette Ave., beginning at the s. w. cor. of Mount St.; also, 6 three-story brick buildings, Mount St., s of the above.

E. E. Jackson & Co., two or three-story brick buildings, s. e. cor. East Falls Ave. and Stiles St.

Aug. Knapp, two-story brick stable, Burgunder Alley, s of Cross St.

Presbyterian Congregation, (colored), new brick and stone front to church building, Madison St., between Park Ave. and Cathedral St.

A. Mahone, 12 three-story brick buildings, Mount St., between Mosher and Townsend Sts.

A. Mahone, 5 three-story brick buildings, Mosher St., between Mount and Gilmer Sts.

A. Mahone, 7 two-story brick buildings, Vincent Alley, between Mosher and Townsend Sts.

Chas. W. Rockefeller, 9 three-story brick buildings, n. w. cor. Mount and Mosher Sts.; also, 5 three-story brick buildings, Mosher, w of Mount St.

Hotax, — Mr. Geo. A. Blake, builder, has begun the erection of a dwelling-house, 6' x 7', on St. Paul St., near John St., for Mr. Isaac Winans; cost over \$100,000; Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York, architects.

Boston.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Brick.—42 to 48 Channing St., rear Ward 19, for Wm. H. Slocumb and Leopold Morse, iron building for storage, 12' x 35'; Stephen B. Trofion, builder.

A. St., near Fifth St., Ward 14, for Caleb Kimball, 2 dwellings, 21' x 32', 2-story; Caleb Kimball, builder.

Wood.—Unnumbered, near Stark St., Ward 4, for B. S. Barrett, dye-house, 20' x 30'; N. H. Hunsweil, builder.

Walden Ave., rear of, near Dale St., Ward 21, for Arthur W. Tufts, dwell., 20' x 20'; Isaac Sprague, builder.

Unnumbered St., near Washington St., Ward 24, for Sam'l Albertson, 3 dwellings, 25' 6" x 34', two-story, hip roof; S. M. Chesley & Co., builder.

Sargent St., cor. Harvard Ave., Ward 20, for Alonzo P. Clifford, dwell., 18' x 37', two-story; Alonzo P. Clifford, builder.

4 to 6 Sargent St., Ward 20, for Alonzo P. Clifford, 2 dwellings, 22' x 31', two-story, L. 16' x 18'; Alonzo P. Clifford, builder.

Sargent St., Ward 20, for Alonzo P. Clifford, dwell., 20' x 31', two-story; Alonzo P. Clifford, builder.

Al St., near East Third St., Ward 14, for Wm. T. Eaton, 4 dwellings, 20' x 32', L. 16' x 30', two-story and mansard; Wm. T. Eaton, builder.

Church St., rear of, near St. Vernon St., Ward 25, for John Brennan, wagon-shed, 18' x 34'; John Brennan, builder.

West Ninth St., near C St., Ward 13, dwell., 22' 6" x 42' 6", three-story; owner, Hugh Gibbin; Edward Lynch & Co., builders.

Brooklyn.

BUILDING PERMITS.—South Elliott Pl., Nos. 73 and 75, one-story brick livery stable; cost, \$2,000; owner, John Gallagher, 66 Schermerhorn St.

Eight Ave., s. w. cor. Sakett St., 3 four-story brownstone dwellings; owner and builder, J. Doherty & Son, 260 Flatbush Ave.

Even St., e. s. 10' s Front St., three-story frame tenement; cost, \$2,450; owner, John Weying, Even St., near Front St.; architect, John Platte; builder, C. Wiber.

Decatur St., s. s. 250' s Reid Ave., 7 two-story dwellings, cost, \$7,000; owner, William H. Wells, 67 Liberty St., New York, and architect, G. Nichols.

Bedford Ave., Nos. 526, 528 and 530, being 237' s De Kalb Ave., 3 four-story brownstone tenements; cost, each, \$12,000; owner and builder, E. Freil, 434 Lafayette Ave.; architect, Hugo Kalfa.

ALTERATIONS.—Degraze St., s. s. about 175' e Bond St., one-story frame extension; cost, \$3,000; owners, Nelson & Holden.

HOSPITAL.—The following award has been made in the competition for the Sevey Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Hospital: 1st, J. Mumford, Brooklyn; 2d, Mercein Thomas, Brooklyn; 3d, F. C. Merry, New York. There were in all nine competitors.

Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.—O. W. Mencham & Co., 6 two-story basement brick dwellings, 22' x 120', cor. Tremont St. and Garfield Ave.; cost, \$14,000.

F. Keller, 6 three-story and basement brick dwellings, 21' x 56', La Salle St., near Schiller St.; cost, \$9,000.

F. R. Otis, 2 five-story and basement brick stores, 60' x 100', 236 to 240 State St.; cost, \$40,000.

John Nordren, two-story brick store, 25' x 43', 236 Townsend St.; cost, \$3,000.

Henry Strong, five-story and basement brick store, 60' x 176', Adams St., near Fifth Ave.; cost, \$75,000.

E. P. Yates, two-story and basement brick stable, 40' x 118', 18 South Sangamon; cost, \$3,000.

Union Iron and Steel Co., one-story brick boiler-house and iron merchant mill, 170' x 200', cor. Ashland and Archer Aves.; cost, \$25,000.

Seth Gage, two-story brick dwell., 20' x 48', 141 Seminary Ave.; cost, \$4,000.

William Gage, three-story brick store and dwell., 47' x 60', Wentworth Ave., near Twenty-sixth St.; cost, \$4,000.

Charles Korup, 2 two-story and basement brick flats, 44' x 64', Twelfth St., near LaSalle St.; cost, \$9,000.

John W. Buckley, two-story brick livery stable, 60' x 120', South Park Ave., near Thirty-third St.; cost, \$13,000.

N. W. Bradley, two-story brick store and dwell., 24' x 56', 40 Sholto St., Hugo Kalfa.

M. Kline, two-story brick iron works, 24' x 60', Van Buren, near Jefferson St.; cost, \$2,500.

John V. Gorman, two-story brick store and dwell., 20' x 50', cor. Himmian St. and Ashland Ave.; cost, \$3,300.

H. J. Etzelsohn, four-story brick store and flats, 40' x 50', n. e. cor. Franklin St. and Charles Plino, cost, \$3,000.

B. A. Brooks, two-story brick dwell., 25' x 60', 1077 Jackson St.; cost, \$8,000.

W. E. Murray, two-story brick store and dwell., 50' x 60', State St., near Sixteenth St.; cost, \$8,000.

F. Campbell, 5 one-story brick cottages, 20' x 30' each, Thirteenth St., near Hogan Ave.; cost, \$1,000.

A. C. Yund, 2 one-story brick cottages, 21' x 32' each, Leavitt St., near North Ave.; cost, \$2,100.

Cincinnati.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following permits have been issued since our last report:

G. C. Glasgow, three-story brick building, 54 West Seventh St.; cost, \$1,000.

Chas. Ulrich, two-story brick buildings, n. e. cor. of Linn and Richmond Sts.; cost, \$5,700.

Six permits for repairs, costing \$1,700.

DEPOSIT.—The work of tearing down the old buildings on Third St. and Central Ave. is now under way to make room for the new Union Depot.

HORSE.—Mr. J. M. Potter is to build a brick house on Nassau St., opposite St. James Ave.; cost about \$10,000; George W. Knapp, architect.

New York.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Nineteenth St., n. s. 133' 6" w Avenue D, one-story brick factory; cost, \$2,000; owners, Schenck & F. New, Treutheit St. 105' w Avenue B, architect and mason, T. New.

Wall St., No. 110, four-story brick office-building; cost, \$15,000; owner, James H. Jones, Hartov, Westchester Co.; architect, J. & J. Landine.

E. D. Connolly & Son; carpenter, John Geagan.

Seventh-second St., s. s. 200' s Second Ave., 6 three-story brick brownstone front dwellings; cost, each, \$2,500; owner, Michael Duffy, 1542 Third Ave.; architect, Andrew Spence.

West Twenty-eighth St., No. 25, three-story factory, cost, \$10,000; owners, Alanson Cary, 11 East Forty-third St. and Edward A. Moran.

Tenth Ave., w. cor. Dykman Ave., three-story frame factory, owner, Kate S. Bruckman, 241 West Thirtieth St.; architect, Durand Woodman, builder, J. Lyons.

Bleecker St., No. 99, rear, one-story brick workshop; cost, \$2,000; lessee, Elias Hyams, 311 West Thirty-first St.; architect and builder, Wm. T. Roylance.

Canal St., No. 409, four-story brick tenement and store; cost, \$1,000; owner, Chas. F. Friedland, 405 Canal St.; architect, Wm. Howe.

West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St., No. 113, four-story brick brownstone front flat; cost, \$11,000; owner, Catharine Fottrecht, 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St.; D. F. Macrae; builder, John Fottrecht.

Concord Ave., w. s. 138' n One Hundred and Sixty-third St., two-story frame dwell.; cost, \$2,000; owner, May A. Bigelow, 1041 Madison Ave.; architect, W. W. Garry; builder, Peter P. Decker.

One Hundred and Fourteenth St., s. e. 100' e Third Ave., 4 three-story brick (stone front) dwellings; cost, each, \$7,500; owner, Charles Van Fleet, 232 Bergen St., Brooklyn; architect, J. E. Styles.

ALTERATIONS.—Twenty-first St., s. s. 75' w Third Ave., raise roof three feet; interior alterations; cost, \$1,000; owner, August C. Hasey, 235 East Fourth St.; architect, Wm. Graub.

Third Ave., s. e. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-first St., frame structure on top of building for beer cooler; cost, \$2,000; owner, A. Hupfel's Sons, on premises; architect, Charles Stoll.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Brick are unchanged. Road-cement has advanced, and is firmly held at \$1.50 per bbl. in New York. Lime seems to look like advancing, and laths show an upward tendency.

AQUARIUM-BUILDING.—The site of the old aquarium has now been definitely sold for building purposes. It is at present, however, very doubtful as to what purpose the new building will be. Very probably it will be a theatre.

FLAT.—A flat for four families is to be built at No. 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St., 25' x 60', brownstone front; cost, \$15,000; Catharine Fottrecht is the owner.

Philadelphia.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Sixteenth and Callowhill Sts., two-story stable-building, 37' x 150'; Reading R. R. Co., owners.

Twenty-first St., s. of Parrish St., 10 three-story dwellings, 16' x 48'; Jno. McMill, owner.

Emerald St., n. of Clearfield St., three-story dwell., 18' x 46'; J. C. Stackhouse, contractor.

Ella St., e. of Amber St., three-story dwell., 12' x 30'; L. L. Yates, contractor.

State Road, n. of Friendship St., 2 two-story dwellings, 16' x 42'; Gross & Rother, contractors.

Eighteenth St., n. of Tucker St., 7 three-story dwellings, 16' x 42'; Jos. Stucky, owner.

Brown St., No. 1027, three-story dwell., 17' x 60'; Benj. Ketcham & Son, owners.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—Twenty-third and Cherry Sts., two-story addition to foundry, 18' x 60'; Richards & Shourds.

Sixteenth and Buttonwood Sts., one-story addition to boiler-house, 44' x 100'; Jas. Moore, owner.

CHURCH.—The Trustees of the Trinity M. E. Church have purchased a lot at the corner of Fifteenth and Mt. Vernon Sts., at a cost of \$32,000, on which it is proposed to erect a new church.

HOSPITAL.—To be erected at the University Hospital a wing for incurables, M. B., 48' x 84', ward extension, 32' x 84', three stories high, to be of pressed brick and brownstone, and terra-cotta finish; cost, \$65,000; J. Erickson, contractor; George Hewitt, architect.

LABOR MARKET.—The Journeymen Bricklayers' Association has established the rate for the season of 1902 at \$1.50 per day, and nine hours on Saturdays, to go into effect on the first Monday in April, 1902.

THE AM

VOL. X.

DECEMBER

Entered at the Post Office

SUMMARY:—

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The Necessity for furth

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Light Accident.—Senat

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Suit.—A French Work

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

SCULPTURE AND SCULPTORS.

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED.

CAN AN ARCHITECT RECOVER

THE ILLUSTRATIONS:—

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LEGAL NOTES AND CASES.

THE DEKOSTERZ AT ELM.

ACOUSTIC VARIATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS:—

Theatre Stage Ventilators

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NOTES AND CLIPPING.

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